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UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
REPORT 2018



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
— REPORT **2018**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER	4
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN 2018	6
HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS	12
MANAGEMENT	54
FUNDING	70
- FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UN HUMAN RIGHTS	98
- FINANCIAL REPORTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018	114
- DONOR PROFILES	152
ANNEXES	170
- UN HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION CHART	172
- UN HUMAN RIGHTS THEORY OF CHANGE AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK	173
- ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL TARGETS IN 2018	174
- ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	178
CONTENTS OF THE USB KEY	
UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD	182
- AFRICA	189
- AMERICAS	225
- ASIA-PACIFIC	249
- EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	279
- MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	303
HEADQUARTERS	328
- EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT	329
- FIELD OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION	342
- HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND TREATY MECHANISMS DIVISION	358
- THEMATIC ENGAGEMENT, SPECIAL PROCEDURES AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT DIVISION	372

FOREWORD BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



This is the first UN Human Rights Report that I am presenting, as High Commissioner, and I am proud and honoured to do so.

The year 2018 was marked by the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which inspires all our work. Its promise of respect for human rights “for all people and all nations” opened an era in which great progress was made: many countries unshackled people from systemic discrimination and strengthened their rule of law, made major progress towards economic and social justice, and advanced broader participation by the people in decisions.

In doing so, countries laid the groundwork for greater peace and more social harmony and sustainable development. They demonstrated that not only is respect for human rights an essential goal in itself; it is also a massively positive investment, with wide-ranging and durable impact.

Incorporated by this reminder of the profound value of what we do, our work in 2018 achieved real impact on the ground. From Afghanistan to Vanuatu, you will find in these pages many examples of positive impact.

We partnered with the African Union (AU) to integrate human rights norms into all AU peace operations. We also developed

an AU-UN Framework on Human Rights. We began a new and important project to provide guidance to the military forces participating in the G5 Sahel Joint Force, to promote full respect for international humanitarian law and human rights law in its counter-terrorism operations – including training, rules, after-action review, monitoring, accountability and protection. This vital work will help better protect local communities, and make counter-terrorism work not only more principled, but also more effective.

In the Middle East and North Africa, we helped to establish a regional coalition of women human rights defenders, with the aim of increasing women’s participation in decision-making – including by advocating a safer environment for their work. Again, this will be of tremendous enduring value to women in all the countries concerned and, by boosting the full ability of women to contribute to their societies, it will also generate broader benefit to all.

All over the world, we worked to end discrimination and secure fair access to justice and fundamental resources for people who have been marginalized and excluded. Thus, in Colombia, we contributed to the achievement of an agreement between the Governor of the department of Amazonas and indigenous authorities to advance implementation of a



comprehensive indigenous intercultural health system.

Constructive engagement by a whole range of stakeholders is essential to this kind of progress. Over the course of my mandate I am determined to build support among Member States for a balanced approach to all human rights on this fragile planet which we share.

We also need to leverage the full capacity of all our UN partners. By ensuring that human rights are at the core of everything they do, we can help them assist States to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is a detailed and transformative plan of action for human rights.

The work we do is vital, because people’s human rights are vital: every individual has value, and a right to dignity. But it is also work that invests powerfully in preventing violence by creating resilient and peaceful societies. We know that societies where there is rule of law and broad participation – where measures are taken to counter discrimination and ensure the widest possible access to essential services and goods – are more successful at building durable peace, development and well-being.

This Report details what human rights-based action can achieve, even when resources fall short and circumstances are less than ideal. In 2018, our Annual Appeal for US\$278 million was not fully met. However, thanks to the US\$187 million contributed by our 89 donors, we did manage to assist States and other actors to take steps that were urgently needed in the immediate short-term – as well as helping them make important, long-term investments in building better systems for the future.

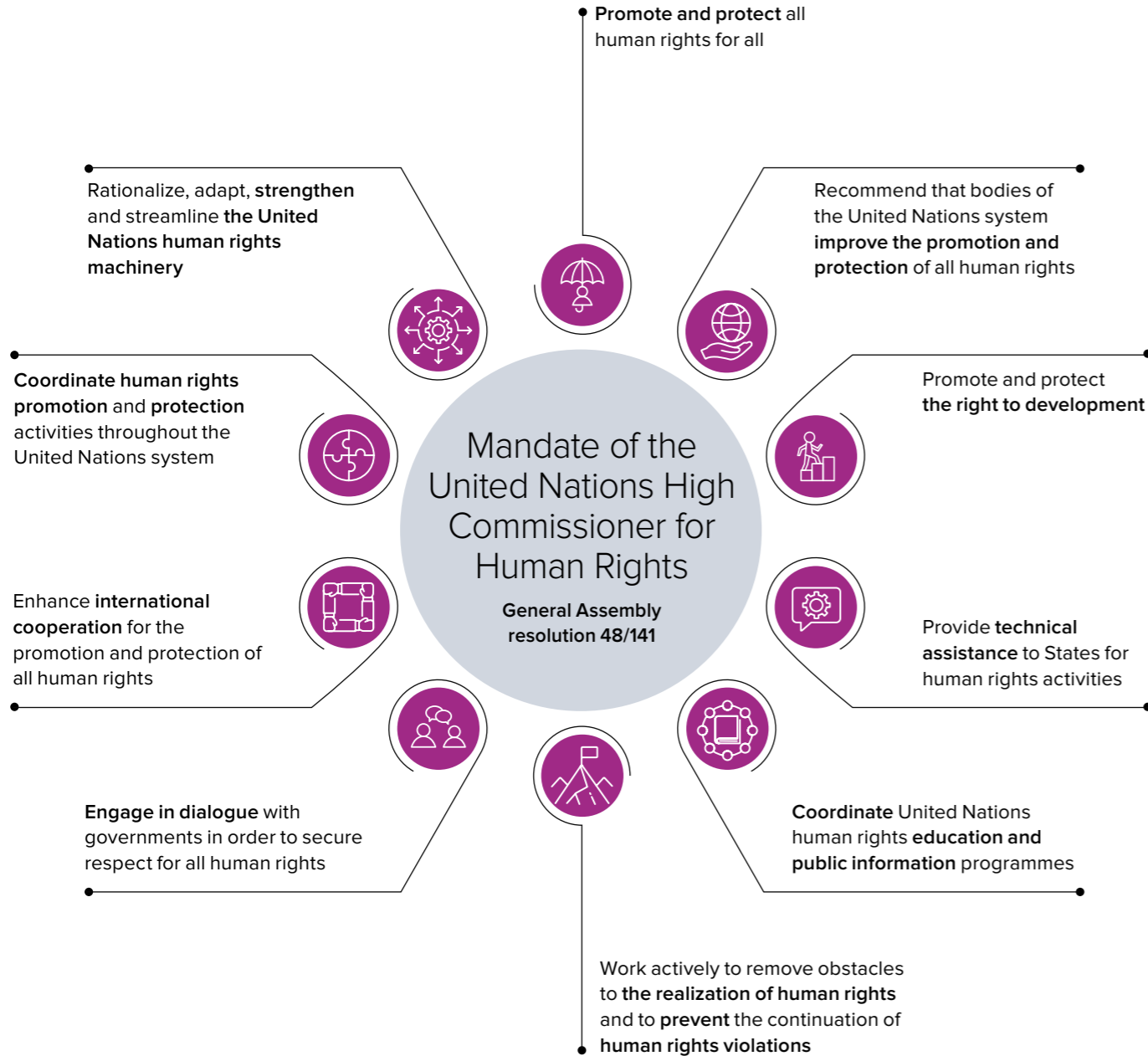
I look forward to continuing this work with all our partners in the coming years, and I encourage you to enhance your support.

MICHELLE BACHELET

*High Commissioner for
Human Rights*

May 2019

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN 2018



Highlights

MEMBER STATE COOPERATION

10

States were supported in establishing transitional justice mechanisms, received capacity-building support for judicial actors and civil society, and were assisted to increase victims' protection and participation



5 States signed human rights treaties
15 new ratifications
17 new accessions



140

State Party reports reviewed by the treaty bodies with six States Parties visited by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture



59 countries visited

over 84 visits by special procedures mandates

42

Member States were reviewed for the implementation of UPR recommendations



PEOPLE CENTRED



88

fellows from indigenous, Afrodescendant and minority communities participated in the UN Human Rights Fellowship Programme

10,000

Direct victims of contemporary forms of slavery in 27 countries obtained assistance

40,000

Direct victims of torture in 78 countries received rehabilitation support

HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS SUPPORT



Support to the work of 44 thematic and 12 country-specific special procedures mandates

85

resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council



Human rights components in UN Peace Missions, including 621 staff supported by UN Human Rights

32 Human Rights Advisers deployed in UN Country Teams under the framework of the UNDG



CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

590

NGO side events organized during Human Rights Council sessions



2,715

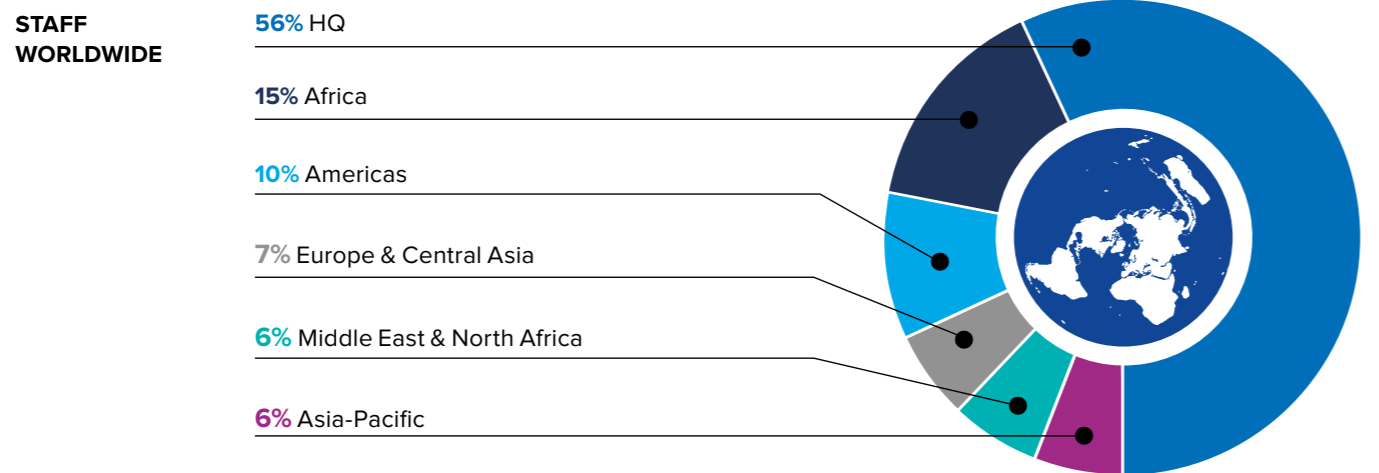
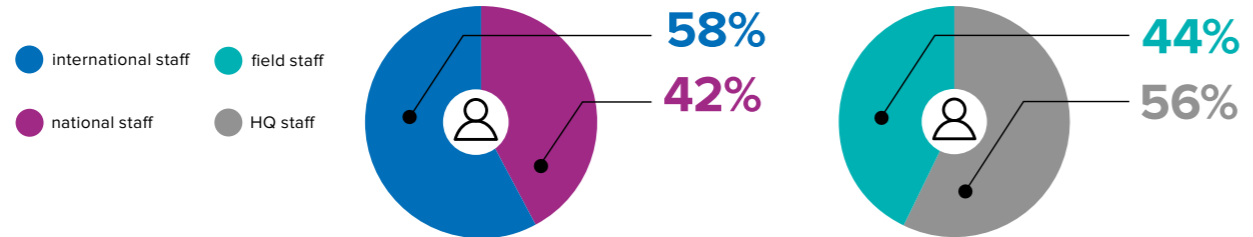
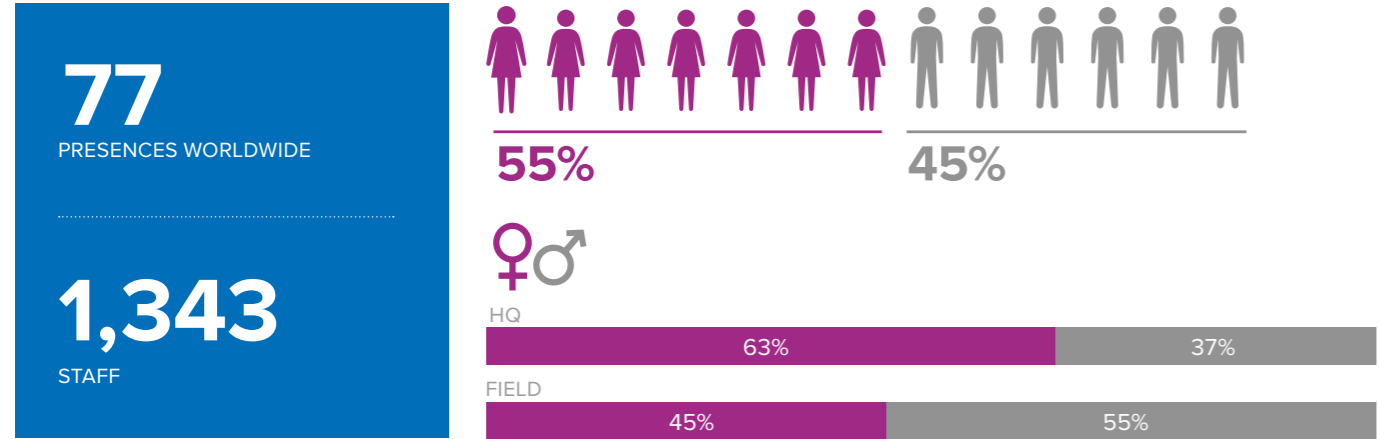
Oral statements delivered by NGOs during Human Rights Council sessions



Over 2,700 participants in the 7th Forum on Business and Human Rights







Data available as of 31 December 2018

Global Presence



UN Human Rights staff member on a monitoring mission in Valles Centrales, Oaxaca, Mexico in April 2018. © OHCHR/Mexico

UN Human Rights around the world

-  Headquarters
-  Country/Stand-alone Offices/ Human Rights Missions
-  Regional Offices/Centres
-  Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions
-  Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the UNDG
-  Other types of field presences

NUMBER OF FIELD PRESENCES HQ

77 + 1

(2 locations)

COUNTRY/STAND-ALONE OFFICES/HUMAN RIGHTS MISSIONS

17

REGIONAL OFFICES/CENTRES

12

HUMAN RIGHTS COMPONENTS OF UN PEACE/POLITICAL MISSIONS

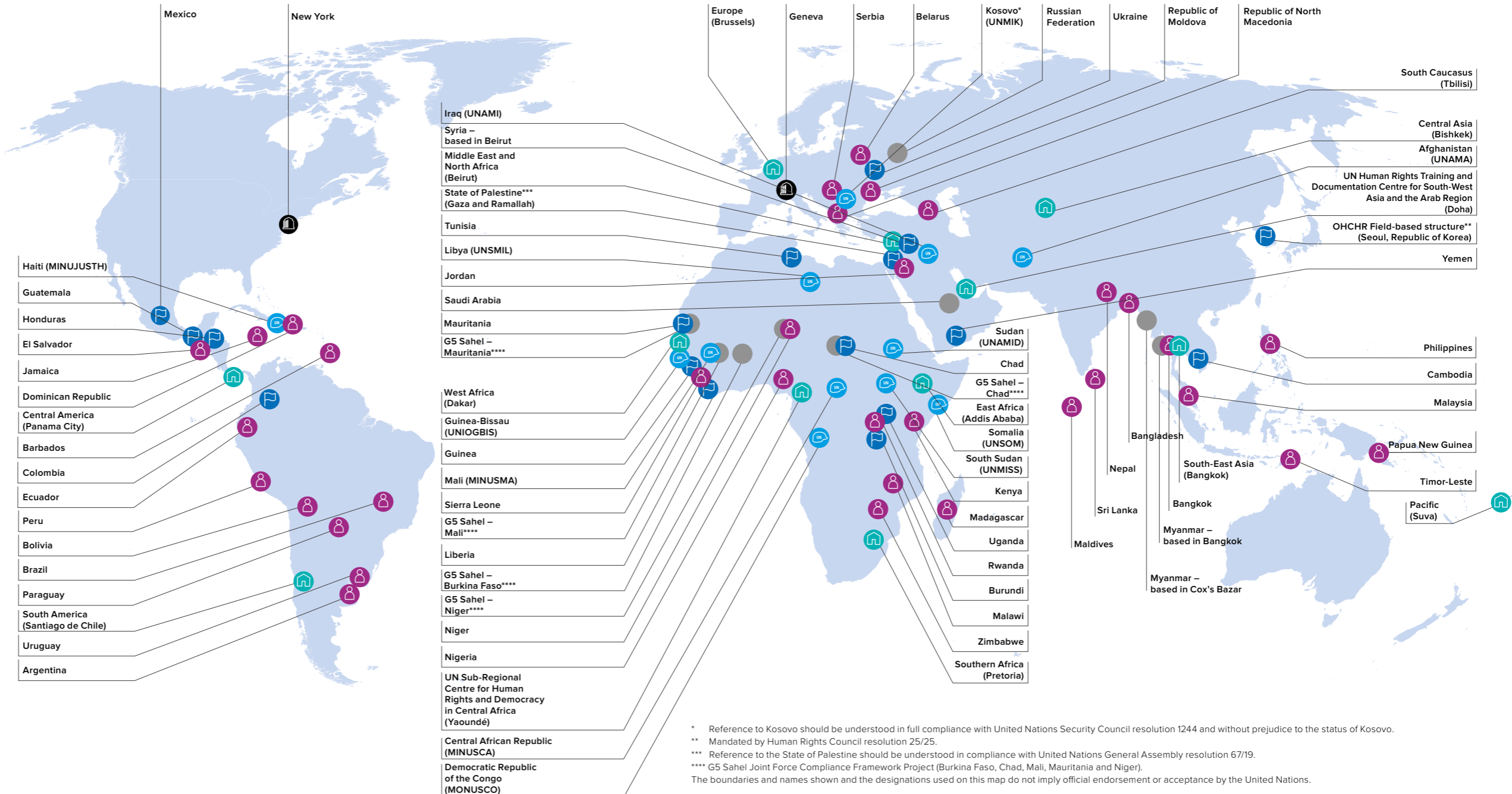
12

HUMAN RIGHTS ADVISERS DEPLOYED UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNDG

32

OTHER TYPES OF FIELD PRESENCES

4



* Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.
 ** Mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.
 *** Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.
 **** G5 Sahel Joint Force Compliance Framework Project (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger).
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS



Human rights officer speaking to a blind man living in Zhovanka village at the contact line to document human rights violations and to refer relevant concerns to humanitarian partners. © OHCHR/Ukraine

UDHR70

Key figures



1 year-long
campaign

Official campaign materials produced in
6
UN languages

100+
Human Rights Day celebrations organized around the world

14
Shine Your Light events organized in various cities worldwide, each one highlighting regional human rights thematic issues

27
International Days leveraged to promote UDHR70 messages

85+
external partnerships with institutions, civil society and the corporate world from around the world

30
high profile personalities involved in the campaign, including **22 Human Rights Champions**

2,500
visitors at UN Human Rights Geneva headquarters Open Office Day

UDHR70 posters touring in
75 countries

141K+
UDHR booklets distributed

3,000
videos from 131 countries, in 89 languages, submitted to the "Add Your Voice" platform

An estimated
608M
social media users reached and

897K
engagements generated on Human Rights Day 2018

US\$
830K
total campaign budget

In 2018, UN Human Rights rolled-out a global year-long campaign to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, which underpins international human rights law and inspires us to continue to work to ensure all people can gain freedom, equality and dignity.

PROMOTE:

Raise public awareness about the UDHR

ENGAGE:

Prompt commitment from the public and key actors to uphold the values of the UDHR

REFLECT:

Create opportunities to celebrate past human rights achievements while envisioning and setting an agenda for the future



1
“Because of the courage and the struggle of human rights defenders, much progress towards the common standard laid out in the Universal Declaration has been achieved.”
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, during her visit to South Africa.



2



3



4



5



6

- Photo 1: © OHCHR/Southern Africa
- Photo 2: © OHCHR/Ukraine
- Photo 3: © Dupuis
- Photo 4: © OHCHR/Cambodia
- Photo 5: © Poster for Tomorrow
- Photo 6: © UN Photo

Mechanisms (M)

Increasing implementation of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms



Mechanisms in numbers

TREATY BODIES

140 State Party reports reviewed by human rights treaty bodies in 2018

6 State Parties visited by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture

135 State Party reports and **12** common core documents submitted

5 General Comments elaborated by the treaty bodies

371 individual complaints registered

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

85 resolutions adopted

42 Member States reviewed for the implementation of UPR recommendations

25 delegates from **6** Small Island Developing States (SIDS) supported to attend HRC sessions by the Voluntary Trust Fund to support the participation of Least Developed Countries and SIDS in the work of the HRC

Participation of **22** out of **42** Member States reviewed by UPR, supported by the UN Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR

SPECIAL PROCEDURES

44 thematic and **12** country-specific Special Procedures mandates

59 Governments hosted

119 Member States and **1** non-Member Observer State extended a standing invitation to thematic special procedures

84 visits by Special Procedures mandates

REPORTING AND FOLLOW-UP ON RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

40 newly established and/or strengthened National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up

CHILDREN ADVISE THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

For its Day of General Discussion, which was held on 28 September 2018, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in cooperation with Child Rights Connect, broke from tradition by asking a group of child human rights defenders to participate in a public discussion on “protecting and empowering children as human rights defenders.” More than 400 participants, including 60 who were children, gathered together in Geneva. A total of 800 viewers in 66 countries followed the discussion via live webcasting.



© Child Rights Connect

Preparation for the Discussion was a year-long process. The Committee selected the theme in September 2017, a Children’s Advisory Team was then formed and, under the coordination of Child Rights Connect, the Child Advisers designed sessions that were then co-moderated by one adult and one child. The sessions featured interactive discussions during which key speakers shared their personal experiences of working with and/or for child human rights defenders. The Child Advisers also asked attendees to participate in a survey about their own knowledge of child human rights defenders. Most of the preparatory work was undertaken virtually, with the help of translation apps, as the 21 Child Advisers came from 19 countries across five continents.

To ensure that the Day of General Discussion was a collective and ongoing effort, Child Rights Connect collaborated with Queens University Belfast to lead a worldwide consultation with 2,700 children. This partnership supported NGOs to organize “Day of General Discussion Hubs” to raise awareness about the protection and empowerment of child human rights defenders.

Impact stories related to the event have emerged from all over the world. For example, the event enabled the Child Rights Information Centre in the Republic of Moldova and the Children Advocacy Network in Pakistan to strengthen the participation of children in their respective efforts, by including the topic in advocacy campaigns and supporting child human rights defenders to identify opportunities for empowerment and engagement. Also in the Republic of Moldova, two young human rights defenders met with the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders during his visit in July 2018. For the Inter-American Institute of Children and Adolescents, the event inspired the adoption of a declaration on recognizing and empowering the work of children and youth as human rights defenders.

The impact of the event has also been evident within the Committee, which now has fresh inspiration for engaging with children in its work. It hopes that this experience will inspire other entities to ensure the participation of children in their work

through long-term, child-friendly and meaningful engagement.

For the Child Advisers, the experience was unforgettable. They hope that this new global movement will lead to greater empowerment and protection of child human rights defenders and to the safe and meaningful participation of children in all decisions that affect them.

Child Advisers said:

“I defend child rights and I love this work because I see the abuses children are suffering from in my society. I see how much they can’t express their views and are unable to get their opinions across. I really want to help them. My message to all children is that it is up to them to defend child rights. We all work hand in hand to make the peace and hope we want for the world a reality.” Haya, 16, Syria.

“Last time I checked, I wasn’t the President. But I know I have power – the power of my voice!” Ariadna, 15, Republic of Moldova.

Highlights of pillar results

Mechanisms (M)

PILLAR RESULTS / SHIFTS / SDGs

RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS



M1

National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations.



In a notable development and following intensive advocacy efforts by UN Human Rights, the Government of **Jamaica** approved the formal establishment and institutionalization of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights as the official national entity for reporting and follow up to the UN human rights mechanisms.

In December, UN Human Rights presented its database project on National Human Rights Recommendations Tracking Database to the newly established Inter-Ministerial Committee. The objective of the database is to facilitate recording, tracking and reporting on the national-level implementation of human rights recommendations emanating from the international, regional and national human rights mechanisms. Jamaica is expected to join the pilot phase of the project.

As a result of advocacy by UN Human Rights with national counterparts in **Chad**, the Government ratified CRPD and ICRMW, thereby strengthening the national legal framework for the protection of these two groups in vulnerable situations. UN Human Rights will continue its advocacy with the Government and the National Assembly for the ratification of pending international human rights treaties.

In the **Pacific**, national authorities enhanced their capacities to report to the human rights mechanisms and implement their recommendations, following capacity building by UN Human Rights.

As a result of training provided by UN Human Rights, the members of the NMRFs in **Kiribati, the Marshall Islands** and **Vanuatu** increased their coordination, consultation and information management capacities. UN Human Rights also shared the terms of reference and good practices of NMRFs from other countries. These interventions led to the constructive engagement of the Marshall Islands with the CRC and CEDAW Committees, the finalization of Kiribati's initial report to CRPD and its periodic reports to CRC and CEDAW and the drafting of Vanuatu's initial reports to the Human Rights Committee and CAT. All of these reporting initiatives were led by NMRFs in their respective countries.

Building on the UN Human Rights capacity-building efforts during the previous Management Plan 2014-2017, unprecedented progress was achieved in **North Macedonia** on the level of engagement of national civil society with the international human rights mechanisms in 2018. Compared to previous years, triple the number of civil society public submissions were made in anticipation of the 2018 reviews of North Macedonia by CEDAW, CRPD and in the context of the third UPR cycle, in January 2019. The number of joint submissions by participating organizations tripled as well. More specifically, 26 national civil society organizations and networks prepared 14 joint and thematically coordinated submissions. The submissions focused on concerns of those "left behind" - women farmers, Roma women, and sex workers. The CEDAW and CRPD recommendations that were issued in November and September 2018, respectively, fully reflected the views of the civil society organizations, creating a solid basis for their further advocacy, programming and follow-up.

M2

Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.



In **Uruguay**, successful stakeholder mobilization in relation to the UPR review enabled concrete follow-up at the national level. As a result, 20 reports from civil society organizations and one report from the UNCT were submitted in anticipation of the country's third UPR cycle. UN Human Rights held six workshops that were attended by approximately 150 participants from civil society organizations, the national human rights institution and the UNCT. The objective of the workshops was to build the capacity of these actors to develop reports and follow up on the implementation of the recommendations accepted by Uruguay.

In **Chile**, one dialogue session and eight workshops were carried out across the country in preparation for the country's third UPR cycle. A total of 272 individuals were trained, resulting in the preparation of 37 individual submissions and 30 joint submissions. In some cases, the submissions were the first to be made by indigenous peoples, persons of African descent and rural communities.

EMPOWERING THE MARSHALL ISLANDS TO ENGAGE WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

For Karina de Brum, advancing awareness about human rights in her home country comes through engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

Ms de Brum, a Human Rights Officer in the Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs within the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), came to this conclusion after attending a regional training in Fiji, in 2017. The training was organized by the UN Human Rights Regional Office for the Pacific with the support of the UN Human Rights Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme. Ms de Brum was among 25 State representatives from 13 countries in the region who participated in the training.

Responsible for coordinating and advancing human rights work within the Ministry, including assisting the National Human Rights Committee to draft the reports to treaty bodies relevant to RMI, Ms de Brum shared how useful the regional training on ICESCR and human rights indicators had been. She also joined a subsequent UN Human Rights training session on treaty body reporting procedures and on National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs) on the recommendations issued by international mechanisms, which was held by UN Human Rights, in February, in the capital city of Majuro. Ms de Brum attended the training with 16 government officials, most of whom

were members of the National Human Rights Committee of the Marshall Islands.

"I am now more familiar with the mandates and functions of the international human rights mechanisms, particularly the treaty body reporting procedures," Ms de Brum said. She added that the training enabled participants like her who work on human rights issues on a daily basis to better report and follow-up on the recommendations concerning human rights.

Ms de Brum, who was new to this area of work, said it had been challenging. "I used to hear a lot of my colleagues saying that the reporting obligations under international human rights treaties was a burden for a small island country like RMI and I understand why they thought so," she said.

In March, she joined the government delegation to attend the constructive dialogue with CEDAW, which considered RMI's combined initial, second and third periodic reports.

"It has further increased my understanding and confidence," she said. "I am currently assisting the National Human Rights Committee, an NMRF on reporting and follow-up in the RMI, to finalize the initial report to CRPD," she said before adding, "the technical support we have received from UN Human Rights and other regional partners



Karina de Brum © OHCHR/Pacific

in respect of meeting treaty reporting obligations has been crucial."

She further added that RMI's accession to ICCPR and ICESCR in 2018 was a major achievement and further solidified the country's commitment to human rights standards. From her perspective, the growing commitment of RMI to international human rights treaties will make her reporting job more challenging while at the same time being a welcome advancement in the protection of human rights.

"With the technical support from UN Human Rights and collaboration with other regional partners, I believe the Marshall Islands can benefit."

M3

Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms.



M4

International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns (frontier issues).



M5

International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights.



As a result of an academic visit to **Mexico** of the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, the Government and the City of Mexico included strategies and actions on adequate housing and earthquake response in their agendas.

UN Human Rights collaborated with CSO partners to organize a visit to informal/irregular settlements in Mexico City and Estado de Mexico and to the zones affected by the 2017 earthquakes.

The prohibition of gender-based violence against women has evolved into a principle of customary international law, which has great potential for strengthening the position of victims.

CEDAW adopted General Recommendation 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating its General Recommendation 19. The latest General Recommendation calls on States Parties to the Convention to address all forms of gender-based violence against women in the public and private spheres, including violence committed in public institutions and in cyberspace, as well as in the context of violent extremism.

UN Human Rights supported the signature of a Framework of Cooperation between the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) and CEDAW, on 29 July. This is the first agreement between a Security Council mechanism and a human rights mechanism that is aimed at guiding joint efforts to address the structural drivers of sexual violence by promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls at risk. Under this Framework, the SRSG-SVC and CEDAW shared information regarding country situations under consideration by the Committee and those that are the subject of visits and reports by the Committee and the SRSG-SVC. With the support of UN Human Rights, the Office of the SRSG-SVC submitted information related to the Lists of Issues of countries under consideration by CEDAW.



Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, met with representatives of indigenous peoples during her visit to Guatemala in November 2018. The full report from her mission will be presented to the Human Rights Council in September 2019. © OHCHR

PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTING UPR RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO TORTURE IN MONGOLIA

The Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the UPR provided support in implementing key UPR recommendations to the Government of Mongolia following a formal request from the Government for technical assistance. One of the initiatives undertaken in response to the request was the organization of a national

consultation, in Mongolia, in October, on the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) in compliance with OPCAT, which Mongolia ratified in 2015. The event saw the participation of nearly 50 representatives from the Parliament, ministries, the police academy, prisons, NGOs and academics. The national consultation made a concrete

recommendation to the Government that an NPM should be established within the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia as early as possible. Since that time, the draft Law on the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia was revised and now contains a dedicated chapter on an NPM.

Development (D)

Advancing sustainable development through human rights



Development in numbers

MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS IN UNDAFs AND UN COUNTRY TEAMS

UN Country Teams in

30

countries satisfactorily integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work

32 Human Rights Advisers were deployed in UN Country Teams under the framework of the undg

MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL IN THE UN SYSTEM

15

UN policies and programmes at the global level significantly integrated a human rights-based approach

2030 AGENDA AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

UN Human Rights is a custodian of

4

SDG indicators under Goal 16

JOINT UN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

63 joint UNCT submissions to treaty bodies

Of **1,160** stakeholder contributions to UPR, **93** were prepared by UN entities

UN Human Rights e-learning module on operationalizing the right to development in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals completed by over

200 participants from over **60** countries

CONNECTING NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICES AND NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS TO “LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND”

To assist with the implementation and measurement of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, UN Human Rights has been leading work to integrate human rights into data collection and disaggregation to help ensure that no one is left behind.

In **Kenya**, with the aim of identifying disadvantaged groups, UN Human Rights helped to establish institutional collaboration between the National Commission on Human Rights and the National Bureau of Statistics. As a result, 25 population groups most at risk of being left behind were identified, including women from the poorest regions, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and slum dwellers. This collaboration enabled the integration of a human rights-based approach into the 2019 Population and Housing Census, which includes a question relevant to persons with albinism.

“Our signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR) is a great milestone in the development of official statistics. UN Human Rights was instrumental in initiating and facilitating dialogue and it continues to provide unwavering support and capacity building. We look forward to...ensuring that the official statistics we generate allow for effective identification, planning and evidence-based policymaking for all groups,” said Zachary Mwangi, Director General of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

“Human rights advocacy is the primary mandate of national human rights institutions and entails persuading governments

to act in compliance with their human rights obligations. This work is advanced when advocacy is backed up with credible data. This partnership guarantees that the NCHR builds its capacity in terms of collecting credible data and that the statistics body expands the lens that it uses to collect data to incorporate traditionally marginalized groups. UN Human Rights essentially brokered this union,” said Patricia Nyaundi, the former Secretary of Kenya’s National Commission on Human Rights.

A similar cooperation agreement was signed between the statistics office and the national human rights institution of the **State of Palestine**¹. UN Human Rights played a key role in bringing the two institutions together, including by developing a common understanding and increased awareness about their respective mandates and discussing the interdependence of statistics and human rights.

“Signing the MoU with the Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR) is part of our strategy to strengthen the national statistical system and provide the data needed to realize the commitment to leaving no one behind in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It is absolutely crucial for us to join forces to address the data challenges of revealing the situation of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in Palestine. In developing the MoU, we benefited from the experiences that UN Human Rights shared with us from other countries,” said Dr. Ola Awad, President of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.



© OHCHR/Kenya



© OHCHR/State of Palestine

The General Director of the Independent Commission for Human Rights, Dr. Ammar Dweik, stressed the importance of the partnership in providing data on indicators that can measure the implementation of the international human rights treaties acceded to by Palestine. “Since the signing of the MoU, ICHR has played an important role in providing guidance on the development of the planned domestic violence survey and the identification and development of human rights indicators and related SDG indicators for measuring Palestine’s implementation of CEDAW.”

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

Highlights of pillar results

Development (D)

PILLAR RESULTS / SHIFTS / SDGs

RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS



D1

Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims.

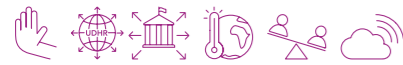


Following a series of technical support activities provided by UN Human Rights, **Cameroon's** National Commission on Human Rights adopted an Action Plan on business and human rights. The Plan was presented at the Commission's twenty-fifth ordinary session on 7 December 2018 and received a firm commitment from members to examine ways of ensuring that the necessary resources would be available for its implementation. UN Human Rights will continue to provide advisory support to the Commission to facilitate the successful implementation of the Plan.

In **Kenya**, following advocacy efforts undertaken by UN Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment in May, three environmental human rights activists who had testified in a trial seeking compensation and remedial action for lead poisoning of a slum in Mombasa, were placed under Kenya's witness protection programme. UN Human Rights paid a portion of their legal fees and supported the attendance of critical witnesses in the case.

D2

Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively.



With support from UN Human Rights, progress was achieved in **Cambodia** with regard to solving land disputes through non-judicial mechanisms. UN Human Rights provided technical assistance and observed a mediation process between the SOCFIN Company and the Bunong Indigenous Peoples community regarding traditional land that was granted to the company in 2007 as an Economic Land Concession. The support from UN Human Rights contributed to solving most of the disputes related to collective land. Support for dispute resolution began in 2015. In 2017, the Independent Mediation Group launched a mediation process. To address the power imbalance between the company and the Bunong community, UN Human Rights provided financial support to the NGO Legal Aid of Cambodia to help train community representatives in mediation skills and provide legal advice during the mediation.

In **Mexico**, UN Human Rights advised Mexico's largest mining company Grupo México which was responsible for a massive leak of toxic materials into the Sonora River - one of Mexico's worst environmental disasters - on the incorporation of a human rights-based approach into their community involvement policies, on the development of a complaint and remedy system and on the possible future application of a due diligence policy.

D3

State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights.



By the end of 2018, 15 cities had signed on to The Shift initiative that the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing established together with UN Human Rights and United Cities and Local Governments, an international umbrella organization of local governments. The Initiative calls for housing to be approached as a human right, not merely a commodity. The cities that joined in 2018 were Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin, Durban, Ghent, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Greater Manchester, Mexico City, Montevideo, Montreal, New York City, Paris and Seoul.

D4

Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants.

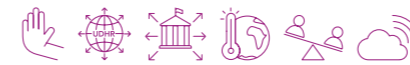


UN Human Rights engagement with civil society in **North Macedonia** concentrated on technical advice and support for organizations working on sexual and reproductive health and rights so they could bring the concerns of those most excluded to the attention of the international human rights mechanisms. This strategy was particularly timely as two treaty bodies, namely, CEDAW and CRPD, were preparing to consider the State's reports. With UN Human Rights guidance, several civil society organizations reached out to women farmers and Roma women living in sub-standard settlements, including by facilitating their participation in the civil society organizations' oral presentation in front of the CEDAW Committee in November in Geneva.

In **Colombia**, indigenous authorities and the Governor of Amazonas reached an agreement to advance the implementation of an Indigenous Intercultural Health System. UN Human Rights contributed by promoting the Permanent Round-table for Inter-Administrative Coordination in Leticia, during which it advised the departmental government and indigenous governments on the right to health and other economic and social rights of indigenous peoples.

D5

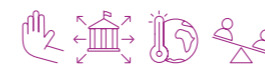
Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies.



The decision text agreed at the 2018 UN Climate Change Conference (COP24) includes a clear reference to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. UN Human Rights consistently advocated for the inclusion of civil society in environmental decision-making processes and supported the successful operationalization of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform. This is the first UN mechanism related to climate change to have equal participation from States and indigenous peoples.

D6

Human rights assessments and impact analyses mitigate, prevent or redress the negative effects of economic, trade and development policies and projects.



UN Human Rights co-published a report, with the Heinrich Böll Foundation, entitled *The Other Infrastructure Gap: Sustainability*. This publication provides recommendations to policy and decision-makers on how, for the sake of sustainable development, human rights and environmental benefits can be maximized and risks avoided or mitigated. The recommendations call on States, relevant international organizations and private sector actors to examine the potential human rights and environmental impacts of mega-infrastructure projects. The publication highlights the positive economic and social benefits of efforts to avoid and mitigate human rights and environmental risks and of prioritizing the rights of women, indigenous peoples and other population groups who may lack access to affordable infrastructure services.

D7

States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the Sustainable Development Goals and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work.



UN Human Rights provided technical guidance, on integrating human rights standards into UN programming, to the UN Country Teams in **Central Asian** countries. The skills and capacities of National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up, and national human rights focal points, to make linkages between the implementation of SDG targets and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, were enhanced as a result of seven capacity-building sessions held in **Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan**. In **Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan**, the Governments were supported in elaborating their National Human Rights Action Plan and Human Rights Strategy respectively, and were trained on how to pay specific attention to human rights indicators while creating linkages between human rights and monitoring mechanisms and the implementation of the SDGs.

To assist **European Union** officials take a rights-based approach to their development and external actions and to respond to the need for user-friendly, young-and-old and non-legalistic tools, UN Human Rights launched a manual entitled *Making a Difference: An Introduction to Human Rights*. The book is available in English and French in hard copy and online <https://europe.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/Publications.aspx>.



D8

National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs.



In coordination with the Government of the **State of Palestine**, UN Human Rights supported the development of a comprehensive and detailed indicator framework under the right to liberty and security of the person. This framework is ready for adoption by the Government. UN Human Rights also advocated with the Prime Minister's Office to produce and integrate a monitoring and evaluation framework for the human rights treaties, the SDGs and the National Policy Agenda (2017-2022).

An indicator framework to help Member States include people of African descent in equality policies and implement the SDGs and Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development has been prepared jointly by UN Human Rights and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The framework provides guidance on measuring inequalities between people of African descent and non-African descent populations in the **Latin American and Caribbean** region. It will be launched in Santiago de Chile in 2019.



The High Commissioner participated in a panel discussion during the 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24) in December 2018 in Katowice, Poland. © Photo by IISD/Kiara Worth (enb.iisd.org/climate/cop24/enb/12dec.html)

Peace and Security (PS)

Preventing violations and strengthening protection of human rights, including in situations of conflict and insecurity



Peace and Security in numbers



12 out of **14**

UN peace missions have a human rights component

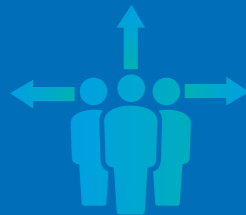
621

human rights staff serve in UN peace missions



22

staff deployed for **10** emergency response missions supported by the Contingency Fund



2

“light team” deployments in situations at risk of serious human rights violations



Action for Peacekeeping (A4P)/ Declaration of shared commitments endorsed by

151

4 Member States and intergovernmental organizations reassert the UN’s commitment to the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) for all UN support to non-UN security forces

New Gender Responsive United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Policy established in 2018 ensures human rights components include gender analysis and approach in all their work



HRDDP implementation supported in

6 peace missions (MONUSCO, MINUSCA, MINUJUSTH, UNIOGBIS, UNSOS and UNSOM) and



2 regional frameworks (AU-UN Partnership on Peace and Security, and G5 Sahel Joint Force)

At least

19



public reports issued by human rights components of peace operations (UNAMA, UNAMI, UNSMIL, UNSOM, UNMISS, MINUSCA, MONUSCO) highlighted the devastating human rights situations in

7

countries

NO ONE UNAFFECTED BY SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE SYRIAN CONFLICT

“The officer took two girls, held their faces down on the desk, and raped them in turn. The girls tried to resist but there was nothing they could do. He then told me, ‘you see what I am doing to them, I will do this to your wife and daughter.’” This statement, given by a detainee of the Damascus Political Security Branch in Syria, was one of hundreds of accounts of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) that have taken place in Syria since the uprising began in 2011.

For thousands of women, girls, men and boys, the conflict has meant even more than bombs, destruction of cities, life in inhumane conditions. The conflict has also brought sexual violence, including assault, rape and torture practices targeting genitalia.

“It is utterly repugnant that brutal acts of sexual and gender-based violence have been perpetrated throughout Syria for over six and a half years,” said Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, Chair of the Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic.

Pinheiro spoke during the launch of *I lost my dignity: Sexual and gender-based violence in the Syrian Arab Republic*, a new report by the Commission. Based on 454 interviews with survivors, defectors, healthcare practitioners, lawyers and other members of affected communities, the report examines the use of SGBV by all parties to the conflict.

The report also names and lays the blame for acts committed by the militia, government forces or other armed groups investigated to be responsible. “In this way, the crimes are documented



Syrian women react as they flee their homes in the village of Tal Aswad, 5km north of the town of Afrin. © AFP/Nazeer al-Khatib

and accountability can, eventually, take place,” said Commissioner Karen Koning AbuZayd.

“For any lasting peace to hold, regardless of military losses and victories, there needs to be an accounting of the sexual and gender-based crimes...and the victims need to have a voice in the peace process to ensure accountability and full inclusion,” she said.

While women and girls are still disproportionately affected, the report shows that men and boys have also been routinely assaulted. The psychological consequences can be severe. “Some said they

felt their fathers would no longer respect them if they found out about the rapes,” AbuZayd said.

Serena Gates, SGBV Adviser to the Commission, noted that despite the horrific nature of the accounts, she “never ceased to be amazed by the strength of many of these people and how they survive.”

Gates hoped that the report, by documenting their acts, would help bring those responsible to justice noting how important it is for people to know that this kind of violence has an influence on the continued fighting.

Highlights of pillar results

Peace and Security (PS)

PILLAR RESULTS / SHIFTS / SDGs

RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS

Spotlights:  Youth  Disabilities  Women

PS1

Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians.



UN Human Rights advocacy with the Government of **Afghanistan** led to an improved implementation of the action plan of the National Policy for Civilian Casualty Prevention and Mitigation and relevant orders to reduce civilian casualties during military operations conducted by the Afghan national security and defence forces. Moreover, UN Human Rights also engaged with the Taliban to emphasize the importance of protecting civilians during the armed conflict.

Between 1 January and 31 December, UN Human Rights documented 10,993 civilian casualties, including 3,804 killings, representing a five per cent increase in overall civilian casualties and an 11 per cent increase in civilian deaths compared to 2017. In addition, violence during the parliamentary elections, on 20 October, caused the most civilian casualties recorded in a single day in 2018 (435), as well as the most civilian casualties on any election day since 2009.

UN Human Rights partnered with the **African Union (AU)** to increase compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians in conflict. During 2018, UN Human Rights worked on the development of an AU-UN Framework on Human Rights, as called for by the AU and UN during the first High-level Dialogue on Human Rights. UN Human Rights provided support to the AU Joint Framework on Peace and Security by integrating human rights into its peace operations. AU-UN Human Rights annual/biennial meetings improved coordination of institutional priorities and ensured follow-up and implementation of the joint action plans and decisions.

The national security forces participating in the **G5 Sahel Joint Forces (FC-G5S)**, established by Security Council resolution 2391, were provided with guidance on planning and conducting operations in a manner that respects international humanitarian law and international human rights law, thereby minimizing adverse consequences for local communities.

The compliance framework is an innovative package of concrete measures to prevent, mitigate and address violations by the FC-G5S, including training, rules and regulations, planning and after action review, monitoring and reporting, accountability and protection. UN Human Rights also began deploying teams in each of the G5 Sahel countries (**Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger**). This work is supported by an integrated political strategy with host Member States and the international community.

PS2

Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law.




Trials in relation to the Boko Haram violent extremist insurgency in **Nigeria** have been completed in the Wawa Cantonment. Arrangements are underway to begin the mass trial of Boko Haram detainees in Maiduguri. UN Human Rights consistently advocated with the Federal Ministry of Justice for the prompt initiation of trials in compliance with international law and for the secure access of national and international NGOs in order to monitor the proceedings.

PS3

Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.



Based on a three-year systematic mapping of vulnerabilities and their underlying causes in the villages in the district of Bassikounou, **Mauritania**, more than 65 villages were identified as being at high risk of conflict between the local population and refugees. In accordance with a 2016 partnership established between UN Human Rights and IOM, 49 village committees were set up, based on a participatory approach that includes women and vulnerable groups. In 2018, UN Human Rights trained 14 village committees in conflict prevention approaches and reinforced the capacity and knowledge of the other 35 committees. Moreover, communication between local and regional authorities and international aid agencies on the one hand, and the village committees on the other, was facilitated through coordination networks built with UN Human Rights support over the past three years. In 2018, the Office enhanced this coordination. As a result, several conflictual situations were resolved peacefully, with most concluded without the intervention of security forces.

 Following the publication in February 2017 of the thematic report on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, UN Human Rights and UN Women assisted the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister on Europe and Euro-Atlantic Integration of **Ukraine** to develop a strategy to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence, which was endorsed by the Deputy Prime Minister in November. In June, key aspects of the strategy were integrated into the revised National Action Plan on UN Security Council resolution 1325 on “Women, Peace and Security.” In September, the Government adopted a revised National Action Plan and incorporated targeted actions for duty-bearers to make necessary legal amendments, integrate capacity-building of the security sector and law enforcement agencies.

Some of the legal gaps underlined in the thematic report, namely the definition of rape and sexual violence, have been addressed by the amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which entered into force on 11 January 2019.

PS4

Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations.



In May, the first hearings of cases of past grave human rights violations in **Tunisia** took place. A total of 34 cases, involving hundreds of victims and perpetrators, were submitted to the Specialized Chambers. Together with UNDP, UN Human Rights contributed by providing expert advice to the Truth and Dignity Commission and by training judges, prosecutors, lawyers and administration of justice officials who were assigned to work in the Specialized Chambers. UN Human Rights monitored the trials and facilitated a dialogue between judges about their experiences in the first hearings to identify existing and potential gaps. The dialogue was also held to ensure the availability of protection measures for victims and witnesses in court. UNDP and UN Human Rights collaborated to support the work of the Truth and Dignity Commission through technical advice for the elaboration of a global reparations programme in accordance with legislation on transitional justice.

In **Madagascar**, UN Human Rights trained 220 people on human rights monitoring in the elections process across Madagascar’s 22 regions. The monitors, drawn from the Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC), the Malagasy Reconciliation Council, the Association of Journalists, the Bar Association and human rights NGOs, contributed data to a centralized alert and data collection centre that was established and jointly coordinated by UN Human Rights and the INHRC. The collection centre was tasked with compiling, alerting and providing timely responses to allegations of human rights violations. The collected data was also used by the UNCT in drafting general reports on the elections process.

Thanks to technical support provided by UN Human Rights, transitional justice mechanisms in **Mali** increasingly operate in line with international human rights norms and standards. Although the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) has not yet published its report, it has opened a sub-office in Kidal, and mobile teams were deployed to Agoni, Ansongo, Banamba,

Bourem, Goundam, Koulikoro, Markala, Nara, Niafunké and Niono to collect testimonies from victims living in remote areas. As of 30 November, the TJRC had received 10,247 depositions. UN Human Rights facilitated a series of training workshops for the TJRC field officers and mobile teams. UN Human Rights also supported the TJRC in its development of an investigations strategy, which was adopted in October, and participated in the TJRC committee in charge of preparing the public hearings. The first public hearing is scheduled to take place in 2019, in Bamako.

PS5

Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict.



To strengthen the fight against impunity within security institutions in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, UN Human Rights participated in meetings of the Technical Committee of the Armed Forces, where human rights violations perpetrated by its staff were discussed. UN Human Rights provided a list of all verified violations to enable the leadership of the armed forces to investigate and take appropriate corrective measures. Furthermore, in order to improve their response to protection needs, capacity-building sessions on judicial protection measures for victims and witnesses were held for military and civil magistrates, lawyers, army and police commanders. Overall, sanctions (judicial and administrative measures) for human rights violations were imposed on 742 officers, including 80 officers who were sentenced to jail.

Since 2017, in **Southern Africa**, UN Human Rights has supported regional UNCTs to operationalize the Human Rights up Front framework, for example by establishing an information management system for early warning and prevention and through the provision of regular human rights and early warning analyses, including in the context of elections. To achieve this result, a robust information management system was developed that aggregated data from different sources and provided UN Human Rights with the capacity to analyse trends over time. The system is being implemented in **Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe**, where it will help inform decision-making and joint programming and advocacy initiatives of the UN.

PS6

United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.



During 2018, UN Human Rights conducted 121 visits to prisons and detention facilities in **Yemen** to identify humanitarian needs and human rights concerns with respect to the conduct of law enforcement officials. Specific concerns were documented and communicated to respective authorities, particularly regarding, for example, the poor accommodations, substandard food, lack of health care and hygiene. UN Human Rights ensured coordination and follow-up with humanitarian agencies in response to these needs. Following UN Human Rights coordination efforts, the wards for juveniles and for women in the Al Hudaydah Central Prison were provided with a solar power system, food items, blankets, and water filters. As a result of UN Human Rights' engagement with a humanitarian agency, the Amran Central Prison was provided with hygiene kits.



The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights observes the aerial bombardment damage to a building in Sanaa during his visit to Yemen in November 2018. © OHCHR/Yemen

Non-Discrimination (ND)

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination



Non-Discrimination in numbers

Since its establishment in 1985, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples has supported the participation of over

2,000

indigenous persons in UN human rights mechanisms



35 fellows (19 women, 16 men) from

29 countries participated in the annual Indigenous Fellowship Programme in Geneva



UN Free & Equal campaign supported national campaigns and activities in

12 countries across the world, reaching **157,000** followers via its social media platforms



235

companies that have expressed publicly support for the Standards of Conduct for Business in Tackling Discrimination against LGBTI people



13

fellows (7 women, 6 men) from

13

different countries awarded UN Human Rights Fellowship for people of African descent



Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent sent 10 allegation letters and urgent appeals on behalf of over

35,000

victims



40

fellows (17 women, 23 men) from

36 countries participated in the annual Minorities Fellowship Programme in Geneva



13

national laws adopted to combat discrimination in all its forms



FREE LEGAL AID BEING MADE AVAILABLE IN AZERBAIJAN³

Her ex-husband did not pay child maintenance and refused to give his permission for their child to be taken abroad for medical treatment. Meanwhile, her pensioner mother, who has a severe disability, was not receiving adequate benefits.

Seeking support, E.I., a young resident of the Quba Region of Azerbaijan, turned to the Resource Centre where vulnerable citizens are provided with free legal support.

To help E.I.'s mother, who has a severe disability, the lawyers managed to get her free health treatment and the benefits she is entitled to under the law.

Thanks to the efforts of her lawyers, E.I. managed to make her ex-husband pay his maintenance and also had the amount increased, based on the fact that her child has hearing problems and is legally entitled to more financial support. They also managed to obtain written permission from her ex-husband to take their child abroad for treatment.

“The support I received at the Resource Centre exceeded all my expectations. I was hoping that they would help me get the maintenance I was supposed to get but the fact that they managed to increase the amount was a pleasant surprise! Life in a rural area is not easy and every penny counts,” says E.I.

The Resource Centre, located in Baku, helps Azerbaijani citizens to solve their socio-economic issues free of charge within the framework of a project on “Enhancing the capacity of national actors in promoting and effectively protecting human rights.” In addition, the Centre organizes

consultations in the country's regions in coordination with the local offices of the Ombudsperson and the Bar Association.

Economically disadvantaged citizens, persons with special needs and pensioners are their main clients, however, the Centre's employees try to help everyone who comes to them.

“Our principle is not to let anyone leave our office empty-handed,” says Tair Aliyev, one of the Resource Centre's lawyers and a member of the Azerbaijani Bar Association.

The representative of UN Human Rights in the South Caucasus notes that the project has two goals. The first is to help vulnerable groups of Azerbaijani society to assert

their rights and the second is to promote a culture of providing free legal aid in the country.

“The culture of providing free legal aid in civil cases to vulnerable groups of the population is only developing in Azerbaijan and our project aims to promote this process,” he says.

The project, implemented by UN Human Rights, started in February 2018 and will run for three years in cooperation with the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Ombudsperson).

Facebook page of the Resource Centre:



The EU-supported Resource Centre is located in Baku, but it receives requests from around the country. © EU Neighbours portal

³ Published on the EU Neighbours portal: <https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/east/eu-in-action/stories/free-legal-aid-being-made-available-those-who-are-less-fortunate>

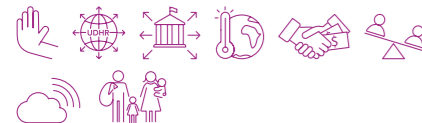
Highlights of pillar results

Non-Discrimination (ND)

PILLAR RESULTS / SHIFTS / SDGs

ND1

Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to 'leave no one behind', including by addressing the root causes of inequality.



ND2

Justice systems and related institutions increasingly monitor and investigate discrimination and provide redress to victims.



ND3

Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women's and girls' autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space.



RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS



On 9 October, the Parliament of **Tunisia** adopted a Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the first of its kind in the Arab World and the second within the African continent. The law defines and criminalizes racial discrimination. UN Human Rights accompanied the drafting of this law from the outset in 2016. It engaged with the Ministry of Human Rights to ensure the active participation of civil society in the drafting process and with the ministerial group in charge of the preparation of the draft project to ensure its conformity with international standards.

In **Jamaica**, six national NGOs working on LGBTI rights improved their knowledge of and skills in international human rights standards and practices through training provided by UN Human Rights in collaboration with UNDP. The training was delivered within the regional programme known as Being LGBTI in the Caribbean and focused on the use of international, regional and national human rights mechanisms, including protection and complaints procedures and the monitoring and reporting of human rights violations, with a special emphasis on violations against LGBTI communities.

UN Human Rights provided technical support to the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) in **Uganda** to conduct public inquiries in the Mayuge district. The inquiries were held to address complaints of discrimination that were filed by individual workers and groups of persons against Mayuge Sugar Industries Limited, the Mayuge District Local Government and the Mayuge Town Council. The EOC ensured that some of the complainants received immediate redress, including compensation; the delivery of work identity cards to all employees; the development of a human resources manual and the construction of proper toilets and a canteen.

Following the report of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice on its visit to **Chad**, the Government of Chad implemented some of the recommendations in the report on establishing quotas for the equal participation of women in politics and on releasing some women in detention with young children. The Working Group report welcomed Chad's development of laws aimed at protecting women's rights and noted some progress towards achieving women's right to equality within a precarious socio-economic situation and fragile environment. The Working Group stressed that despite the limitations to the effective implementation of these laws, the new legal framework provides for access to the termination of pregnancy under certain circumstances and criminalizes gender-based violence.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORTS GROUND-BREAKING ADVANCES IN EUROPEAN RECOGNITION OF SAME-SEX FAMILIES



The Romanian Constitutional Court ruled that Romanian authorities must grant a residence permit to Mr Clai Hamilton (third from the right), a US citizen and the husband of Mr Adrian Coman, a Romanian citizen (seventh from the right). © OHCHR/Europe

On 18 July, the Romanian Constitutional Court ruled that Romanian authorities must grant a residence permit to Mr Clai Hamilton, a US citizen and the husband of Mr Adrian Coman, a Romanian citizen. The judgment followed a prior ruling in the so-called Coman case that had been handed down by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), in June. The CJEU ruled that the term

'spouse' includes same-sex couples under the European Union's free movement law. As the CJEU is the European Union's highest court, its judgment is binding on all EU member states.

The UN Human Rights Regional Office for Europe was proud to lend its support to this advance of equal rights in Europe. It provided a detailed summary of international law requirements regarding the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, available at: <https://europe.ohchr.org/EN/Stories/Pages/EuropeanUnionCourt.aspx>. The summary by UN Human Rights was also included as part of the pleadings at both the CJEU and the Romanian Constitutional Court.

Romanita Iordache, one of the lawyers affiliated with the Romanian LGBTI rights group, ACCEPT, that was involved in the case, said: "The Coman case is about the core values of non-discrimination and the celebration of diversity. Constitutional traditions and personal biases cannot be invoked in order to limit human rights."

On the occasion of the judgment, Adrian Coman said, "The EU Court judgment is evidence that human rights and dignity are within reach for same-sex families, even if they come in small steps. Clai and I are grateful to ACCEPT, our lawyers, our parents, our friends and the many individuals and organizations, such as the UN Human Rights Office, who supported us and believed in our cause."

ND4

Judicial institutions, media, and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms with a view to their eradication.




In **South-West Asia and the Arab Region**, UN Human Rights strengthened the capacity of lawyers, academics, human rights defenders, NHRIs and CSOs to challenge gender stereotypes and prevailing gender norms by developing a reference tool that compiles the 37 General Recommendations that have been adopted by CEDAW. These General Recommendations cover a wide range of issues, including gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change and women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations. The publication is intended to serve as a guide to those advocating for and seeking to protect women's rights. It will be used in trainings delivered by the Training and Documentation Centre in Doha and other UN Human Rights field presences in the Arab region.

ND5

Principles and practices effectively counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space.



 To help counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space, UN Human Rights worked with partners on developing principles and good practices. In October, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences raised the awareness of multiple stakeholders about online violence against women in Silicon Valley. The Special Rapporteur presented her report on the same topic at the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council, in June.

ND6

The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected.



UN Human Rights analysed the conformity of national legislation in **Niger** on the rights of migrants with international human rights standards. In particular, UN Human Rights reviewed Law 2015-36 against the standards established by ICRMW, which was ratified by Niger in 2009. The review demonstrated that the law does not provide for concrete measures to enable migrants to fully enjoy their rights and freedoms on an equal basis with nationals of the country. A workshop was organized, in December, to assess the level of implementation of the recommendations issued by CMW and to determine required follow-up action.

UN Human Rights provided support to migrants' rights organizations in **Lebanon**, in particular organizations that focus on the protection of the rights of domestic workers and who work against racism, for their drafting of a shadow report in anticipation of the 2019 review of Lebanon by CERD. Through capacity-building and technical assistance, UN Human Rights helped to strengthen the monitoring and advocacy work of civil society actors on the human rights of migrants, establishing and facilitating a dialogue on this issue between civil society and governmental bodies and increasing the protection of the human rights of migrants in Lebanon.

ND7

Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases.



UN Human Rights cooperation with the Council of **Europe**, civil society and NHRIs resulted in awareness-raising about CRPD standards and on this basis to advocate against the adoption of an additional protocol to the Oviedo Convention on the regulation of forced treatment that adopted lesser standards. Building on the High Commissioner's report (A/HRC/34/32) and following HRC resolution 36/13, UN Human Rights held the first consultation on promoting human rights in mental health. The meeting discussed system-wide strategies and human rights-based practices to combat discrimination, stigma, violence, coercion and abuse. The outcome report (A/HRC/39/36) contains conclusions and recommendations for follow-up. It has been disseminated to Council of Europe bodies and is being used in advocacy efforts.

ND8

The UN system implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.



UN Human Rights supported the application of a human rights-based approach to mainstreaming disability issues, in coordination with the Inter-Agency Support Group for the CRPD, across the UN system. Recent years' groundwork helped lead to the Secretary-General's decision, in 2018, to develop a system-wide policy, action plan and monitoring framework to mainstream accessibility and disability rights across all UN operations. UN Human Rights is actively engaged in the development of these instruments to systematize and institutionalize the application of a human rights-based approach within programming and internal policies and practices, which will be adopted in 2019.

ELISABETH KANEZA: A UN HUMAN RIGHTS FELLOW OF AFRICAN DESCENT



Elisabeth Kaneza © Tobias Bohm

Elisabeth Kaneza, a German-Rwandan human rights activist, joined the UN Human Rights Regional Office for Europe from August to December 2018, as a Fellow of African descent. The Fellowship objective was to promote the International Decade for People of African Descent in the EU.

“My name is Elisabeth Kaneza and I am a human rights activist based in Berlin, Germany. In 2015 I participated in the UN Human Rights Fellowship Programme for People of African Descent. Following this three-week intensive training in Geneva, during which I deepened

my knowledge on the international human rights system and the framework for protection of the human rights of people of African descent, I implemented various capacity-building initiatives for activists of African descent across Germany and I continue to do that until today. In 2016, I advocated for the International Decade for People of African Descent and organized the official launching event for the Decade, in Germany, together with stakeholders from State institutions and civil society.

Fortunately, the recognition of the Decade resulted in the acknowledgement of people of African descent as victims of racism and racial discrimination in Germany's revised National Action Plan against Racism, adopted in 2017. During the same year, I coordinated the participation of communities of African descent in the first country visit of the UN Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent to Germany.

In 2018, I had the opportunity to organize a pilot human rights training for civil society activists of African descent, bringing together 13 participants from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and the UK, which took place at the UN Human Rights Regional Office for Europe in Brussels. Within the framework of the organization and implementation of the pilot training, as well as other capacity-building initiatives for civil society in Belgium, I was able to use extensively the knowledge and skills I acquired during the UN Human Rights Fellowship.

I am very grateful for the unique opportunity I received to participate in the Fellowship Programme and it is my wish that more generations of human rights activists can benefit from it and make a positive contribution towards the recognition, justice and development of people of African descent in their countries.”

Accountability (A)

Strengthening the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations



Accountability in numbers

40,000

victims of torture in

78

countries received rehabilitation support



10,000

victims of contemporary forms of slavery in

27

countries obtained assistance



2,101

visits to places of detention were conducted



7,504

monitoring missions were undertaken to investigate and document human rights situations worldwide



1,130

trials were monitored worldwide



Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances transmitted

692 new cases of allegations to States

193 were under its urgent action procedure

The Working Group clarified **503** cases



In **5**

countries transitional justice mechanisms have been established or improved their compliance with international human rights norms and standards



1

new independent mechanism established to collect evidence of the most serious international crimes committed in Myanmar

AFTER 37 YEARS WAITING FOR JUSTICE

“After almost 37 years, we have closed a chapter in our search for justice, with a verdict that validates our truth.” With those words, Emma Theissen Álvarez de Molina expressed the feelings of her family after Guatemala’s High Risk Court “C” sentenced four former high-ranking military officials and intelligence agents, on 23 May 2018, to long prison sentences for the enforced disappearance of her 14-year-old son, Marco Antonio, and for crimes against humanity and aggravated sexual violence committed against her daughter, Emma Guadalupe (aged 15 at the time).

“This historic and revolutionary verdict recognizes values and places victims of atrocious crimes at the very centre of justice and validates their testimonies,” added Mrs. Theissen.

Emma Guadalupe Molina Theissen was captured on 27 September 1981 after attending a political meeting and taken to a military base for interrogation. She was kept in illegal custody at the Manuel Lisandro Barillas military barracks in Quetzaltenango, Guatemala. She was held incommunicado and handcuffed to bunk beds. She was interrogated under violence over a long period, suffering various kinds of torture and other cruel treatment, such as repeated (gang) rapes by several military members, beatings, kickings, electric shocks and psychological torture. Nine days after her capture, Emma Guadalupe managed to escape. The following day, her brother Marco Antonio was taken by force from the family’s home in Guatemala City, put into a nylon sack and driven to an unknown destination in a vehicle with official license plates, allegedly in retaliation for



The Molina Theissen family members called for sentencing in the case of the enforced disappearance of Marco Antonio Molina Theissen and aggravated sexual assault of his sister Emma Guadalupe Molina Theissen during a demonstration in March 2018. © OHCHR/Guatemala

the escape of his sister from the military torture chamber and as a punishment for a family that was considered dissident during the internal armed conflict. He was never found.

Since the judgement, the court has ordered an array of reparations, including the long-awaited national commission, financial rewards for individuals who provided credible information about clandestine graves and the conversion of the base where Emma was tortured into a museum of memory.

The ruling recognized that the practices of sexual violence, torture and enforced

disappearance were part of the military’s strategy during the internal armed conflict in Guatemala. It sends a clear message that it is possible for the country to advance in the fight against impunity of the past, which in turn strengthens the fight against impunity and the consolidation of the rule of law.

UN Human Rights monitored all stages of the case of Ms Molina Theissen to ensure that guarantees related to the rights of victims and their families, judicial independence and due process were respected. UN Human Rights also provided support to the Molina Theissen family, their lawyers and the judiciary.

Highlights of pillar results Accountability (A)

PILLAR RESULTS / SHIFTS / SDGs

A1

Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.



A2

Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.



RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS



Since the beginning of 2018, in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** UN Human Rights has registered 175 convictions for serious human rights violations. UN Human Rights met with judicial authorities on a regular basis to follow up on certain cases. This resulted in the arrest, indictment, prosecution and conviction of some of the perpetrators of these violations. UN Human Rights also supported the implementation of the national strategy of prosecution of international crimes, as well as the Action Plan against Sexual Violence of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through advocacy with and training of army commanders on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence.

On 23 October, following recommendations issued by UN Human Rights, the Government of **Chad** submitted a draft law to the Parliament on the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission. The law, which was approved and promulgated, integrated some of the international commitments provided in various international human rights treaties that have been ratified by the country. The selection of commissioners, which was planned for 2018, has been postponed until 2019.

Following the past few years of UN Human Rights capacity-building efforts in **Serbia** on the application of international human rights law in domestic court proceedings, the first national curriculum for the application of international human rights law was developed and tested at the State Judicial Academy, also with support from UN Human Rights. Additionally, an online database to support the direct application of international human rights law was developed and tested. As part of the initiative, ten targeted trainings were organized in 2018 on international human rights standards, and nearly 100 judges from all-level courts were trained. The trainings targeted the expert group of judges created to expand knowledge and practices on international human rights standards.

The Special Rapporteur on internally displaced persons (IDPs) provided technical assistance and advocacy for the adoption of national laws that are compliant with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). During her official visit to **Niger**, in March, the Special Rapporteur recommended the adoption of a national law for the assistance and protection of IDPs. Subsequently, in December, Niger became the first country in Africa to adopt a national law for the protection and assistance of IDPs, thereby translating the provisions of the Kampala Convention into domestic law.

In **the Gambia**, following the December 2017 adoption of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission Act by the National Assembly, the Commission was formally established. UN Human Rights has helped to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the Commission, which has already undertaken a number of hearings for victims of human rights violations.

INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL FACT-FINDING MISSION ON MYANMAR: ACCOUNTING FOR THE GRAVEST INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

The Fact-Finding Mission on **Myanmar** has concluded that the security forces in that country, specifically the Myanmar military (the Tatmadaw) have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity against several ethnic and religious minorities in the Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States.

“The gross human rights violations and abuses committed in the Kachin, Rakhine and Shan states are shocking for their horrifying nature and ubiquity,” states the report. “Many of these violations undoubtedly amount to the gravest crimes under international law. [The violations] stem from deep fractures in society and structural problems that have been apparent and unaddressed for decades. They are shocking for the level of denial, normalcy and impunity that is attached to them.”

These findings are part of the report to the Human Rights Council that was submitted by the Mission’s Chair, Marzuki Darusman of Indonesia, and experts Radhika Coomaraswamy of Sri Lanka and Christopher Sidoti of Australia.

The Human Rights Council tasked the Mission with establishing the facts and circumstances of alleged recent human rights violations and abuses by military and security forces in Myanmar. The Mission focused on the situation in the Rakhine, Kachin and Shan States since 2011.

The report discusses the systematic marginalization and “othering” of the Rohingya through State policies and practices that have been implemented over decades. From birth to death, the Rohingya are in a continuing situation of severe, systemic and institutionalized oppression. The cornerstone and symbol of this system is their complete lack of legal status, including

the denial of citizenship. Disturbingly, the report concludes that despite using less inflammatory language, the rhetoric of the Myanmar authorities themselves has mirrored and promoted hateful and divisive narratives. This has fostered a climate in which virulent hate speech thrives.

The Mission documented mass killings; widespread gang rape and other forms of sexual violence; grave violations against children and, the deliberate and systematic destruction of entire villages, among other serious violations.

“The scale, brutality and systematic nature of rape and sexual violence indicates that they are part of a deliberate strategy to intimidate, terrorize or punish a civilian population,” said Coomaraswamy of the Mission. “They are used as a tactic of war.” The report defines sexual violence as one of four “hallmarks of Tatmadaw operations,” along with the targeting of civilians, exclusionary rhetoric and impunity.

The Mission based its findings on a variety of sources, including 875 in-depth interviews with victims and eyewitnesses, satellite imagery analysis and a range of authenticated documents, photos and videos. The team received no cooperation from the Myanmar Government nor was it allowed to enter the country.

In establishing the facts, the Mission hopes to contribute to the realization of the right to the truth of victims and the people of Myanmar as a whole. “Without the truth, Myanmar will not be able to ensure a prosperous and stable future for its people, all its people,” said Marzuki Darusman.

“The military as an institution has never been held accountable,” added Christopher



Members of the Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar during a field visit to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh in 2018. © OHCHR

Sidoti. “The provisions of Myanmar law, the structure of the legal system and the judiciary’s lack of independence and legal competence, make it impossible for the domestic legal system to deliver justice for victims of human rights violations by the military.” The report concludes that the impetus for accountability must therefore come from the international community.

The report recommends decisive action by the international community, including that the UN Security Council refer the situation in Myanmar to the International Criminal Court or create an ad hoc international criminal tribunal in order to adopt targeted individual sanctions, including travel bans and asset freezes against those who appear most responsible and an arms embargo on Myanmar. It also proposes the establishment of a UN Trust Fund to support victims.


“[This Mission] was undertaken with a view to recommend an accountability mechanism to be put in place, subsequent to our report,” said Darusman. “We hope that this will be immediate...and that the UN will then carry on where we left off. We hope the truth will finally come out.”

Following the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Amnesty Law in **El Salvador**, UN Human Rights provided technical, legal and political support to the Attorney General's Office and to civil society for the investigation and criminal prosecution of crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in the context of the armed conflict. After a research and consultation process with prosecutors, victims and civil society organizations, UN Human Rights elaborated the Policy on the Investigation and Criminal Prosecution of Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes Constituting Serious Violations of Human Rights Committed in the El Salvador Armed Conflict, which was adopted by the Attorney General. This instrument is crucial to combating impunity and for the guarantee of redress for victims.

A3

Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively.



 Following UN Human Rights recommendations and advocacy based on monitoring of detention conditions in women's prisons in **Senegal**, the Ministry of Justice prepared a list of all cases of long preventive detention and pledged to attend to the needs of children in prison with their mothers. UN Human Rights monitored 10 women's prisons in Senegal and interviewed more than 90 per cent of the detainees about the conditions of their detention and the status of the associated judicial proceedings. This monitoring was carried out in partnership with the Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty and the Association of Senegalese Women Jurists. Reports were prepared for judicial and prison authorities after each visit to enable follow-up of cases requiring urgent attention.

A4

States take measures to ensure that their decision-making, policies and actions are more transparent and the public has access to information for accountability purposes.



In **Thailand**, to enhance the awareness of law enforcement officials of the right to the truth of victims' families and their rights to access a lawyer and communicate with a family member, UN Human Rights advocated with military officials and the spokesperson from the law enforcement department of the National Council for Peace and Order. UN Human Rights accompanied two families of victims to meetings with the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) from the Ministry of Justice, the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission and the Attorney General's Office. As a result of this engagement, the DSI agreed to investigate the case of a disappeared human rights defender and provided witness protection for the members of a victim's family. In addition, the authorities took steps to respect the rights to information and participation of the two families by appointing a liaison officer. Moreover, in cases of arbitrary arrest and detention, the authorities allowed victims to have access to lawyers and to their families.

A5

UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core.



In 2018, UN Human Rights worked to mainstream human rights in the policies and programmes of various UN mechanisms related to counter-terrorism and violent extremism, including the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, which was adopted in February. In addition, UN Human Rights prepared a guidance document for States on human rights-compliant responses to the threats posed by foreign fighters.

Under the umbrella of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism, UN Human Rights helped to implement a multi-year capacity-building project for law enforcement officers on counter-terrorism and human rights in **Cameroon, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Nigeria and Tunisia**. Two trainings were undertaken in Cameroon, in April, which strengthened the knowledge of law enforcement officers about international human rights standards in relation to the use of force, detention, interview practices and special investigation techniques.

In **Mexico**, UN Human Rights led a joint mission with UNICEF, IOM, UNDP and OCHA, to the state of Chiapas in order to monitor and document the human rights situation of more than 5,000 internally displaced persons, including women and children. The mission report was presented to the UN Country Team to raise awareness about the situation of internally displaced persons in Chiapas. A follow-up mission was agreed upon to continue monitoring the situation and provide up-to-date information for the Resident Coordinator. The mission will include representatives of the above mentioned UN agencies, as well as representatives of FAO, UNHCR, UNESCO and UN Women.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO) GUIDELINES ON TRAFFICKING TAKE OFF

Mikaela Dontu, Director of Inflight, Sky Regional/Canada:

“When facing a problem head on, it is important to arm oneself with all of the necessary information through data and research. A systematic approach is always preferable, especially when dealing with potential criminal and legal issues across State lines. Having a set of guidelines to inform training and public attitudes towards human trafficking is a must, as we are looking for long-term change and not just a temporary fix. The combined forces of UN Human Rights and ICAO allowed for guidelines to be created with this end goal in mind.

The ICAO-OHCHR Guidelines for Training Cabin Crew on Identification and Response to Trafficking in Persons (<https://www.icao.int/safety/airnavigation/OPS/CabinSafety/Pages/Trafficking-in-Persons.aspx>) offer a broad range of valuable firsthand data and background information that allows for the context to be presented. The created protocol is easily adaptable to various operational models, which makes it an invaluable tool for all air operator

training. This is where you can see a major difference in the approach and presentation of this document. Two specialized agencies, ICAO and UN Human Rights, combined their expertise to accomplish a much-needed framework for the implementation of training and documentation. The joint effort created a systematic approach, along with the many specific examples/steps of action that allow for specificity, without crowding the training material. It is rare for a policy to be this comprehensive and practical in nature.

Looking back, months after implementation, I can attest to the need for the ICAO and UN Human Rights guidelines for training cabin crew on the identification and response to trafficking in persons and their importance. It allowed us, as air operators and trainers, to present a difficult topic in user-friendly terms. The ICAO and UN Human Rights guidelines gave specific instructions and worked with the experience and expertise that airline crews already possess. This allowed the crew to feel confident in their responses, should such situations arise, without generating



Members of the Cabin Safety Group comprising of airlines and civil aviation authorities in Montreal in May 2018. The Group elaborated the guidelines with support from ICAO and UN Human Rights. © ICAO

an additional risk to themselves, their passengers or the operating company. My only hope moving forward is that other guidelines will be built in a similar fashion and that all airlines will join forces in the battle against human trafficking.

The involvement of UN Human Rights was instrumental and an undeniable necessity. While ICAO was able to bring the aviation perspective, UN Human Rights was able to debunk myths and empowered the trainees to put into action the lasting changes we all want to see.”

Participation (P)

Enhancing participation and protecting civic space



Participation in numbers

4.75 million
followers across UN Human Rights social media platforms

UDHR@70 campaign (#standup4humanrights) reached **600 million** people*



36,936
unique visitors to the Universal Human Rights Index website

84,700
publications were dispatched worldwide reaching individuals in more than 50 countries



577
new partnerships were established in the field



590
civil society side events were organized during Human Rights Council sessions



UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples allocated **79** grants for participation of indigenous peoples in key UN mechanisms



60 grants were awarded by the UN Human Rights Grants Committee to the total amount of **\$3,621,761** for projects to be implemented in over 30 countries

297 women & **532** men participated in the UPR Working Group sessions



Over **2,700** participants in the 7th Forum on Business and Human Rights



New cases of reprisals against CSOs or individuals for cooperation with the UN in the field of human rights identified in **29** countries



*Impressions is the total number of times that your content is displayed in the news feed of anyone, any number of times on Facebook. Reach is the total number of people that saw that content.

TRUST FUND FOR LDCs AND SIDS HONOURS TONGA AS ITS 100TH BENEFICIARY

“It’s critical for small island nations like Tonga to have our voices heard at the Human Rights Council. Being here allows us to speak directly to the global community about the human rights issues that are of greatest concern to us,” said Elsie Fukofuka of Tonga.

Ms Fukofuka was the 100th beneficiary of the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the work of the Human Rights Council. The Trust Fund provides support for government officials from least developed and small island nations to learn about the work and attend regular sessions of the Human Rights Council in Geneva.

The Fund began in 2014 and since that time, it has supported 105 delegates and fellows (62 women, 43 men) from 69 countries to attend and participate in sessions of the Human Rights Council. The delegates come from countries that do not have permanent representation in Geneva and would otherwise not have access to the Council.

Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, Kate Gilmore, said the Trust Fund’s success also lies in its training and capacity-building support for beneficiary delegates.

“Together, let us ensure that the LDCs/SIDS Trust Fund success story continues and that we are able to achieve our goal of securing universal participation at every

session of the Human Rights Council,” Gilmore said during an event organized in the margins of the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council to promote universal participation in the Council.

Ms Fukofuka said it was invaluable to attend the Council and to remind the global community about the concerns of small island States regarding the importance of addressing climate change as a fundamental human rights issue.

“We see climate change as a core human rights issue. It affects every aspect of our lives,” she said. “Erosion and sea level rise may eventually result in the disappearance of our islands and the very existence of our country. It is our human right to survive.”

She added that it was critical for Tonga and other SIDS delegations to continue to play an active role in Human Rights Council discussions in order to call attention to the urgency of acting on climate change.

“Our small islands are the least responsible for climate change, but are among the most vulnerable,” she said. “We look to countries that have contributed more to this global security threat to take responsible measures to mitigate and adapt in accordance with the Paris Agreement so that we can reduce the warming of our climate and its effects on the Pacific.”



Ms Elsie Fukofuka, Kingdom of Tonga, 100th beneficiary delegate of the LDCs/SIDS Trust Fund, June 2018. © OHCHR

Highlights of pillar results

Participation (P)

PILLAR RESULTS / SHIFTS / SDGs

RESULTS / SPOTLIGHTS



P1

Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.



As a result of improvements in UN Human Rights' methodologies, record-keeping and the capacity for rapid response in cases of aggression against human rights defenders and journalists, UN Human Rights has become a key reference point on human rights violations of human rights defenders (HRDs) and journalists in **Mexico**. This is particularly so for authorities in charge of protection, investigations and the international community. UN Human Rights documented at least 16 cases of reprisals against HRDs and journalists, including bogus accusations against them, the use of strategic lawsuits against public participation and smear campaigns.

UN Human Rights submitted comments and recommendations to the Federal Special Prosecutor on crimes against freedom of expression, which were included in the adopted Protocol to investigate crimes against journalists. The 33 national institutions that are in charge of these investigations will implement the Protocol. In 2018, the Office of the Federal Special Prosecutor was more active than in previous years, leading to six convictions compared to only four convictions between 2012 and 2017.

In **Central Asia**, one of the largest gatherings of human rights defenders of Central Asia organized jointly by UN Human Rights and civil society partners in May 2018 in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, provided a platform for the defenders to discuss current challenges in promoting the rights of their constituencies across the region.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, a long-term capacity-development programme for nearly 100 civil society activists and human rights lawyers on non-discrimination and human rights in the context of preventing violent extremism was launched by UN Human Rights and will continue in 2019. To address the low levels of ethnic minority representation in the offices of State authorities, a youth employment scheme was established, with support from UN Human Rights, thereby enabling 30 youth (with more than 50 per cent being ethnic minorities) to gain work experience in State institutions. In **Tajikistan**, advocacy undertaken by UN Human Rights and the international community against the curtailment of the freedom of expression led the Government to revoke alleged trumped up charges in an emblematic case involving the conviction of a journalist.

P2

The UN system and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals).



In **Tunisia**, after a three year participatory and transparent drafting process, supported by UN Human Rights, on 16 October the Parliament adopted the new law on the national human rights institution. The legislation enshrines the constitutional statute of the NHRI and guarantees that it will be functioning in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

The law provides the institution with a broad mandate based on universal human rights standards and bestows it with adequate powers of investigation, including in relation to places of detention, monitoring and the handling of complaints. UN Human Rights played a key role in supporting the associated advocacy efforts of CSOs and the NHRI.

UGANDAN WOMEN LAWYERS SEEK REPARATIONS FOR SURVIVORS OF CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Providing a grant of US\$15,000, UN Human Rights supported the women's rights NGO **Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA-Uganda)** to file a strategic litigation case seeking reparations for women survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in Northern Uganda. Together with FIDA-Uganda, UN Human Rights organized a Victims Support Forum, bringing together 94 women survivors to share their stories, update them on the progress of the strategic litigation case and identify key issues for advocacy on survivors' challenges and needs.

As noted by a representative of FIDA-Uganda: "For over two decades, conflict ravaged Northern Uganda. Women and girls were raped by both parties to the conflict and held in captivity. Girls as young as 12 years of age were assigned as "wives" to rebel commanders and were forced to have sexual intercourse. Men and boys were equally subjected to sexual violence. Twelve years after the conflict, the communities are still grappling with the effects of the war. Female survivors of sexual violence in particular experience stigma, discrimination and medical complications, including fistula, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and the burden of raising children born from rape who are often rejected by their families.

The financial support received from UN Human Rights in the form of a grant permitted FIDA-Uganda to file a strategic interest litigation case, in May, on behalf of 98 female survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. UN Human Rights met with the survivors and assessed their situation, including regarding security. They will testify in court to receive redress. The case is the first of its kind in Uganda. It provides a ground-breaking opportunity to examine the responsibility of the State to protect individuals, including women and girls, during conflict and to address the reparative needs of women and girls in post-conflict settings. This would not be possible without the grant."




Women protest against all forms of gender-based violence in Liberia. © EPA/Ahmed Jallanzo

P3

Business, policy-makers and the public at large increasingly value and support civic space.




 Building on long-term cooperation with UN Human Rights, the Human Rights Master's Programme Consortium in the **Russian Federation** was institutionalized in 2018 as a legal entity called the Research Institute for Problems of Globalization and Human Rights. This enhances the future sustainability of the Programme. To further consolidate the Master's curricula, the Consortium, with technical support from UN Human Rights, began developing two new textbooks on economic, social and cultural rights and the rights of the child.


The 2018 Summer School on Human Rights, hosted by the Consortium, brought together more than 200 university students from 17 universities in four countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Summer School offered an intensive interdisciplinary practical learning programme aimed at expanding the students' knowledge about the scope and content of the UDHR and the UN human rights system.

P4

Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened.



 An **Arab region** coalition of women human rights defenders (WHRDs) was established in November, as a result of a workshop organized by UN Human Rights and designed to develop a road map for the work of WHRDs in the region. The coalition aims to increase women's participation in human rights defence, including by advocating for a safer environment for their work. UN Human Rights is closely following up on the coalition's progress and will continue to provide technical support and capacity-building, especially regarding the use of digital assets for communication and interaction with the international human rights mechanisms.

 In Baku, **Azerbaijan**, UN Human Rights established a legal aid resource centre to provide free professional legal assistance to groups at risk, including persons with disabilities, those with a low income and others seeking access to justice or legal redress in cases of alleged human rights violations. As a result, between February and December, 355 applicants accessed the centre's free legal services receiving legal assistance on a range of matters, including on representation in civil and administrative court cases, rights to social benefits, property rights, family law and labour rights. Clients were supported in respect of various administrative, civil and criminal matters, including on procedural matters and on preparation and submission of law suits, motions and court documents, as well as in relation to requests, instances and complaints to public institutions.

In addition to legal services rendered in Baku, UN Human Rights closely collaborated with the NHRI and Bar Association to organize monthly on-site legal services in regions of Azerbaijan, where 207 out of 355 cases were handled. According to the centre's data, among the 355 applicants who received legal services were 160 women, 100 persons with disabilities, 160 persons with a low income, 70 persons who were unemployed and 25 persons with IDP status.

P5

More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place.



With a view to supporting the establishment of protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards, UN Human Rights provided technical advice and financial support to the Human Rights Defenders Network in **Guinea-Bissau**. This collaboration led to the completion of a countrywide mapping of human rights defenders.

The final stage of the mapping took place from June to September and involved field missions to Bigéne, Bissora, Farim and Mansaba where 116 human rights defenders, including 58 women, were identified. The full mapping exercise, which began in 2017, led to the identification of 791 human rights defenders, including 328 women defenders. The Human Rights Defenders Network initiated a process of decentralization through the establishment of regional structures as an important step towards the creation of early warning mechanisms in a number of the country's regions.

In a number of **EU countries**, sustained engagement by UN Human Rights, particularly through its monitoring and advocacy, bolstered efforts of national, regional and international actors to respond more effectively to threats to civic space and challenges to the rule of law. A series of country visits, engagement with UN mechanisms and exchanges with civil society and regional actors helped to maintain a focus on regrettable developments in **Hungary** and **Poland**, and on the need for concerted international action in response.

For the first time, the **European** Parliament made extensive use of international human rights standards to take action against an EU member State for breaches of values and rights. The European Parliament grounded its comprehensive resolution, opening the legal proceedings against Hungary, in the 2018 concluding observations issued by the Human Rights Committee, the 2014 concluding observations issued by CRC, and in recommendations issued by the UN Working Group on arbitrary detention, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, and the statements of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

WOMEN DRIVE CONFLICT PREVENTION IN MAURITANIA

In Bassikounou, **Mauritania**, a region hosting 55,000 refugees, UN Human Rights worked to empower women at the village level for conflict prevention. UN Human Rights helped establish conflict prevention committees in 49 villages, actively encouraging the participation of women. As a result, important gender-sensitive solutions were adopted, such as the prevention of early marriage through the mediation by women with families intending to marry young girls.

18 years of age. Then we met with the girl's father. Finally, a meeting was set up with the girl's family to talk about the law that prohibits marriage before the age of 18 years. We managed to postpone the marriage!" said Vatme Mint Mohamed El Adb, member of the village committee of Bassikounou, Mauritania.

"UN Human Rights has trained me on human rights and women's rights. After an awareness session was organized in my neighbourhood by a group of three women from the village committee of Bassikounou, a neighbour contacted me to talk about the upcoming wedding of her 13-year-old daughter. I mobilized a group of women and we met with the groom's family to raise awareness about the dangers of marrying the girl at a young age and to explain that Mauritanian law prohibits marriage before




Village committee members in Mauritania show their support for eliminating violence against women. © OHCHR/Mauritania

P6

The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.



 In the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ABG) of **Papua New Guinea**, a project jointly implemented by UN Human Rights, UN Women and UNFPA, strengthened the capacity of key government officials, including at the most senior level, to address human rights concerns in the context of preparation for the referendum on the region's independence. As a result of technical assistance provided by UN Human Rights, the Parliament of the ABG took steps, in September, to establish a Gender and Human Rights Committee to be responsible for handling complaints, monitoring human rights and providing advisory services to the Parliament on human rights matters. Following this initiative, 30 parliamentarians and cabinet members, including the President and Vice President, participated in a comprehensive three-day training workshop on human rights. In light of the upcoming referendum, enhancement of the Government's capacity to respond to human rights issues is a significant development.


In **Timor-Leste**, UN Human Rights provided technical support to HATUTAN, a civil society organization, to strengthen their human rights advocacy including by reinforcing messages on equal rights of LGBTI persons with those of the UN Free & Equal campaign. As a result of HATUTAN's advocacy with the private sector, six Timor-Leste based companies signed the Standards of Conduct for Business to tackle discrimination against LGBTI persons, which were launched by UN Human Rights in 2017. At the request of HATUTAN, the Office provided training on the Standards of Conduct to these six, and other interested, companies.

In 2018, a platform of civil society organizations was created in **Serbia** with support of UN Human Rights. The platform is for coordination and interaction with the international human rights mechanisms and the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up. It is structured around thematic clusters and each cluster is guided by a separate action plan for 2018-2019. The platform contributed to securing and facilitating the direct participation of CSOs in policymaking and public consultations.

P7

Public recognition that human rights and accountability make important contributions to effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism, increases.



 In **Cambodia**, UN Human Rights led a public campaign to raise awareness and engage youth on human rights, the UDHR and human rights defenders. The online and offline campaign entitled "I am a human rights champion," ran from September to December, targeting Cambodian youth living in urban and rural settings. Its objective was to increase public recognition of how respect for and enjoyment of human rights can contribute to inclusive and sustainable peace and development. The campaign's music video, featuring a number of local celebrities popular with youth, was viewed over one million times on UN Human Rights' Facebook page and the number of likes on the UN Human Rights Cambodia's Facebook page increased from nearly 9,000 to over 13,800. The campaign signalled the first step in UN Human Rights' drive to broaden the human rights constituency in Cambodia. Next steps in 2019 include plans to work with at least 15 youth groups on incorporation of human rights principles in their work.

[UN Human Rights Cambodia UDHR@70 campaign video:](#)



Children participate in the Human Rights Day celebrations in Geneva on 13 December 2018. The event at Palais de Nations put participation of children and young people aged 12-19 in the spotlight providing a platform for them to share their dreams and personal engagement for human rights in the symbolic Room XX – the Human Rights and Alliance of Civilizations Room. This event was organized as part of a global campaign to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. © OHCHR

MANAGEMENT



Mrs. Pinnapa Prueksapan, the wife of Billy Pholachi Rakchongcharoen, at her home in Phetchaburi, Thailand in November 2018. Billy Pholachi Rakchongcharoen, human rights defender investigating evictions and the razing of Karen homes in Kaeng Krachan National Park remains missing after his arrest in 2014, although major advocacy by UN Human Rights to move the case to a special investigative unit may accelerate its resolution. © OHCHR

This chapter provides an overview of the efforts of UN Human Rights to ensure its decision-making, planning, management and evaluation processes operate at a high standard. It includes highlights of results achieved under UN Human Rights' nine Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans (OEAPs).

Decision-making and accountability framework

EXTERNAL TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS

Mandated by General Assembly resolution 48/141, UN Human Rights is a department of the United Nations Secretariat. It does not have its own executive board but is directly accountable to the Secretary-General and the General Assembly.

The High Commissioner for Human Rights is the United Nations principal independent human rights official being appointed by the UN General Assembly for a fixed term of four years, with the possibility of one renewal for another fixed term of four years.

UN Human Rights is led by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, with the support of the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, who is based in New York.

INTERNAL TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS

Office-wide decision-making takes place through the **Senior Management Team (SMT)** chaired by the High Commissioner and the **Programme and Budget Review Board (PBRB)** chaired by the Deputy High Commissioner. These bodies meet regularly to make recommendations to the High Commissioner on policies, operating procedures, programme and resource allocations. The **Policy Advisory Group**

(PAG), chaired by Directors on a rotational basis, is an additional forum for senior managers to exchange views. It provides recommendations to the SMT on critical policy- and management-related matters.

In 2018, the SMT met on nine occasions and, taking advice from the PAG, approved a number of new standard operating procedures (SOP) (i.e. for donor relations and resource mobilization, classified and declassified documents) and adopted Office-wide engagement with non-State armed groups and de facto authorities and on reasonable accommodation for staff with disabilities. The SMT also discussed the position of UN Human Rights on a number of human rights issues, including climate change and migration, and examined the work of internal task forces established in October by the High Commissioner on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR), on the SDGs and on prevention. These task forces identified gaps in capacity and information management, and developed recommendations for adjustments to programme implementation. Next steps are underway to integrate the arising activities into the 2018-2021 OHCHR Management Plan (OMP). In cooperation with the PBRB, the SMT also adopted the UN Human Rights field deployment strategy and analysed budget allocations to the human rights mechanisms. Overall, the SMT provided the High Commissioner with a clear overview of critical operations and ensured a more strategic positioning of UN Human Rights within the UN System and with Member States and other partners.

In the course of 2018, through its monthly and virtual meetings, the **PBRB** reviewed more than 55 fundraising/fund allocation proposals submitted by Divisions, for programme activities under their annual workplans, to ensure that those proposals were in line with the Office's overall strategic direction. Exercising its financial and income monitoring functions, the PBRB ensured fiscal responsibility in the allocation and management of human and financial resources under the Office's programme. Results of independent evaluations and programme reviews, and thematic analyses of implementation of planned activities, were regularly presented to the PBRB to inform its strategic and programmatic decision-making.

The **PAG** met 28 times throughout the year on a variety of thematic issues, including digital governance, the SDGs, climate change, emergency response, disability, LGBTI persons and the human rights treaty bodies. The group also received country/regional briefings on Afghanistan, Asia, Europe, the Pacific and Somalia; and discussed proposed strategic partnerships with the African Union and the European Union, and strengthened engagement with the business sector. These discussions ensured that proposals were informed by perspectives from across the office before being presented to the SMT.

In 2018, the terms of reference of the PAG were revised to improve its effectiveness and responsiveness. A more management-oriented "**extended**" **PAG** was also introduced to provide a regular management and organizational matters forum for managers of four or more staff. The extended PAG considered matters related to the Secretary-General's reforms; gender

parity; the Office Dignity@Work policy; branding, and reasonable accommodation for staff with disabilities. It helped strengthen the capacity of managers to apply coherently both Secretariat-wide and Office-specific policies which in turn enhanced organizational effectiveness.

Results-Based Management

PLANNING

UN Human Rights work is guided by the **OHCHR Management Plan (OMP)** that is firmly situated under the Secretary-General's strategic framework 2018-2019. It integrates the mandates given to UN Human Rights by United Nations intergovernmental bodies and engages the High Commissioner's overarching mandate to promote and protect all human rights for all.

In 2018, UN Human Rights transitioned into its new OMP 2018-2021, which was launched in June with printed versions available in all six UN languages. A longer version which includes more detailed results, the programmes of all field presences in all regions, and key targets is available online in English.

The OMP positions the work of UN Human Rights under its ongoing thematic "Pillars": Support for the international human rights mechanisms; Mainstreaming human rights within development and within peace and security efforts; and Advancement of the core human rights principles of non-discrimination, accountability and participation. To maintain relevance in a changing world, UN Human Rights also introduced "Shifts" under the Pillars in order to strengthen its work to prevent conflict, violence and insecurity; help expand civic space; broaden the global constituency for human rights; and further explore emerging human rights concerns (frontier issues) in the context of climate change, corruption, inequalities, people on the move and

digital space and emerging technologies. This new roadmap is anchored in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and has a particular focus on the Agenda's human rights-based commitment to "Leave No One Behind". The OMP also shines a human rights "spotlight" on women, persons with disabilities and young people.

The OMP leads to a strong results framework with risk management, introduced in 2018, as an integral component of programme management.

MONITORING

Monitoring of the UN Human Rights performance against the targets set by the OMP takes place through the Performance Monitoring System; a tailor-made online tool that facilitates planning, monitoring and reporting on a common set of office-wide results in line with results-based management principles and standards. As the 2018-2021 OMP introduces a new results framework, the Performance Monitoring System was also updated. In 2018, key performance indicators reflect the utility of the Performance Monitoring System:

- More than 570 unique users accessed the system;
- Over 11,500 sessions by users with editing rights;
- Over 95 per cent of user support requests addressed within 3 hours;
- Less than 1 per cent downtime throughout 2018.

MOPAN ASSESSMENT HIGHLIGHTS SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN), composed of 18 governments, assesses the performance of multilateral organizations. Its mission is to support its members in assessing the effectiveness of multilateral organizations that receive development and humanitarian funding. Together, the members of MOPAN provide 95 per cent of all Official Development Assistance (ODA) to multilateral organizations.

MOPAN assessed UN Human Rights during 2017-2018. The assessment proved to be of great value for UN Human Rights, offering recommendations for strengthening its capacity to provide the best possible support to those whom it serves.

The report analysed the strengths of UN Human Rights, as well as the opportunities and challenges it faces in fulfilling the High Commissioner's mandate. The assessment concluded that:

"During the period under review, but especially compared with the situation in 2008, the Office has come a long way, despite the fact that its relatively limited resources are constantly stretched – across functions, themes and regions. Today, human rights violations are on the rise, and the fundamental principles that underpin their universality, indivisibility, interdependency and interrelations are being contested by UN Member States themselves. Furthermore, the gap between OHCHR's mandate and resourcing is increasing, and funding is becoming less predictable. Nonetheless, OHCHR's organizational performance has, paradoxically, never been better." (...)

"The relatively small Office of the High Commissioner is punching above its weight. This situation was created by the combination of (1) a corporate culture that sees as its mission to protect rights-holders, to set ambitious goals and targets for itself and to weather the storm if necessary, and (2) its dynamic inspirational leadership. However, when the Office's mandate and its own ambitions do not keep pace with its financial and human resources, and partners are unwilling or unable to engage more heavily themselves, this raises pertinent questions about the Office's future sustainability."

Full assessment of OHCHR is available at: <http://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/ohchr2017-18/index.htm>

EVALUATION

During 2018, the UN Human Rights evaluation unit managed an unprecedented 10 evaluations and evaluative exercises, including thematic evaluations, programme and project evaluations and reviews at headquarters and in the field, and management reviews of field presences.

A number of assessments initiated in 2017 were finalized in 2018, including an evaluation of UN Human Rights support for the conformity of legislation with international standards; an evaluation of the country programme in Honduras and the review of a technical cooperation project in Nigeria.

The Evaluation Plan under the new OMP 2018-2021 was also approved and its implementation initiated with: management reviews of the country programmes of offices based in Yaoundé and Seoul; a review of the Dignity@Work Contacts Network; the planning and preparation of evaluations of the Uganda country programme, the Doha-based Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region; and a thematic evaluation of the implementation of results-based management in UN Human Rights that will be concluded in 2019.

Support was also provided to the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) assessment of UN Human Rights; the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) evaluation of the effectiveness of human rights monitoring, reporting and follow-up in the United Nations multi-dimensional peace-keeping operations; the OIOS evaluation of UN system-wide support to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and for the OIOS biennial report of the evaluation function. The UN Evaluation Group's Working Group on human rights and gender equality, which was co-convened by UN Human Rights, began its preparations for a meta-analysis of

United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) using a gender lens. It also initiated a peer learning exchange for reporting on the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) evaluation indicator within the framework of the Working Group's workplan for 2018-2019.

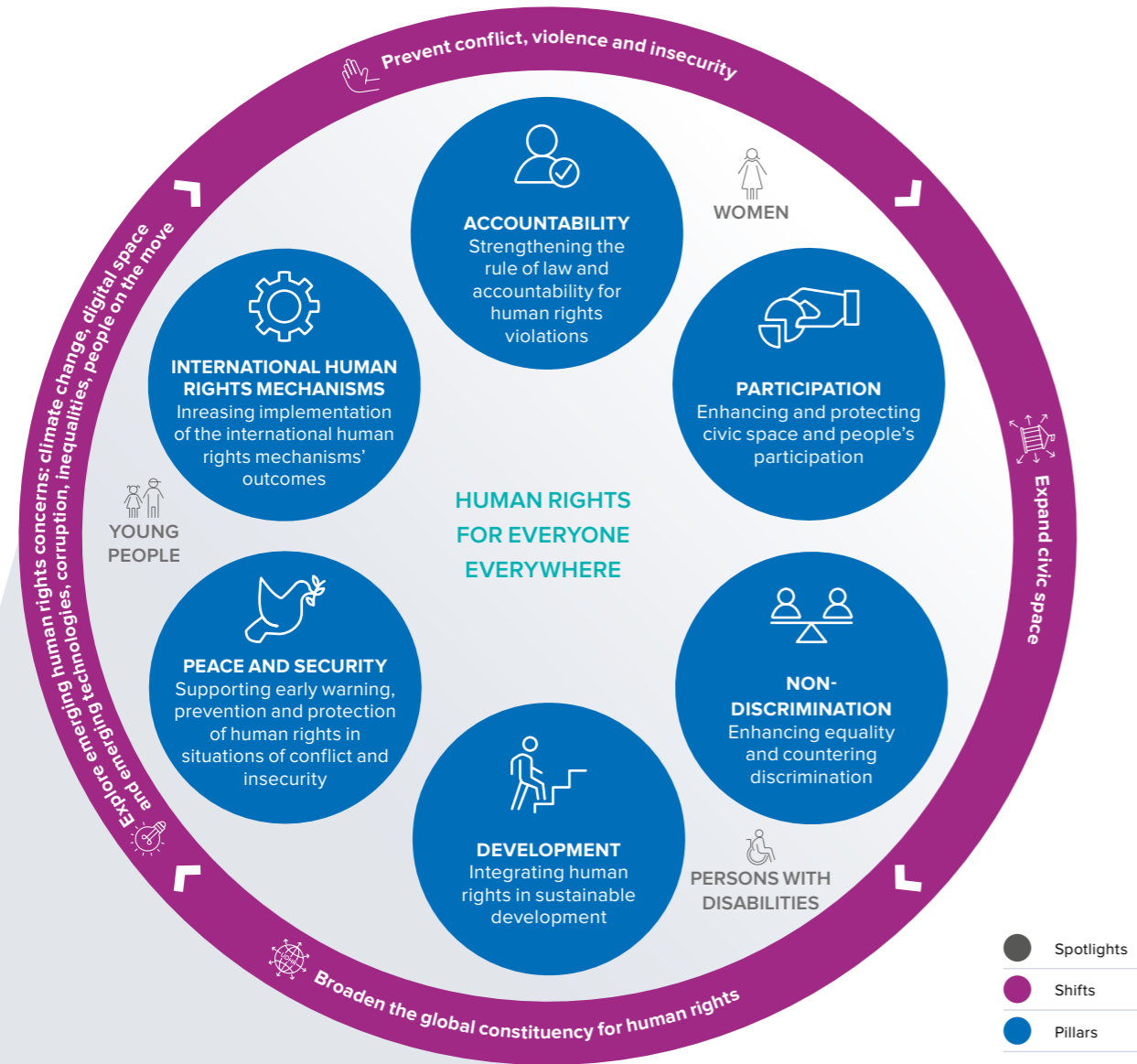
Follow-up on the implementation of the recommendations stemming from the evaluations is a PBRB responsibility and managers are requested to submit updates on this every six months.

The implementation of the OMP in 2018⁴

The priorities, strategies and targets of UN Human Rights are set out in the OMP 2018-2021. The Plan provides a robust results framework through to the end of 2021 that is based on six Pillars, four Shifts and three Spotlights. It also includes nine Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans (OEAPs).

FIGURE 1: OMP 2018-2021

[Full online report](#)



⁴ The information and graphs below are based on the data available in the 2018 End-of-Year reports submitted in the Performance Monitoring System as of 6 March 2019. It is important to note that the data is based on self-assessment by planning/reporting entities of (i) their level of progress or (ii) whether a result is connected to a Shift or a Spotlight population.

In 2018, approximately 43 per cent of results reported by both headquarters and field entities contributed to a Shift. The Prevention Shift was the most selected overall while, among the Frontier Issues, Inequalities was the most selected category.

In 2018, approximately 17 per cent of results reported by both headquarters and field entities were directly associated with a Spotlight population. Women were the most selected Spotlight in 2018.

The charts below summarise the implementation of the OMP in 2018.

Organizational development

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS ACTION PLANS

UN Human Rights created nine inter-related OEAPs under the OMP 2018-2021 (see Figure 2 below): Strategic Leadership and Direction; Innovation; Dynamic Knowledge; External Communications; Resource Mobilization; Partnerships; Operations Management; Diversity and Gender; and Talent and Career Management.

The OEAPs are a product of self-assessments, from analysis of emerging trends in organizational development, lessons-learned exercises and feedback from external stakeholders. They contain tangible outputs, indicators of success, resource needs, risk analysis, roles and responsibilities, as well as monitoring and evaluation arrangements.

FIGURE 2: OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PILLAR RESULTS

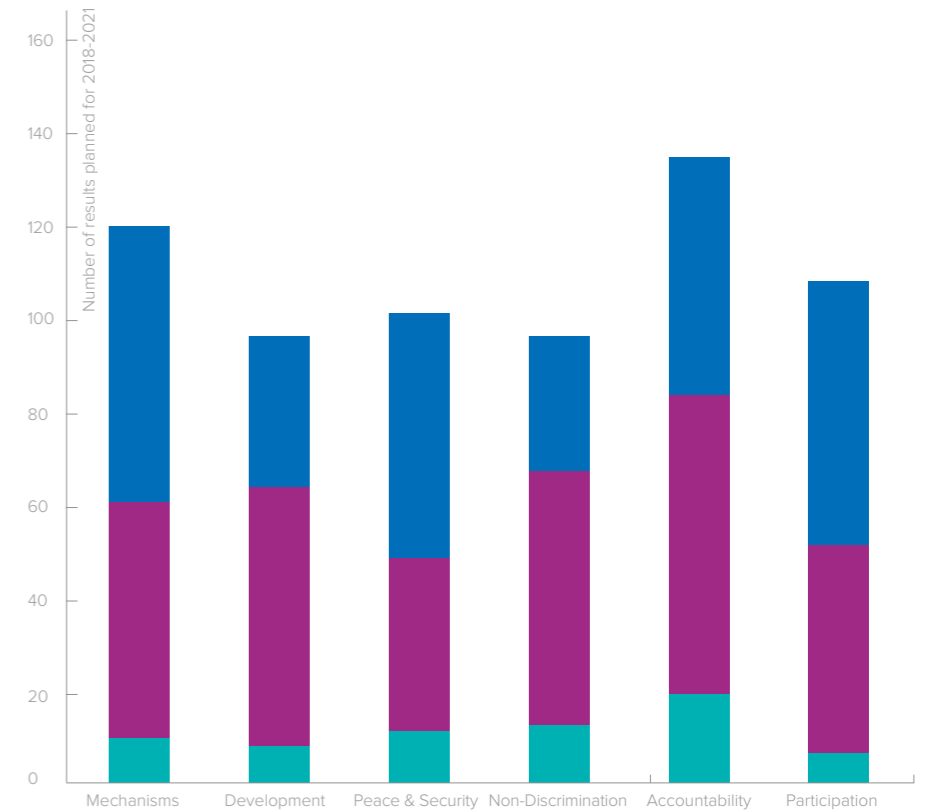
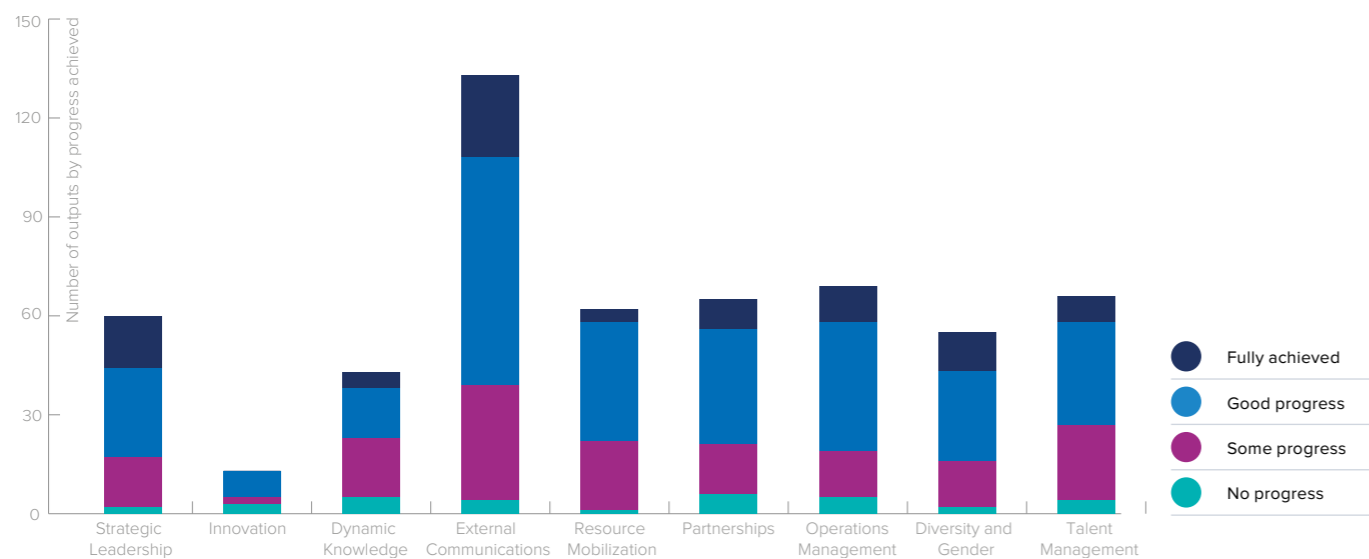


FIGURE 3: OEAPs



LEVEL OF PROGRESS FOR EACH OEAP



Progress in the implementation of the nine OEAPs is outlined below, highlighting key achievements in 2018.

Strategic Leadership and Direction

UN Human Rights leadership bodies are making timely, evidence-based strategic decisions in line with results-based management principles.

- To help strengthen people-centred, inclusive and inspirational leadership across the Office, Dignity@Work leadership dialogues were rolled out, building on the findings of staff surveys and the pilot 360-degree feedback for senior managers. These open conversations about enhancing the working culture at UN Human Rights were held at the Branch, Service and Division levels. As of the end of December, 55 dialogues had been held with nearly 700 participants in Geneva, New York and field presences.
- Enhanced leadership communication across UN Human Rights was further enabled through the appointment of an Internal Communications Officer in 2018. Six town hall meetings and briefings for staff were organized under a new format designed to facilitate more horizontal exchange. Meetings on internal communication were held with 20 units within UN Human Rights to identify concerns and suggestions, and feedback from these meetings was used to develop a new SOP on internal communication. A number of “HARDtalks” were held as open spaces for staff to discuss issues and concerns with senior management.

UN Human Rights actively participated in the Secretary-General’s reform of the UN development system, including by providing inputs to: the design of the new structure, the new RC job description, the new management accountability framework and on the new UNDAFs. It

also contributed to the restructuring of the United Nations peace and security pillar through its prevention work and supported the Secretary-General’s management reform by actively participating in the implementation of the Umoja Phase 2 project.

Innovation

Across UN Human Rights, innovation is encouraged, supported and its results are implemented accordingly.

- UN Human Rights has been exploring ways to encourage greater innovation for greater human rights impact. The 2017 Challenge “UN Human Rights: Light Up” aimed to generate out-of-the-box ideas about how to transform the way UN Human Rights works. One of the projects selected through the Light Up challenge, “My Human Rights in 180 seconds”, was successfully implemented in 2018 to raise awareness among and engage young people in the presentation of human rights topics in creative ways.
- The UN Human Rights Technology Working Group engaged with academic institutions and businesses in the technology sector with the objective to establish partnerships for the adaptation or development of tools for human rights monitoring and investigations. In November, in partnership with the Center for Human Rights, Berkeley, School of Law, training was provided for UN Human Rights staff on online open source investigations.

Dynamic Knowledge

UN Human Rights’ knowledge base is used strategically to actively shape programming, capacity, culture and structure.

- In 2018, UN Human Rights developed a Dynamic Knowledge Strategy, having convened a Dynamic Knowledge Network of more than 30 colleagues for this purpose. Implementation is underway with priorities including the development of a UN Human Rights Dynamic Knowledge Policy, consolidating institutional learning and making it available across the Office. Knowledge management functions are to be embedded in individual annual workplans and other actions will address culture, capacity and systems-related aspects. Dedicated resources will support this progress, including field sensitive implementation in 2019.

External Communications

UN Human Rights' human rights impact and messages are effectively communicated, helping to position it as a partner of choice for its key stakeholders.

- In 2018, UN Human Rights achieved significant progress in enhancing its external communications across all channels, including by conveying its identity and messaging in a more compelling way and expanding its reach. It advanced a range of institutional objectives through this enhanced communication.
- UN Human Rights increased its social media followers to 4.75 million across its social media platforms, including 2.2 million followers of UN Human Rights' Twitter account, 2 million followers on Facebook and 500,000 followers on Instagram. This represents an almost 20 per cent increase since 2017 (800,000 new followers in 2018).
- The seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the push associated with the campaign #standup4humanrights saw UN Human Rights expand its reach to over 40 partnerships (see pages 14-15). The hashtag reached 600 million people in 2018, an increase of 20 per cent since 2017 and 700 per cent compared to 2016. The broader human rights movement picked up this hashtag as its "global call to action", and Human Rights Watch made it its official hashtag for Human Rights Day.
- In 2018, UN Human Rights expanded its storytelling efforts. Stories of the work of UN Human Rights across the world are regularly presented in a more visual and compelling manner. To better demonstrate the impact of its work on the ground, UN Human Rights also partnered with Agence France Presse



The Deputy High Commissioner addresses the audience at the Locarno Film Festival in August 2018 as part of the global campaign to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. © Locarno Festival

to tell stories through short films or photos essays. All these stories are posted on the Exposure platform at <https://unhumanrights.exposure.co>.

- The UN Human Rights rebranding exercise, which seeks engagement of a broader constituency by presenting our work in a more compelling and accessible manner, was launched with a projected completion date of end 2019, and the redesign of the UN Human Rights website, will be completed in 2020.

Resource Mobilization

Investment in and support for UN Human Rights has expanded and donors are expressing confidence in the value delivered by these investments.

- In 2018, UN Human Rights enhanced its resource mobilization framework, increasing skills and capacity, while strengthening reporting and sustaining ongoing dialogue with donors. This drove significant progress towards expanded investment in and support for UN Human Rights.
- As of the end of 2018, UN Human Rights had raised US\$187.1 million in voluntary contributions, representing a 31 per cent increase from its baseline of US\$142.8 million in 2017, and the number of donors went from 77 in 2017 to 89 in 2018. Voluntary contributions from "other donors" increased from 0.5 per cent in 2017 to 1.1 per cent in 2018.

- To further enhance UN Human Rights' overall resource mobilization approach, SOPs on donor relations and resource mobilization and policy on engagement with the business sector were revised and agreed by the SMT.
- A comprehensive electronic resource mobilization guide was also developed and made available to all staff. In addition, standardized funding proposal templates were updated to reflect the structure and contents of the new OMP.
- To increase in-house capacities and skills, a total of 41 UN Human Rights staff members from the Europe and Central Asia and the Americas regions, as well as programme officers at headquarters, were trained in resource mobilization using the updated resource mobilization guide.
- Finally, UN Human Rights cultivated its strategic partnership with Microsoft, which led to a combined cash and in-kind contribution of US\$1 million in 2018. It also secured grants from five non-traditional donors in its efforts to diversify the donor base.

Partnerships

UN Human Rights has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the mutually reinforcing human rights benefits of exchange of expertise, reach and resources.

- In 2018, to amplify its messaging, UN Human Rights established a number of partnerships, primarily with the private sector, including with:
 - › JCDecaux Group, an advertising company, to undertake an outreach campaign in major cities of 13 countries around the world;
 - › Magnum photo agency, which offered photos and social media support to illustrate all 30 articles of the UDHR;
 - › *Le Journal de Spirou*, which is published in French-speaking countries, to launch a special issue of the iconic comic magazine on the UDHR;
 - › Poster for Tomorrow, to issue a worldwide call for graphic contributions to illustrate #standup4humanrights, which attracted a large number of submissions; and
 - › Well-known influencers (Sabah Al Hallak, Rana Ayyub, Ingrid Beck, Kevin-Prince Boateng, Amber Heard, Angelina Jolie, Marie Laguerre, Alyssa Milano and David Oyelowo) who shared the messages of UN Human Rights through their social media channels.
- Partnerships were also strengthened with other UN agencies, NGOs and think tanks, to develop joint publications and help distribute UN Human Rights materials. For instance, a publishing venture was undertaken with ICRC, UNHCR, OCHA, Human Rights Watch, Médecins Sans Frontières, Amnesty International and the Danish Refugee Council, as well

as other collaborators, to produce the third edition of *Professional Standards for Protection Work*.

- UN Human Rights established a time-bound internal task force on Diversifying Partnerships with membership drawn from across the Office. The Task Force makes recommendations on strengthening standards and policies for partnerships and on building new partnerships to reach out to new audiences and open dialogue that can inspire and mobilize people to defend and promote rights.

Operations Management

UN Human Rights managers are enabling the most efficient and responsible use of all available resources, supported by the effective deployment of relevant technologies.

- To support decision-making by Secretariat managers at all levels, the UN Department of Management, Strategy, Policy and Compliance (DMSPC) has made online Management Dashboards available to all departments. The Dashboards cover human resources, budget and finance, procurement and travel. While still under development, they aim to centralize a variety of data that are drawn from multiple enterprise systems, including Umoja and Inspira. UN Human Rights is also in the process of producing information for financial and human resources management dashboards, while progress is being made on the development of a diversity and inclusion dashboard.

- Concrete steps were taken to increase the percentage of field presences using Umoja as their primary administrative support system. The Umoja travel module was introduced in the Colombia Office as a pilot of its broader use in the field. It will be adopted by the Offices in Cambodia and Uganda in early 2019. The Umoja roll-out to other field presences will build on lessons learned from these experiences. In light of the remaining challenges and to ensure that operations continue to function at the local level, most Offices are now relying on a combination of Umoja and UNDP, with the intention of gradually moving more of their local service provision directly to the Umoja platform.
- To enhance availability of virtual meetings, UN Human Rights introduced Skype for Business as its preferred tool, including its modes for instant messaging, audio, video, application sharing and file sharing. This led to a clear increase in virtual meetings in 2018.

UMOJA TRAINING IN THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNTRY OFFICE IN BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA



Jennifer Moyano
© OHCHR/Colombia

“The Umoja training by our colleagues from Programme Support and Management Services empowered participants to make a change in how processes are carried out and to not be afraid of the system,” says Jennifer Moyano, working in the Country Office in Bogotá. Recently, the Office in Colombia introduced new roles in the Umoja system, which raised different questions regarding its implementation. The colleagues responsible had many doubts about how to interact with the system and regarding the travel regulations. “Before the training we had many questions in terms of the operation in Colombia, rules that all personnel must apply and how to do amendments or cancellations.”

In November 2018, a four-day training took place in Bogotá, facilitated by two Geneva-based colleagues, with more than 20 colleagues from different regions of Colombia who work in travel, administration, human resources or finance participating. By sharing the knowledge and supporting the development of new skills, many concerns were resolved. “We were directly interacting with the system and could work on travel requests and expense reports on the spot,” says Jennifer. The training was conducted as part of the Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans, aiming to enhance the support provided to UN Human Rights field presences and enabling the most efficient and responsible use of all available resources supported by relevant technologies. This visit had a positive and important impact.

Not only did the colleagues in Colombia learn how to confidently work with Umoja, the training facilitated collaboration with other UN agencies and generated an exchange of experiences on internal processes for trips and workshops. Jennifer emphasizes the support and professionalism of the colleagues who provided the training, their commitment, dedication and support during and after the visit. “Moreover, it was very helpful to have the presence of one colleague from finance and another from travel, since the doubts that involved both areas were resolved in a timely manner.” Jennifer continues to work on the correct implementation of travel regulations, helps colleagues with requirements and reaches out to her colleagues in Geneva in case of doubt.

Diversity and Gender

Respect for diversity, gender equality and inclusion is at the centre of UN Human Rights’ organizational culture and is fully supported by appropriate organizational arrangements.

- UN Human Rights supported the implementation of the Secretary-General’s System-wide Strategy on Gender Parity. It developed an annual strategy and plan to support its implementation, which will be used to achieve prescribed targets for gender parity by 2021. The UN Human Rights strategy and plan will be updated each year.
- UN Human Rights supported the International Gender Champions Initiative and, in November, High Commissioner Bachelet became a Geneva Gender Champion.
- UN Human Rights established a network of Dignity@Work contacts to provide staff with information on how to address prohibited conduct (such as bullying, sexual harassment, discrimination and abuse of authority).
- The 360-degree feedback process for all managers, which was rolled out during 2018, included questions on their approach to gender equality and diversity.
- UN Human Rights received two awards from UN Women for its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women. The first prize was the “Pioneer award for piloting the UN-SWAP when the journey was still uncertain” and the second was received for “Best among the UN Secretariat” in implementing the programme in 2017. This follows the participation of UN Human Rights in the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP).

DIGNITY@WORK



The UN Human Rights Dignity@Work policy, first launched at the end of 2017, was successfully rolled out across UN Human Rights in 2018. The policy reaffirms the commitments of UN Human Rights to human rights principles and an obligation to ensure that staff at all levels enjoy and actively promote diversity and dignity at work, free of any form of prohibited conduct.

The High Commissioner, Deputy High Commissioner and Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights share primary responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the Dignity@Work policy, which is monitored within the framework of the OEAP on Diversity and Gender. The policy will be reviewed at the end of the 2018-2021 OMP.

 Talent and Career Management

UN Human Rights is actively unleashing the full potential of its staff with focused talent and career management accessible to all.

- UN Human Rights finalized its agreement with the UN Office of Human Resources Management to provide UN Human Rights national staff members with access to the learning catalogue and e-learning modules in Inspira. This enables all UN Human Rights staff members to comply with mandatory learning requirements and affords access to numerous online trainings that were not previously available. Through uniform Inspira access, all staff within UN Human Rights can undergo standard performance evaluations. This means more equitable treatment of staff and improved standards for performance reporting and monitoring.
- UN Human Rights launched a 360-degree feedback project for its leaders, beginning first with the most senior staff. Each senior leader then received three external executive coaching sessions based on the feedback provided to them by staff. This was completed for all senior managers before a Senior Leadership Retreat, which focused on the aggregated results. The 360-degree feedback project was extended at the end of November to all UN Human Rights managers who supervise four or more staff members. Over 160 managers received feedback in the process.
- Special focus has been placed on women leaders within UN Human Rights with four participating in the United Nations System Staff College Women Leadership programme and in EMERGE – the Programme for Emerging Women Leaders.

- The Human Resources Management Section has been recalibrated with functional units established to deliver more specialist and tailored support services in staff recruitment, emergency deployment, contracts and staff administration. The Staff Development and Learning Unit has been integrated into the Human Resources Management Section to ensure the consolidation of UN Human Rights' focus on managing talent.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS TAKES PART IN THE EMERGE PROGRAMME



EMERGE Programme – The Programme for Emerging Women Leaders in the UN system was co-created by 11 UN partners (ILO, ITU, OCHA, UN Human Rights, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOG, UNSSC, WHO and WIPO) to implement the UN Leadership Framework that was adopted by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination in April 2017.

“When I joined the EMERGE programme, I thought I already had a high level of self-awareness and self-esteem. I was extremely productive at work, well-appreciated by my supervisors and peers and resigned to the unceasing frustrations of never quite managing to balance with the demands of family and career. But I was very pleasantly surprised to “emerge” from the programme with so much clarity and, really, permission to take care of myself and to put my interests on my own life’s agenda. I realized I was very much the self-appointed “martyr” at work and at home and that I was the only one who could fix that.

I won’t get into all the details but suffice it to say that I am physically (lost 14 kilos!) and mentally (reading lovely works of fiction at home) much healthier now, having reclaimed some time and space for myself. And voilà, my family hasn’t collapsed and indeed seems happier to see me more relaxed and my work hasn’t suffered. I believe I’m performing at an even higher level than before, with more dedication, intelligence and confidence, but also with the awareness that only I know how best to take care of my interests. Tremendously grateful and would highly recommend the programme!”



Ravina Shamdasani, UN Human Rights Spokesperson, 2018 programme participant.

Ravina Shamdasani briefs the press on LGBT decision in India, Palais des Nations, 7 September 2018. © Violaine Martin

FUNDING



UN Human Rights staff on a monitoring mission in Colombia. © OHCHR/Colombia

Funding overview in 2018

ANNUAL APPEAL

\$278.3M

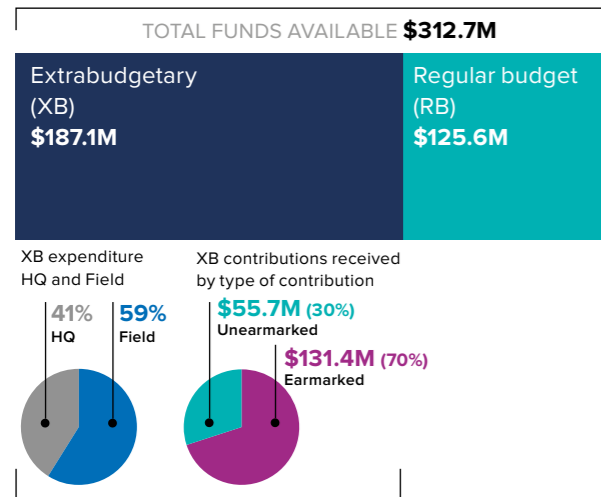
TOTAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS:

\$187.1M

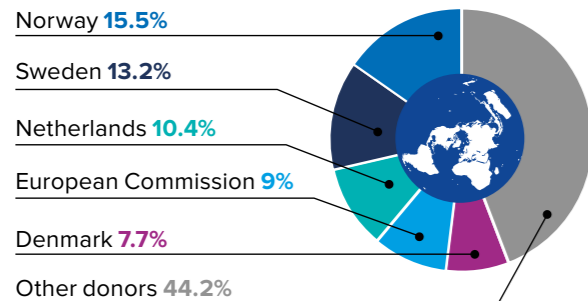
89 DONORS
of which 63 are Member States

Annual Appeal (extrabudgetary requirements)	\$278.3M	
Total voluntary contributions	\$187.1M	UNFUNDED
Expenditure (extrabudgetary)	\$155.8M	

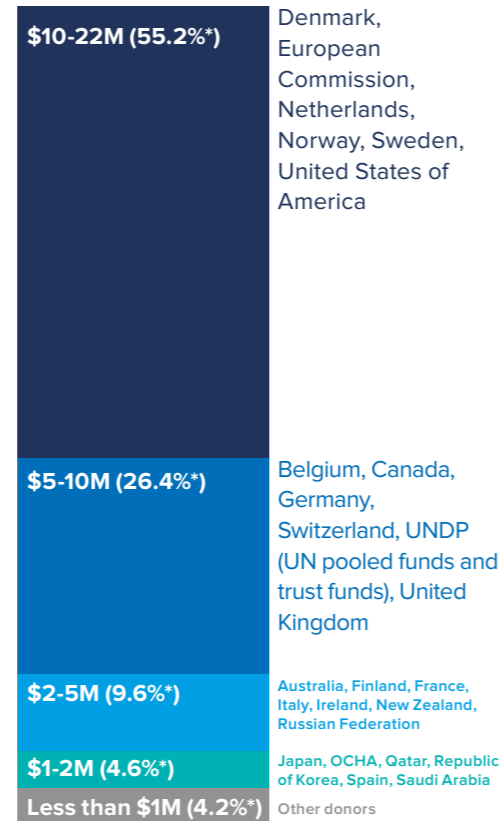
OVERVIEW OF FUNDING SOURCES



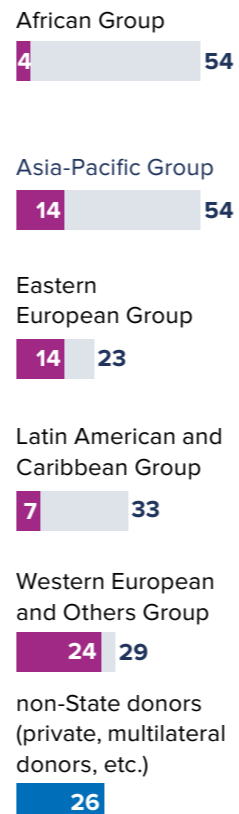
TOP SOURCES OF UNEARMARKED XB



BREAKDOWN OF DONORS BY BRACKETS OF CONTRIBUTIONS



BREAKDOWN OF DONORS BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUP



This chapter presents an overview of UN Human Rights funding in 2018 and of funding trends since 2010.

Continuous improvements in the level, flexibility, timeliness and predictability of voluntary contributions, and diversification of the donor base, are essential to ensure UN Human Rights has the resources it needs to achieve the goals of the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) 2018-2021.

UN Human Rights is partially funded through assessed contributions from Member States to the United Nations regular budget and partially funded through voluntary contributions (extrabudgetary funding) from donors, the majority of whom are Member States.

In 2018, the first year of the OMP 2018-2021, UN Human Rights' total income was US\$312.7 million. Of this total, 59.8 per cent came from voluntary contributions and 40.2 per cent came from the United Nations regular budget.

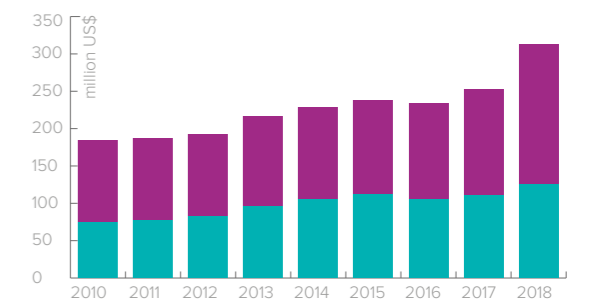
In 2018, the approved regular budget appropriation for UN Human Rights, as a department of the United Nations Secretariat, was US\$125.6 million, which is just under 3.7 per cent of the total UN regular budget. More specifically, excluding funds it apportions to the human rights components of peacekeeping operations, out of 51.7 per cent of the total regular budget resources directed to the three UN system pillars, the UN regular budget allocates 7.7 per cent to the human rights pillar; the other two pillars being development and peace and security.

As a matter of principle, the UN regular budget should finance all activities that are mandated by the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, including by

the Human Rights Council. However, the regular budget allocation is not currently keeping pace with the ongoing growth in the number and scope of the General Assembly human rights mandates. Furthermore, the approved 2018-2019 regular budget entailed a number of reductions resulting from General Assembly decisions, including across-the-board cuts in a number of key areas. As a result, UN Human Rights has no option but to rely on voluntary contributions to finance more than 20 per cent of its officially mandated activities that ought to be financed by the regular budget.

OHCHR - FUNDING OVERVIEW

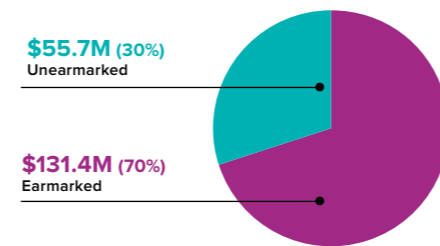
● Voluntary contributions
● Regular budget appropriation



This challenging financial context is exacerbated by the timing of regular budget allocations. During 2018, the Human Rights Council established two new mandates with programme budget implications, and the practice is that these are presented to the General Assembly at the end of the year in the summary of all resolutions adopted by the Council during the year. However, while most of the resources required for new mandates were approved at the end of 2018, as they are each year, their late-in-the-year presentation to the General Assembly means that UN Human Rights was forced again to draw from its voluntary resources to fund new activities having a more immediate timeline.

In terms of extrabudgetary support, a total of US\$187.1 million was raised in voluntary contributions during the reporting period. This represents the highest amount that UN Human Rights has received in absolute terms and is US\$44.3 million (31 per cent) more than was received in 2017. This remarkable growth was due primarily to increased contributions from existing Member State donors. Nonetheless, the donated amount falls far short of the US\$278.3 million in extrabudgetary requirements that was sought in the 2018 Annual Appeal. The extrabudgetary requirements are the funds that UN Human Rights requires, in addition to its regular budget allocation, if it is to respond to all requests of assistance it receives in a given year. Moreover, the increasingly challenging global human rights context warrants a greater investment in the UN Human Rights mandates.

EARMARKED VERSUS UNEARMARKED FUNDING 2018



The percentage of unearmarked funds (30 per cent) was the lowest since 2005, representing, in absolute terms, the ninth highest amount of unearmarked funds ever received (US\$55.7 million). Some of this can be attributed to the receipt of more funding locally for field activities and to contributions from non-traditional budget lines that can only be accessed as earmarked funds. However, other contributions previously unearmarked have been transformed into more circumscribed funding. This steep increase in earmarking makes it more difficult for UN Human Rights to efficiently implement the OMP, limiting its capacity to allocate resources where they are most needed. Earmarking means constant budgetary adjustments, with correspondingly higher transactional costs.

The diversification of the donor base continued to be a challenge. In 2018, UN Human Rights received funding from a total of 89 donors. As in previous years, despite efforts to broaden the donor base, including by increasing the number of contributing Member States and bringing in non-traditional donors, the overwhelming majority of voluntary contributions came from 63 Member States, who provided a total of US\$153.8 million, representing 82.2 per cent of all contributions received. Of the 63 Member States that contributed in 2018, only one was a first time contributor, while 54 had contributed in 2017. In addition, 39 out of 63 contributing Member States increased their support compared to 2017 while 45 provided unearmarked funding.

Multilateral organizations, including the European Commission and UN partners, contributed an additional US\$31.2 million, or 16.7 per cent, of all contributions.

Only a small group of 11 Member States pledged through multi-year agreements, which compounds the lack of funding predictability and sustainability. As of the beginning of January 2019, only US\$60 million from 14 donors had been registered for 2019.

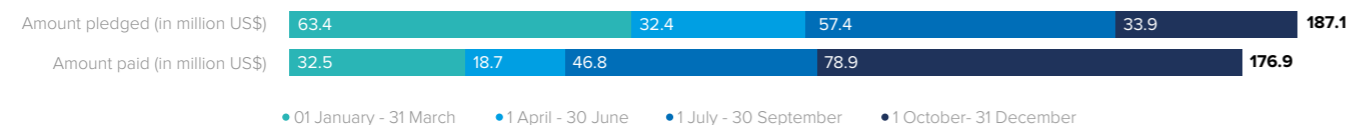
On the expenditure side, approximately 59.3 per cent of all voluntary funding was used to support work in the field, which receives minimal support from the regular budget. The remainder of the voluntary funding was distributed between other areas of UN Human Rights' work and often supplemented the limited resources available from the regular budget. In 2018, 9 per cent of extrabudgetary expenditures were devoted to thematic research, human rights mainstreaming, the development of policy and the provision of guidance and tools; 1.5 per cent were spent on supporting the human rights treaty bodies, including policymaking organs; and 6.4 per cent were spent on support for the Human Rights Council and its special procedures. The remainder was devoted to programme support (5.5 per cent), executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (11.2 per cent) and the trust funds and miscellaneous activities (7 per cent).

Although the extrabudgetary income of UN Human Rights was below its extrabudgetary requirements and in spite of increased earmarking of voluntary contributions, UN Human Rights used its available resources efficiently, which enabled it to achieve a far greater impact than would otherwise have been possible. UN Human Rights managed not only to spend the income received, it replenished the necessary reserves to begin 2019 on sound financial footing.

In 2018, 49.5 per cent of total expenditures, including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, were devoted to field work, particularly for capacity-strengthening projects and for human rights monitoring, which were predominantly financed through voluntary contributions. Approximately 10.2 per cent of total expenditures were spent on

thematic research, human rights mainstreaming, the development of policy and the provision of guidance and tools; 9.9 per cent were spent supporting the human rights treaty bodies, including policymaking organs; and 11.7 per cent were spent in support of the Human Rights Council and its special procedures. The remainder was devoted to programme support (5.4 per cent), executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (9.3 per cent) and the trust funds and miscellaneous activities (4.0 per cent).

2018 - TREND IN PLEDGES & PAYMENTS



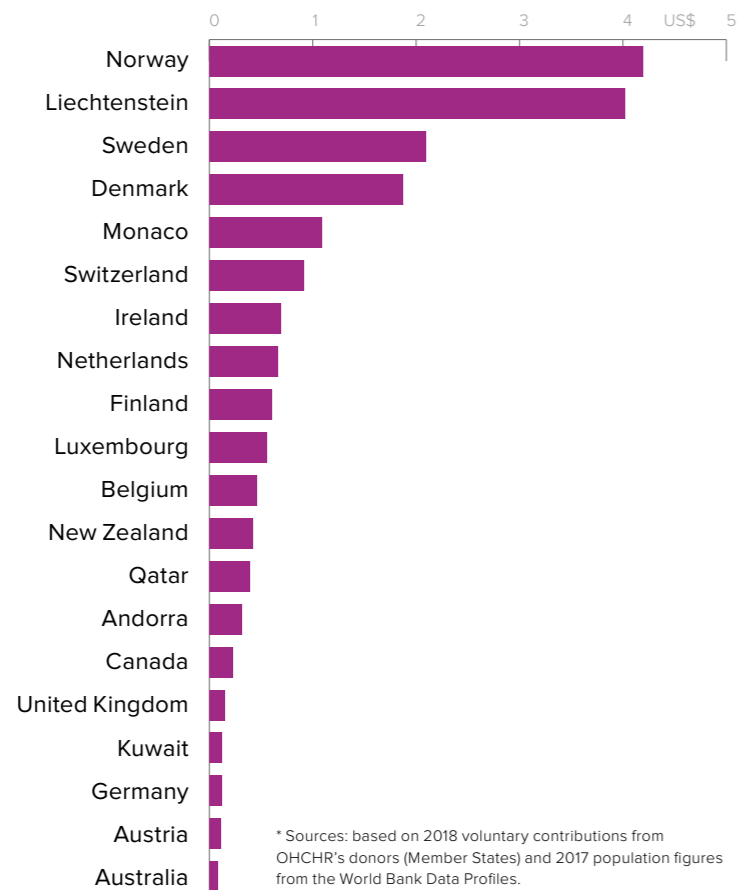
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2018

DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED	DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED	DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED	DONOR	TOTAL IN US\$	% UNEARMARKED
Norway	22,174,972	39.0%	Qatar	1,031,561	0.0%	IOM	60,000	0.0%	Pakistan	12,800	29.7%
Sweden	21,089,098	34.8%	Austria	980,748	0.0%	World Bank	60,000	0.0%	Costa Rica	10,295	100.0%
European Commission	19,445,794	25.7%	China	800,000	0.0%	UNICEF	55,684	0.0%	Azerbaijan*	10,000	0.0%
United States of America	18,427,371	0.0%	Counterpart International	611,887	0.0%	Monaco	41,977	85.4%	Armenia	9,521	26.3%
Netherlands	11,335,834	51.1%	Kuwait	510,000	98.0%	Ville de Genève	41,068	0.0%	Weekday	6,826	0.0%
Denmark	10,820,030	39.5%	Microsoft	500,000	0.0%	Canton de Genève	40,486	0.0%	Holy See	6,500	0.0%
Germany	9,806,471	7.5%	UNODC	474,001	0.0%	Argentina	37,000	0.0%	Montenegro*	5,787	100.0%
UNDP (UN pooled and trust funds funding)	9,450,260	0.0%	Luxembourg	332,955	59.7%	Uruguay	30,000	100.0%	Kazakhstan	5,000	100.0%
United Kingdom	8,813,612	36.2%	Morocco	300,000	100.0%	Bulgaria	29,568	100.0%	Nicaragua	3,600	100.0%
Canada	8,386,287	44.1%	Poland	254,428	43.0%	Mexico	27,327	0.0%	Republic of Moldova	3,000	100.0%
Switzerland	7,714,525	52.6%	UNOPS	236,713	0.0%	Call for Code	25,000	100.0%	Order of Malta	2,000	100.0%
Belgium	5,223,779	43.6%	Ford Foundation	197,850	0.0%	The Nippon Foundation	24,051	0.0%	UN Women	2,000	0.0%
Finland	3,357,672	51.9%	Portugal	186,518	78.0%	Andorra	23,844	0.0%	UNFPA	2,000	0.0%
Ireland	3,336,039	64.7%	Liechtenstein	151,320	16.7%	Slovakia*	22,792	49.9%	Cuba	1,918	100.0%
France	2,555,168	59.1%	India	150,000	0.0%	Latvia	22,727	100.0%	UNESCO	1,000	0.0%
Italy	2,537,672	22.9%	MacArthur Foundation	150,000	0.0%	Lithuania	22,727	0.0%	Individual donors / miscellaneous	178,401	15.5%
Australia	2,119,719	0.0%	NHRC of Qatar	150,000	0.0%	Geneva Academy	21,561	0.0%	TOTAL	187,080,164	
New Zealand	2,006,689	100.0%	OIF	120,293	0.0%	Slovenia	20,478	83.3%			
Russian Federation	2,000,000	0.0%	Turkey	120,000	83.3%	Angola*	20,000	100.0%			
Japan	1,937,444	0.0%	Algeria	100,000	100.0%	Georgia*	20,000	0.0%			
Republic of Korea	1,881,796	23.2%	Humanity United	100,000	0.0%	Malaysia	20,000	100.0%			
Spain ¹	1,410,014	20.2%	Uzbekistan	100,000	100.0%	Thailand	20,000	100.0%			
OCHA (incl. CERF)	1,285,399	0.0%	Czech Republic	96,407	68.2%	Cameroon	18,417	0.0%			
Saudi Arabia	1,149,867	0.0%	Estonia	90,987	37.5%	Cyprus	17,065	100.0%			
			Chile	71,563	0.0%	Singapore	15,000	0.0%			

¹ Includes a contribution of €20,000 from the Government of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.

* Contributed in response to HC's last appeal of 5 July 2018.

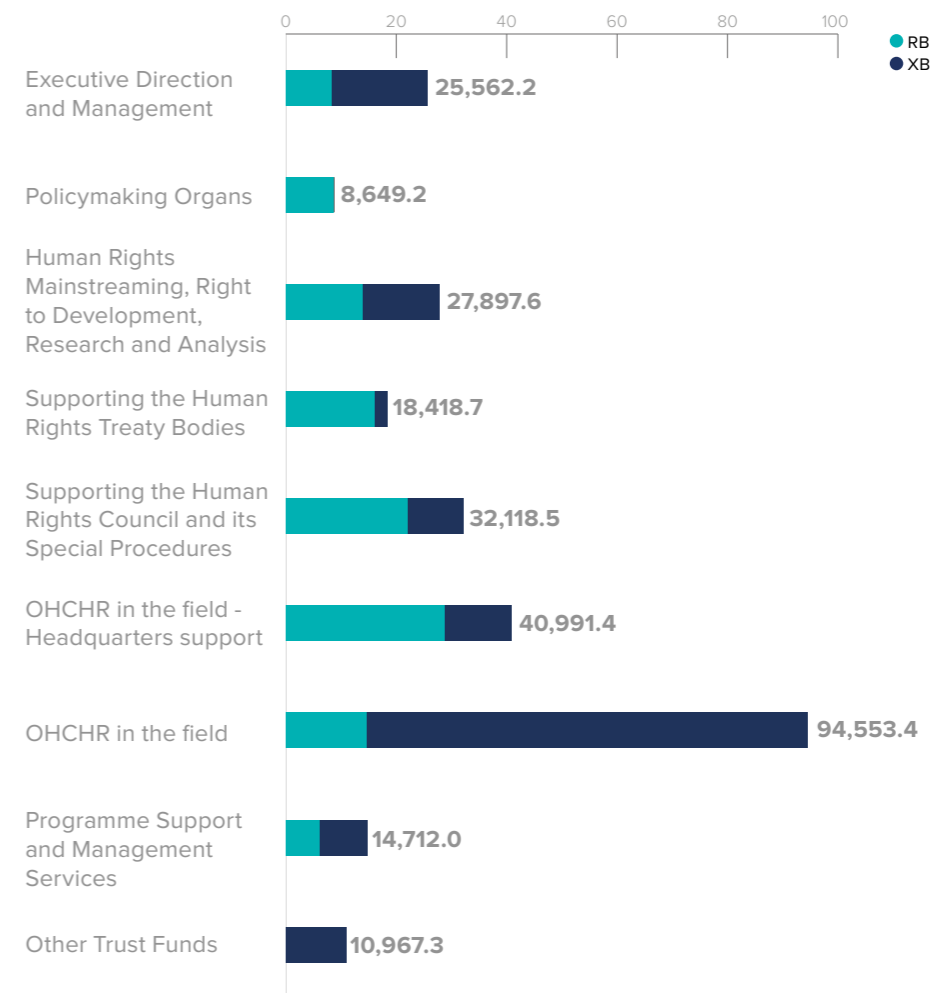
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM TOP 20 DONORS TO OHCHR PER CAPITA IN 2018



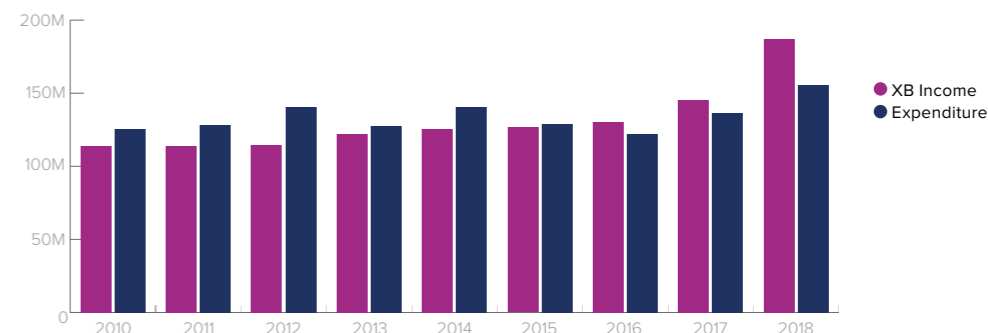
UN POOLED AND TRUST FUNDS FUNDING RECEIVED BY OHCHR IN 2018 THROUGH UNDP

Donor	US\$
Joint Programmes (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	106,579
Peacebuilding Fund (Chad, Colombia, DRC, Gambia, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea)	4,572,536
UNDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund	2,341,030
UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict	302,235
UNPRPD - Disability Fund (Cambodia, Guatemala, Serbia, Tunisia)	580,515
TOTAL	7,902,895

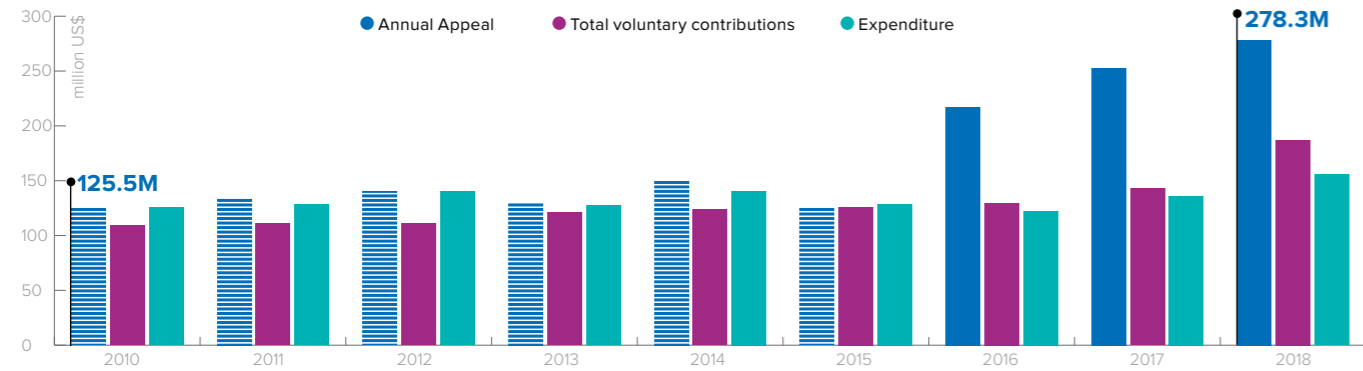
COMBINED RB & XB EXPENDITURE BY MAIN ACTIVITY IN 2018 (IN THOUSANDS US\$)



EXTRABUDGETARY INCOME VERSUS EXPENDITURE 2010-2018 (IN MILLION US\$)

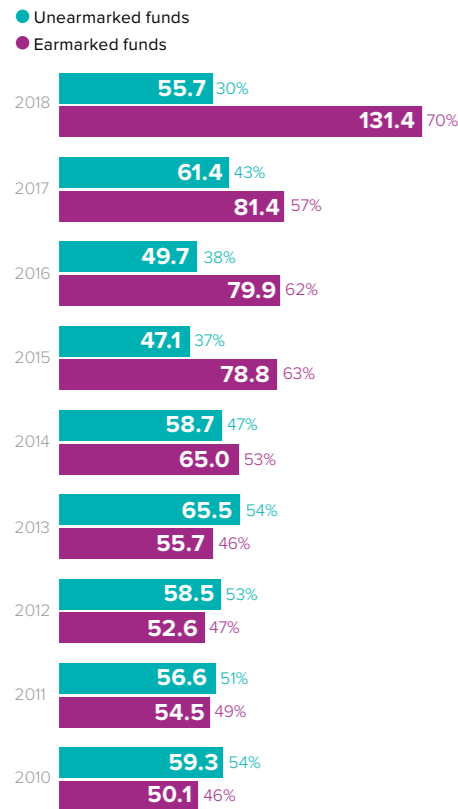


Funding trends 2010-2018

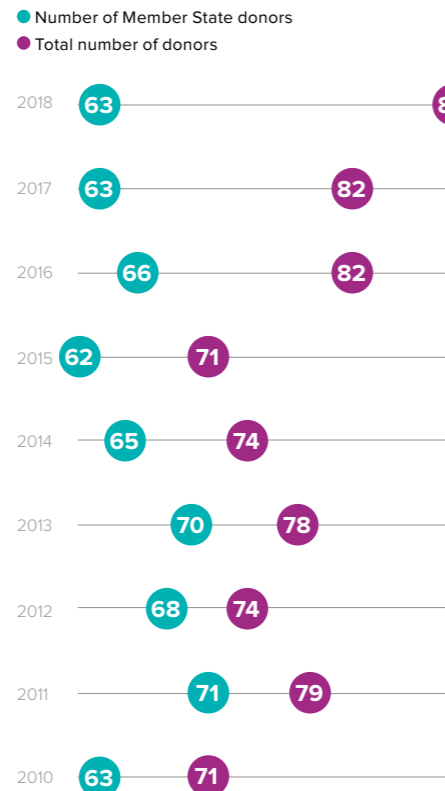


Until 2015, the annual appeal/extrabudgetary requirements consisted of mere cost plans based on projected income. As of 2016, UN Human Rights introduced a new approach attempting to show the Office's true requirements, i.e. a needs-based budget of all the funds the Office would need if it was to respond to all requests of assistance it received, and that could realistically be implemented within a single year.

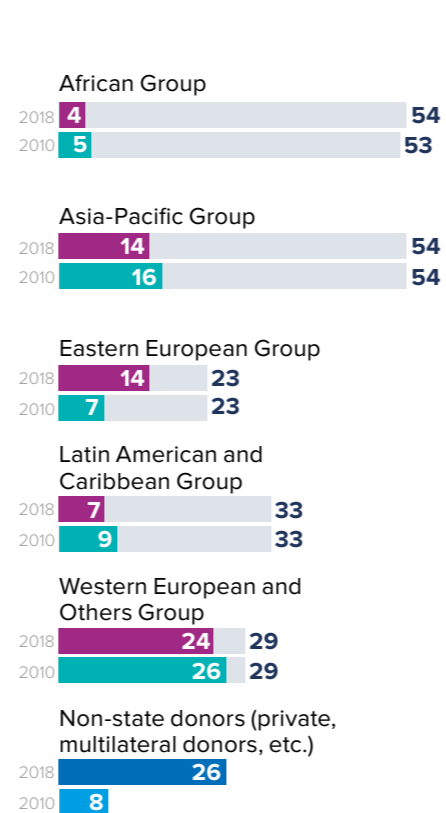
EARMARKED VERSUS UNEARMARKED FUNDING (IN MILLION US\$)



NUMBER OF DONORS (INCLUDING MEMBER STATES)



BREAKDOWN OF DONORS BY GEOGRAPHIC GROUP



REGULAR BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

Approximately 40 per cent of the UN Human Rights income is derived from the United Nations regular budget. The cash amount of the regular budget funding that is allocated to UN Human Rights has gradually increased since 2005, when the World Summit committed to a doubling of the regular resources available for UN Human Rights over a period of five years, and when it established the Human Rights Council, which since its inception has been active in creating new human rights mandates, for which regular budget resources have been allocated.

For the 2018-2019 biennium, the approved regular budget appropriation for UN Human Rights was US\$201.6 million as compared to US\$215.5 million in 2016-2017, US\$206.9 million in 2014-2015, US\$177.3 million in 2012-2013 and US\$151.6 million in 2010-2011.

REGULAR BUDGET VERSUS VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Over the last eight years, approximately 40 per cent of the funding for UN Human Rights came from the United Nations regular budget (40.2 per cent in 2018, 44 per cent in 2017, 45 per cent in 2016, 46 per cent in 2015 and 2014, 44 per cent in 2013 and 42.5 per cent in 2012). On the other hand, approximately 60 per cent came from voluntary contributions (59.8 per cent in 2018, 56 per cent in 2017, 55 per cent in 2016, 54 per cent in 2015 and 2014, 56 per cent in 2013 and 57.5 per cent in 2012). Over the past few years, the increase in the share of the United Nations regular budget for UN Human Rights activities came from additional resources that were allocated to cover the Treaty Body Strengthening Process and additional mandates, including commissions of inquiry established by the Human Rights Council.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The level of voluntary contributions given to UN Human Rights has increased substantially over the last decade. In 2018, for the eighth consecutive year, UN Human Rights raised more extrabudgetary funds than it had in the previous year. A total of US\$187.1 million was raised in voluntary contributions, representing the highest amount ever received by UN Human Rights.

In 2017, the second highest amount of US\$142.8 million was received in voluntary contributions, followed by US\$129.6 million in 2016, US\$125.8 million in 2015, US\$123.7 million in 2014 and US\$121.2 million in 2013. Between 2010 and 2012, the amount of voluntary contributions gradually increased from US\$109.4 million in 2010 to US\$111.1 million in 2012.

EXPENDITURE COMPARED TO INCOME

Total expenditures in 2018, including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, reached US\$274.1 million (compared to US\$246.7 million in 2017, US\$223.3 million in 2016, US\$225.9 million in 2015 and US\$239.1 million in 2014).

Additional income, including interest and miscellaneous income, brought the total available income in 2018 to US\$188.8 million. With expenditure amounting to US\$155.8 million, UN Human Rights recorded less expenditure than income for the third time since 2010. This was due primarily to a concerted effort undertaken by UN Human Rights to control expenditures through systematic monitoring during the year.

NUMBER AND TYPOLOGY OF DONORS

In 2018, the number of Member States that contributed to UN Human Rights remained the same as in 2017 at 63 Member States. The overall number of donors increased by seven, amounting to a total of 89 donors compared to 82 donors the previous year. During 2010-2018, the number of contributing Member States fluctuated between its lowest (62) in 2015 and its highest (71) in 2011. The total number of donors that contributed to UN Human Rights was lowest in 2010 and 2015 (71) and highest (89) in 2018.

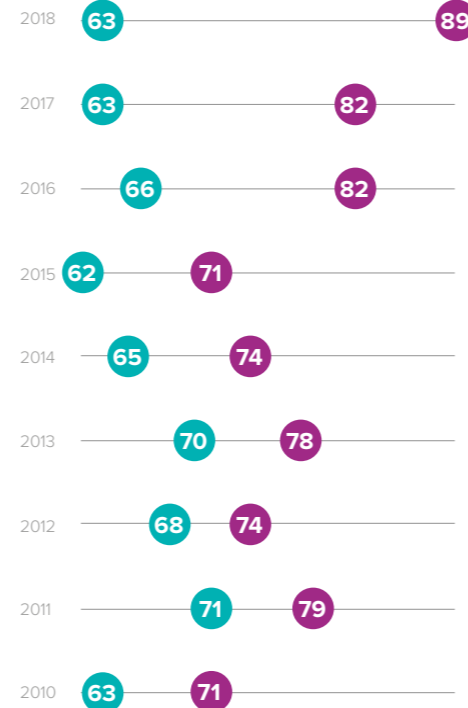
Eight governments renewed their support after at least one year of financial inactivity. Another nine Member States left the list of donors, despite the High Commissioner's repeated appeals to broaden UN Human Rights' donor base. Over the last four years, only 46 Member States provided an annual contribution and 36 others contributed at least once in the same four-year period.

Of the 63 Member States that contributed in 2018, four were from the African Group, 14 were from the Asia-Pacific Group, 14 were from the Eastern European Group, seven were from the Latin American and Caribbean Group and 24 were members of the Western European and Others Group. During 2010-2018, the number of donors per regional group fluctuated between 24 and 28 for the Western European and Others Group, between 14 and 20 for the Asia-Pacific Group, between seven and 14 for the Eastern European Group, between seven and 10 for the Latin American and Caribbean Group and between two and five for the African Group.

The number of non-State donors, composed of multilateral organizations, the private sector and the UN system, has gradually increased from seven in 2010 to a total of 26 in 2018.

NUMBER OF DONORS (INCLUDING MEMBER STATES)

● Number of Member State donors
● Total number of donors



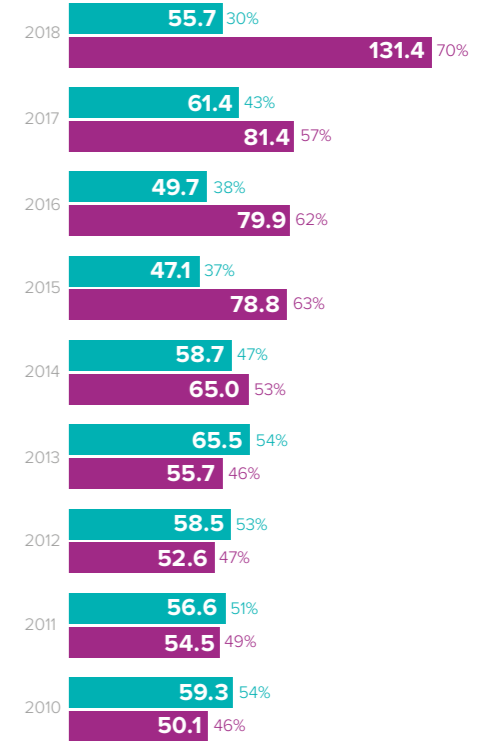
EARMARKED VERSUS UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2018, UN Human Rights received US\$55.7 million in unearmarked funds from 49 donors. The unearmarked funds represented 30 per cent of the overall voluntary contribution received in 2018, a dramatic decrease from 43 per cent in 2017 and the lowest percentage since 2005. During 2010-2018, the percentage of unearmarked funding has fluctuated between 30 per cent (at its lowest in 2018) and 54 per cent (at its highest in 2010 and 2013).

Some of the increase in earmarking can be attributed to the receipt of more locally sourced funding for fieldwork and contributions from non-traditional budget lines that can only be accessed as earmarked funds (such as humanitarian and development budget lines). Other contributions that were previously unearmarked are now provided as more circumscribed funding.

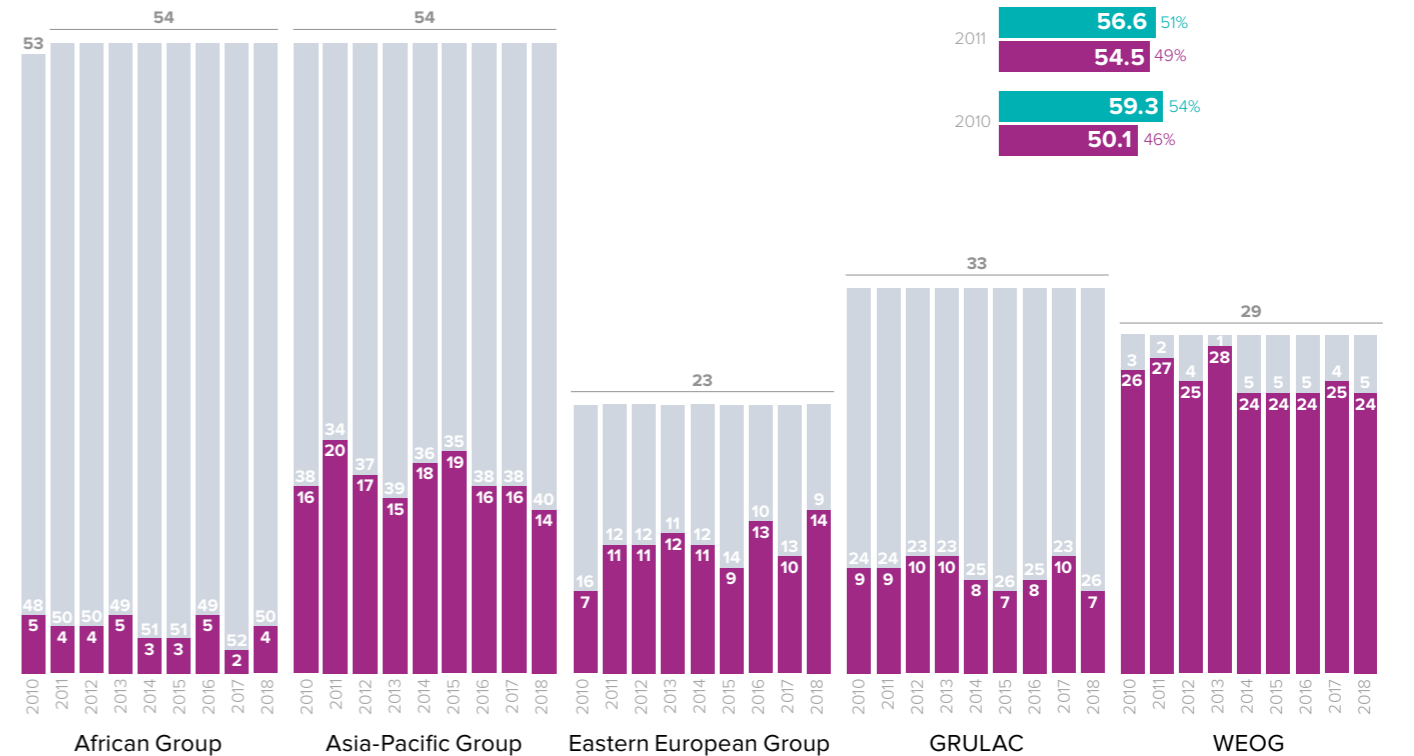
EARMARKED VERSUS UNEARMARKED FUNDING (IN MILLION US\$)

● Unearmarked funds
● Earmarked funds



DONOR BASE TO OHCHR IN 2010-2018, BROKEN DOWN BY REGIONAL GROUP








● Number of donors by regional group
● Number of non-donors by regional group






Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2018








(by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the extrabudgetary requirements presented in the UN Human Rights Appeal 2018).










	Norway	Sweden	European Commission	United States of America	Netherlands	Denmark	Germany
							
Unearmarked	8,645,945	7,342,973	5,000,000		5,787,037	4,273,504	737,668
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	1,071,811						278,409
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	1,190,902		799,294	2,254,000	94,445		
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	119,090		790,494		568,182	152,462	466,823
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	1,786,352		6,173,349				501,021
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	774,479		440,023	746,000	2,272,727	329,435	1,999,421
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences	7,133,493	13,746,125	6,242,635	8,877,372	2,499,806	5,117,862	4,655,000
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>				5,150,000		5,117,862	3,060,960
<i>Africa</i>	4,017,682	3,761,055	329,795		702,030		201,170
<i>Americas</i>	2,058,055	4,067,243	778,044	3,500,000	150,000		692,269
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	119,090	4,480,873	355,891		11,413		
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	819,576	1,436,954	2,033,480	227,372			464,576
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	119,090		2,745,425		1,636,363		236,025
Humanitarian Trust Funds	714,541			6,550,000	113,636	946,766	1,168,130
Miscellaneous*	738,359						
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR	22,174,972	21,089,098	19,445,794	18,427,371	11,335,834	10,820,030	9,806,471








* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

UNDP	United Kingdom	Canada	Switzerland	Belgium	Finland	Ireland	France	Italy
								
	3,192,848	3,695,492	4,054,413	2,275,313	1,742,160	2,158,565	1,509,872	580,720
302,235	91,430		441,463		34,843	170,648		9,918
78,761	625,782		315,825		365,715	170,648		
							23,229	
	981,869	360,186						
		78,555	434,875	146,199	233,918	56,883	313,589	163,995
9,069,264	3,756,629	4,012,467	2,267,145	2,802,268	922,963	682,594	650,407	1,777,251
2,658,965					922,963		58,072	
4,218,020	1,697,531	753,012		2,714,548			174,216	1,777,251
561,962	1,334,987	1,853,083	1,050,000			284,414		
486,321		1,406,371	21,000					
882,852	360,963		450,000	29,240				
261,145	363,149		746,145	58,480		398,180	418,118	
	165,053	239,589	200,803		58,072	96,701	58,072	5,787
9,450,260	8,813,612	8,386,287	7,714,525	5,223,779	3,357,672	3,336,039	2,555,168	2,537,672










	Australia	New Zealand	Russian Federation	Japan	Korea, Rep. of	Spain	OCHA
							
Unearmarked		2,006,689			436,283	284,755	
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	146,520						
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis			836,667	991,559	100,000	136,364	
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies				421,042	30,000	39,773	
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	256,410				80,000		
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	73,260		483,333	425,580	450,000	204,545	
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences	1,384,625		680,000	99,263	745,513	682,077	1,285,399
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>					50,000	454,545	
<i>Africa</i>							367,880
<i>Americas</i>						227,531	
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	1,384,625			99,263	695,513		
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>			680,000				350,058
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>							567,462
Humanitarian Trust Funds	258,904				40,000	62,500	
Miscellaneous*							
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR	2,119,719	2,006,689	2,000,000	1,937,444	1,881,796	1,410,014	1,285,399








* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.










Saudi Arabia	Qatar	Austria	China	Counterpart International	Kuwait	Microsoft	UNODC	Luxembourg
								
					500,000			198,864
149,867	3,214							
140,000		11,655				500,000		
70,000		81,585						
650,000	1,000,000	864,198		611,887			474,001	100,000
		864,198					474,001	
				611,887				100,000
650,000	1,000,000							
140,000	28,347	23,310			10,000			34,091
			800,000					
1,149,867	1,031,561	980,748	800,000	611,887	510,000	500,000	474,001	332,955

	Morocco	Poland	UNOPS	Ford Foundation	Portugal	Liechtenstein	India
							
Unearmarked	300,000	109,404			145,506	25,227	
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva							
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis						19,940	
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies						40,363	
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		39,436			11,429		
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences		105,588	236,713	197,850		40,486	100,000
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>						40,486	100,000
<i>Africa</i>							
<i>Americas</i>				197,850			
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>			236,713				
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>		105,588					
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>							
Humanitarian Trust Funds					29,583	25,304	50,000
Miscellaneous*							
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR	300,000	254,428	236,713	197,850	186,518	151,320	150,000










* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

MacArthur Foundation	National Human Rights Committee of Qatar	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	Turkey	Algeria	Humanity United	Uzbekistan	Czech Republic	Estonia
								
			100,000	100,000		100,000	65,732	34,130
					100,000		13,146	
							8,764	
		16,204	10,000					
150,000	150,000	104,089						34,130
		104,089						
150,000								
								34,130
	150,000							
			10,000				8,764	22,727
150,000	150,000	120,293	120,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	96,407	90,987

	Chile	IOM	World Bank	UNICEF	Monaco	Ville de Genève	Canton de Genève
							
Unearmarked					35,842		
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva						41,068	40,486
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis				50,684			
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies							
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation							
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures					6,135		
Support to the Programmes							
Field Presences	66,563	60,000	60,000	5,000			
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>							
<i>Africa</i>			60,000				
<i>Americas</i>	66,563						
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>				5,000			
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>							
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>		60,000					
Humanitarian Trust Funds	5,000						
Miscellaneous*							
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR	71,563	60,000	60,000	55,684	41,977	41,068	40,486

Argentina	Uruguay	Bulgaria	Mexico	Call for Code	The Nippon Foundation	Andorra	Slovakia	Latvia
								
	30,000	29,568		25,000			11,377	22,727
					24,051		11,416	
13,500								
3,500								
20,000			27,327			23,844		
37,000	30,000	29,568	27,327	25,000	24,051	23,844	22,792	22,727

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Montenegro	Kazakhstan	Nicaragua	Republic of Moldova	Order of Malta	UNFPA	UN Women	Cuba	UNESCO
									
Unearmarked	5,787	5,000	3,600	3,000	2,000			1,918	
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva									
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis									
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies									
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation									
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures									
Support to the Programmes									
Field Presences						2,000	2,000		1,000
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>									
<i>Africa</i>									
<i>Americas</i>									
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>						2,000	2,000		1,000
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>									
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>									
Humanitarian Trust Funds									
Miscellaneous*									
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR	5,787	5,000	3,600	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,918	1,000

* Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.



PREDICTABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

UN Human Rights opened 2018 with only US\$34.6 million of predictable income in pledged contributions, being annual instalments of multi-year funding agreements. In 2018, UN Human Rights had such agreements with 17 donors, including 13 Member States (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the European Commission and three other donors (the Ford Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation and Microsoft).

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

A number of Member States, namely Colombia, Qatar and Senegal, who host UN Human Rights offices, provide in-kind support by covering costs of items such as the rent of premises, utilities and vehicles. These corresponding contributions are credited to their assessed contributions to the United Nations regular budget.

MEMBER STATE	NATURE OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE US\$
	Rental of premises	275,041
Colombia	Provision of armoured vehicle and running costs	13,411
Senegal	Rental of premises	120,000
Qatar	Rental of premises and running costs	138,600

JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS, 2016-2018

Some Member States provided UN Human Rights with additional, indirect financial support by contributing to the United Nations Junior Professional Officers Programme, which is administered by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in New York. As of 31 December, UN Human Rights had

33 Junior Professional Officers (27 women and 6 men) who were supported by the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below). Switzerland and the Netherlands also funded Junior Professional Officers who were nationals of other countries.

SPONSOR	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2016	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2017	NATIONAL JPOs (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2018
Belgium			1
Denmark	5	10	8
Finland	2	1	1
Germany	2	2	
Hungary			1
Italy	1	3	3
Japan	1	2	3
Republic of Korea	1	2	2
Netherlands	2	2	3 (+2)
Norway	2	2	1
Saudi Arabia	1	1	1
Spain		1	1
Sweden	1	2	2
Switzerland	4	6 (+1)	3 (+1)
United States of America	1	1	
TOTAL	23	36	33

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS, 2016-2018

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

Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below). Germany and Luxembourg funded UNVs who were nationals of other countries. Of the 17 UNVs, 12 were young people between 18 and 29 years of age.

In 2018, a total of 70 UN Volunteers (UNVs) served with OHCHR, of whom 23 per cent were national UN Volunteers and 67 per cent were women. The table below shows the number of UNVs that were funded by Member States, including non-nationals of the Member States.

SPONSOR	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2016	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2017	UNVs NATIONALS OF THE DONOR COUNTRY (+ NON-NATIONALS) 2018
Belgium	2		
Finland		1	1
France	2	1	1
Germany	1 (+1)	1 (+1)	1 (+1)
Ireland	1	1	1
Italy	1		
Republic of Korea	2	2	2
Luxembourg	(+1)	(+1)	(+1)
Norway	1	1	1
Sweden		1	1
Switzerland	5	7	7
TOTAL	15	17	17


FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UN HUMAN RIGHTS

Voluntary contributions in support of UN Human Rights are channelled and managed through nine trust funds and three special funds that are not trust funds as defined by the UN Financial Regulations and Rules.

Additional financial information related to these funds can be found in the extrabudgetary income and expenditure report for 2018 (on pages 114-115).

United Nations Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

In 1993, the United Nations Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was established by the Secretary-General to supplement regular budgetary resources as a general funding pool. It is the largest fund administered by UN Human Rights, through which 82.4 per cent of all extra-budgetary funds, including unearmarked funds, were managed in 2018.

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

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

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (VFTC), which was established by the Secretary-General in 1987, receives voluntary contributions from governments, organizations and individuals. The VFTC is the second largest fund administered by UN Human Rights. It provides financial support for technical cooperation aimed at building a strong human rights framework, including effective national and regional institutions, legal frameworks and infrastructures.

Since 1993, a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, has provided administrative and operational guidance. In recent years, its role has evolved to include the provision of advice on policy orientation, strategies on technical cooperation at a broader programme level and a global vision of the work of the Fund. In 2013, the Secretary-General entrusted the Board to serve also as a Board of Trustees

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

In 2018, the Board was composed of five experts, namely, Mr. Morten Kjaerum (Denmark), Ms. Lin Lim (Malaysia), Ms. Esi Sutherland-Addy (Ghana), Ms. Valeriya Lutkovska (Ukraine) and Ms. Carmen Rosa Villa (Peru), who was nominated in July to replace Ms. Mariclaire Acosta (Mexico). At its forty-sixth session, the Board elected Mr. Morten Kjaerum as Chair until 30 October 2019. The Board decided to extend the period of time that each member serves as Chair, on a rotational basis, to ensure their tenure covers at least two Board sessions and one Human Rights Council (HRC) session.

The Board meets twice a year to review the programmes the Fund supports and to consider thematic issues, methodologies

and procedures; examine financial, administrative and fundraising matters; and brief Member States on its activities. The forty-sixth session of the VFTC was held in Colombia, in April, following a decision that sessions should be held in all types of field presences with sound technical cooperation programmes, regardless of whether or not they are financed through the Fund, in order to better understand all programmes of the Office and to facilitate good practices across all types of presences. Subsequently, the forty-seventh session was held at the Regional Office for South America in Santiago de Chile. Through these sessions, the Board members observed the work of UN Human Rights field presences, evaluated their cooperation with partners on the ground and held discussions with staff members of UN Human Rights on the status of the implementation of technical cooperation programmes, funding trends, challenges and opportunities for the Fund. Since 2018, the Fund has increasingly covered the work of Human Rights Advisers in the region.

During its session in Chile, the Board took the opportunity to review the UN Human Rights Management Plan 2018-2021 and to explore with UN Human Rights and its regional partners the availability of advisory services and technical cooperation experiences in relation to issues identified as frontier issues. The Board welcomed an initiative to enhance the work, knowledge and support for linking human rights and the OMP's frontier issues of corruption, climate change, inequality and the displacement and movement of people. The Board noted that these are all critical issues that require the expertise and experience of UN Human Rights to support a wider and more thorough understanding of their human rights dimensions and implications. For that reason, since its forty-seventh session, the Board has decided to gather experiences and discuss

technical cooperation components that could serve to support States in advancing in these important areas, beginning with the issue of the human rights dimensions of corruption. Particular emphasis was placed on the impact of corruption on the States' duty to respect, protect and fulfil economic, civil, social, political and cultural rights. The Board stressed that the technical support of UN Human Rights was needed to help explain how human rights can support efforts to combat corruption.

As of 31 December, the total expenditure of the Fund was US\$13,294,808 compared to US\$12,739,773 in 2017. The increase in the cost plan was accompanied by an increase in the voluntary contributions received by UN Human Rights during the reporting period. Coverage of the Human Rights Advisers deployed through the Fund expanded in 2018 as part of the UNSDG effort to enhance capacities on the ground, as did coverage for the newly established country presences. This means that contributions previously channelled through various financial instruments (i.e., the UNDG 2012 Strategy for the deployment of Human Rights Advisers) are now channelled through the Fund. As of 31 December, the Fund had received a total of US\$18,789,565 in pledges and contributions.

The Fund provided the resources for technical cooperation programmes designed to build strong human rights frameworks at the national level in 40 regions, countries and territories, including through 28 Human Rights Advisers/human rights mainstreaming projects in Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda,

Serbia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Zimbabwe and the South Caucasus region (based in Georgia); seven human rights components of peace operations in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Libya, Somalia and Sudan (Darfur); and four country/stand-alone offices in Chad, Mauritania, Mexico and the State of Palestine.⁵

Through the Fund, UN Human Rights facilitated national efforts to incorporate international human rights standards into national laws, policies and practices, with emphasis on the follow-up to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and the development of online mechanisms to facilitate such follow-up. Moreover, it contributed to the establishment and strengthening of national structures, institutions and capacities to ensure adherence to those standards. As a result of technical cooperation with UN Human Rights field presences supported by the Fund, Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) strengthened their human rights capacity.

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

UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION (VFTC)

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
Denmark	4,431,782	VFTC
Finland	922,963	VFTC
Germany	1,390,891	VFTC
India	100,000	VFTC
Liechtenstein	40,486	VFTC
United States of America	1,150,000	VFTC
(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO VFTC	8,036,123	
	188,395	HRA in the Philippines
	73,260	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Afghanistan)
Australia	146,520	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Papua New Guinea)
	73,260	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Sri Lanka)
	73,260	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region (allocated to Timor-Leste)
Azerbaijan	10,000	Technical cooperation with African countries
Ford Foundation	197,850	Mexico (strengthen capacities of victims of enforced disappearances to defend their rights)
France	58,072	Chad
	81,301	Mauritania
Germany	110,227	Mexico (ensuring the universality and indivisibility of human rights in Mexico - Leave no one behind)
International Organization for Migration	60,000	Mauritania
Ireland	398,180	State of Palestine ¹
Lithuania	5,682	Georgia

MacArthur Foundation	150,000	Mexico (promote a network of forensic science experts and facilitate Mexico's adoption of policies to improve the justice system's forensic sciences)
National Human Rights Committee of Qatar	150,000	State of Palestine ¹
Netherlands	28,780	Kenya (strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and risks of increasing violations during the elections in Kenya)
	202,546	Kenya (strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and police impunity in Kenya)
	357,270	Haiti
	518,161	OHCHR's work in the Sahel region (allocated to Chad)
Norway	167,203	OHCHR's work in the Sahel region (allocated to Niger)
	288,198	OHCHR's work in the Sahel region (allocated to Mauritania)
	119,090	State of Palestine ¹
Russian Federation	400,000	Russian Federation (consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme)
	115,000	Russian Federation (activities of Federal and Regional Ombudspersons for HR in the RF)
Saudi Arabia	220,000	State of Palestine ¹
UNDP	3,496,530	Deployment of human rights advisors (HRAs)
United States of America	794,500	Central African Republic, Haiti, Libya, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan
Geneva Academy	10,780	State of Palestine ¹ (workshop on the rights of persons with disabilities)
(B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO SPECIFIC PROJETS	8,494,066	
Unearmarked funds allocated to VFTC	2,259,376	Unearmarked
(C) TOTAL UNEARMARKED FUNDS	2,259,376	
TOTAL (A) + (B) + (C)	18,789,565	

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

VFTC VISITS COLOMBIA TO BUILD BRIDGES AND FACILITATE DIALOGUE

During its session in Colombia, the Board met with State institutions and civil society organizations to discuss the challenges Colombia faces in relation to civic space and the acts of aggression against community leaders and human rights defenders and how the technical cooperation programme of the Office supports State efforts to address them. All partners stressed to the Board that the Office had been effective at building bridges, facilitating dialogue between different actors and undertaking capacity-building activities to ensure that the dialogue resulted in full respect for human rights. This was particularly evident to the Board during its visit to Buenaventura. In the course of their discussions with civil society actors and State institutions, UN Human Rights played a key role in bringing about a positive outcome during the civic strike (paro cívico). The strike was a multi-week protest, which was estimated to include nearly half of the city's 500,000 inhabitants. The demands of the protestors and the responses of the State were grounded in human rights obligations. "The Office managed to ensure an understanding of its mandate among all stakeholders and demonstrated a considerable capacity to operate and work in a highly polarized environment and challenging security situation within the context of the peace process without losing focus, while also being perceived by all partners that the Board met with as a fully reliable partner," said Mr. Morten Kjaerum, Chair of the Board of Trustees.



Board members meet with State representatives in Buenaventura, Colombia. © OHCHR

United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia

In 1992, the United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia was established by the Secretary-General. The aim of the Trust Fund was to contribute to the development and implementation of a human rights education programme that would promote the understanding of and respect for human rights in Cambodia. Since then, it has been used to implement all of the activities of the Office in Cambodia. In 2018, the Trust Fund received US\$855,949 in voluntary contributions.

For more information, see pages 255-259 in the annexed USB key.

TRUST FUND FOR A HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN CAMBODIA
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

Donor	US\$
Australia ¹	73,260
Australia ²	3,556
Japan	39,263
Sweden	708,870
Switzerland ²	21,000
UNESCO ²	1,000
UNFPA ²	2,000
UNICEF ²	5,000
UN Women ²	2,000
TOTAL	855,949

¹ Allocated from a contribution earmarked for activities in the Asia-Pacific Region.
² In support of the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the UDHR.

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

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism was established by the Secretary-General in 2008, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/17. The Voluntary Fund facilitates the participation of developing states, particularly Least Developed Countries, in the UPR process. Under its terms of reference, the Voluntary Fund enables funding for a delegate to present the national report from her/his country and participate in the interactive dialogue at the Working Group session during which the delegate's country is being considered. The delegate also attends the plenary session of the Human Rights Council when the UPR outcome is adopted.

Through the Voluntary Fund, UN Human Rights facilitated the participation of government representatives from 22 States that were under review during the twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first UPR Working Group sessions as well as in the plenary session of the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council, which adopted the corresponding UPR outcomes.

The Voluntary Fund is supporting States in their preparations for the third UPR cycle, including through workshops held at the subregional level. The workshops focus on sharing good practices in terms of preparation and reviews, implementation and follow-up, encouraging South-South and North-South cooperation and mobilizing the UN system in response to requests for assistance by participating States. The

first workshop targeted English-speaking States in Africa and took place in Kampala, Uganda, in April. The workshop was organized in close cooperation with the African Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Uganda national human rights institution (NHRI).

The second workshop was designed specifically for francophone countries and was jointly organized with the International Organization of the Francophonie (OIF) in Dakar, Senegal, in July. It was attended by representatives from over 30 countries from three continents and focused on concrete proposals to reinforce and consolidate the UPR mechanism and improve the implementation of UPR recommendations. On behalf of the OIF, Canada expressed its great appreciation for the workshop at the thirty-ninth session of the HRC.

UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE UPR
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

Donor	US\$
Belgium	29,240
TOTAL	29,240

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

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review was established, in 2008, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/17. This financial mechanism was created to provide a source of financial and technical assistance to help countries implement the recommendations emanating from the UPR, in consultation with and with the consent of the countries concerned.

Since its establishment, the UPR has completed two cycles and the human rights record of every UN Member State has been reviewed at least twice. The focus of the third cycle, which began in May 2017, is on the implementation of the accepted recommendations. UN Human Rights has been supporting States at their request or with their consent in implementing UPR recommendations, in particular through the use of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the UPR.

Support is provided through UN Human Rights field presences or by integrating support into UNCT programming on follow-up. UN Human Rights also strives to meet the increasing number of direct requests from Member States to provide technical assistance for UPR implementation.

The primary areas of focus for the Voluntary Fund include the implementation of key UPR recommendations, strengthening the capacity of UNCTs, the establishment and/or strengthening of National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs), the development of comprehensive national human rights action plans and recommendation implementation plans, as well as the strengthening of parliamentary capacities for implementation. In 2018, the Fund provided financial and technical assistance for activities in Argentina, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Fiji, Jamaica, Mongolia, Niger and Uruguay.

In addition to national-level activities, the Fund was used to organize a regional workshop for Lusophone countries, in November, in Praia, Cabo Verde. The workshop was organized in cooperation with the Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa and UNDP and shared good practices related to preparation, reviews and implementation. It also focused on the implementation of human rights recommendations within the SDGs, including SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions). The workshop resulted in specific recommendations to strengthen human rights coordination and follow-up at the national level; integrate accepted UPR recommendations into SDG-related efforts; and ensure improved support from the international community and the UN system to Member States, including through Official Development Assistance.

UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UPR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

Donor	US\$
France	23,229
Germany	124,224
Norway	357,270
Pakistan	3,000
Republic of Korea	50,000
Russian Federation	200,000
Saudi Arabia	70,000
Singapore	5,000
Spain	56,818
TOTAL	889,541

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

The Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the work of the Human Rights Council was established under Human Rights Council resolution 19/26, in 2012. The Fund became operational in 2014. The objective of the Fund is to enhance the institutional and human rights capacities of LDCs and SIDS through targeted training courses and travel assistance for delegates attending regular Council sessions and fellowship programmes. In 2018, the Trust Fund received US\$1,194,314 in voluntary contributions. In 2018, 18 countries, including four new donors, contributed to the Trust Fund, representing a six-fold increase from the Trust Fund's initial three donors in 2015.

Since its establishment in 2014, the Trust Fund provided support to 110 delegates and fellows, including 65 women, from 69 of the 72 eligible LDCs/SIDS. In 2018, the Trust Fund provided support to 25 delegates from 25 LDCs/SIDS (10 from Africa, five from the Caribbean and Latin America and 10 from Asia and the Pacific). For all of them, it was their first time participating in a regular session of the Human Rights Council. Among the 25 delegates and

fellows, 14 were women. Six delegates represented SIDS that do not have permanent representation in Geneva, namely, Antigua and Barbuda, Marshall Islands, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu.

From 19-20 November, the Trust Fund and the Community of Caribbean Countries (CARICOM) collaborated to organize, as per Human Rights Council resolution 34/40, the first regional workshop, in Guyana, bringing together 23 former delegates and fellows of the Trust Fund from the Caribbean region. Participants adopted the "Georgetown Declaration: Towards 2022" aimed at enhancing the participation of SIDS in the work of the Council. The priorities agreed upon include the need to undertake concerted efforts to improve the functioning of the Trust Fund and ensure that discussions are held on topics of particular interest to Caribbean SIDS.

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR PARTICIPATION OF LDCs AND SIDS IN THE WORK OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

Donor	US\$
Australia	73,260
Canada	78,555
Denmark	329,435
France	81,301
Georgia	5,000
Germany	186,335
Ireland	56,883
Italy	163,995
Norway	59,545
Pakistan	3,000
Poland	39,436
Portugal	11,429
Republic of Korea	50,000
Singapore	10,000
Slovenia	3,413
Spain	22,727
Switzerland	10,000
Turkey	10,000
TOTAL	1,194,314

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples

[Video on the Voluntary Fund:](#)



The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples was established by General Assembly resolution 40/131, in 1985, to ensure that the voices of indigenous peoples are heard within the UN system. Since then, the mandate and scope of the Fund have been significantly broadened and expanded seven times. Today, the Fund provides support for indigenous peoples' representatives to participate in various key meetings of the United Nations, such as the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII), the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), the HRC, including its UPR process, the treaty bodies and the consultation processes on the enhanced participation of Indigenous Peoples in the General Assembly. Over the past 33 years, the Fund has supported the participation of over 2,000 indigenous peoples' representatives from all regions of the world.

The development of the rights of indigenous peoples has been driven by a united and transnational movement of indigenous peoples, enabling them to bring their issues to the attention of the international community. It is without doubt that thanks to the support of the Fund, the participation of indigenous peoples at the United Nations over the last 30 years has led to considerable developments in international human rights standards on indigenous peoples, including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)

and the creation of key mechanisms, such as the PFII, the EMRIP and the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.

In 2018, the Fund allocated 109 travel grants to enable indigenous representatives to participate in the sessions of the PFII in New York (35), the EMRIP in Geneva (20) and the HRC, its UPR Working Group and the UN human rights treaty bodies in Geneva (40). Additionally, 14 indigenous representatives were supported by the Fund to attend a General Assembly consultative process/interactive hearing session in New York.

The Fund acts on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. The five Board members appointed by the Secretary-General for the period 1 January 2018 - 31 December 2020 are: Mr. Diel Mochire (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Ms. Myrna Cunningham (Nicaragua), Ms. Anne Nuorgam (Finland), Mr. Binota Dhamai (Bangladesh) and Ms. Claire Charters (New Zealand).

The Board of Trustees participated in the regular coordination meetings of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, the PFII and the EMRIP, which in turn disseminated information on the activities of the Fund to their respective networks. Moreover, the Special Rapporteur established an important practice of holding meetings with the beneficiaries of the Fund in parallel to the sessions of the EMRIP and the PFII.

UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

Donor	US\$
Argentina	5,000
Australia	109,890
Canada	192,456
Denmark	155,376
Estonia	22,727
Finland	58,072
Germany	68,259
Holy See	2,000
Mexico	17,327
Norway	357,270
Spain	22,727
TOTAL	1,011,105

PROMOTING AND PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE MAYA Q'EQCHI PEOPLE OF BELIZE

Pablo Mis is the Programme Coordinator for the Maya Leaders Alliance (MLA). Together with the Maya peoples, in 2015, the MLA won a historic land rights court decision in the Caribbean Court of Justice. It is now pioneering the creation of a Maya economy.



© Pablo Mis

As a 2013 UN Human Rights Indigenous Fellow, Pablo has applied the knowledge and experience he gained to promote human rights in Belize in order to advance the self-determination of the Maya Q'eqchi and Mopan peoples. He uses his knowledge and experience across the key programme areas of the MLA, including in relation to strengthening and constructing Maya governance and institutions; sustaining and revitalizing the Maya culture; caring and revitalizing Maya lands and resources; leveraging Maya capacities and resources; and protecting the rights of the indigenous Maya.

Since completing the UN Human Rights Fellowship, Pablo has been a grantee of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples several times. He has led the participation of the Maya peoples in the studies of the EMRIP, the events of the PFII, reports to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, the UPR and the work of the Special Rapporteur, among

others. He currently serves as the lead spokesperson for the Maya peoples in the negotiation of the implementation of the Maya Land Rights Court Orders.

Determined to expand the impact of his knowledge beyond the Maya peoples of southern Belize, Pablo has been instrumental in leading the formation of a national indigenous peoples' round-table. This led to the revitalization of the Belize National Indigenous Council, which brings together the Maya Mopan, Q'eqchi, Yucatec and Garifuna. Since 2015, Pablo also led the process of

bringing together representatives of indigenous peoples from the Caribbean. This resulted in the formation of the Network of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Caribbean (NITPC), which includes members from Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad. The NITPC is currently being coordinated by the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders of Suriname.

Pablo's story is a testament to the far-reaching positive changes that the UN Human Rights Indigenous Fellowship Programme and the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples bring in supporting the local human rights efforts of marginalized populations. It also brings visibility to their local efforts in promoting a more just and equal world.

UN Human Rights Humanitarian Funds

UN Human Rights provides joint secretariat support to two grant-making funds, namely, the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. Together, they are known as the UN Human Rights Humanitarian Funds. They were established by the General Assembly with the purpose of providing direct assistance and rehabilitation to individuals whose rights have been violated in the context of torture and contemporary forms of slavery, respectively. This assistance translates into yearly grants that are awarded to mainly civil society organizations that provide humanitarian, medical, psychological, social and legal aid to victims. They are financed through voluntary contributions and are formally administered

by the Secretary-General, who acts on the advice of Boards of Trustees. The Boards distribute the grants in accordance with the mandates of the UN Human Rights Humanitarian Funds. In 2018, 30 Member States and a handful of private donors made contributions to the two Funds for a total of US\$10.1 million.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, established by General Assembly resolution 36/151, in 1981, provides direct assistance to torture victims and their families. Each year, the Fund awards grants to civil society organizations for medical, psychological, legal and social services to victims and their families.

The Fund is managed with the advice of a Board of Trustees composed of independent experts from the five world regions. In 2018, the Board members were: Ms. Gaby Ore Aguilar (Peru), Mr. Mikolaj Pietrzak (Poland), Ms. Sara Hossein (Bangladesh), Ms. Vivienne Nathanson (United Kingdom) and Mr. Lawrence Mute (Kenya).

In 2018, the Fund awarded 163 grants to projects in 78 countries for a total of US\$7,121,000 (with an average grant size of US\$43,500). This amounts to nearly 40,000 victims assisted by the Fund. In addition, seven grants were provided to organizations to support their capacity-building activities. Through its emergency grants procedure, in 2018, the Fund provided seven grants for a total of US\$447,000 to assist victims of torture, including four grants in support of Rohingya refugees.

SEEKING ACCOUNTABILITY FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE IN LIBERIA

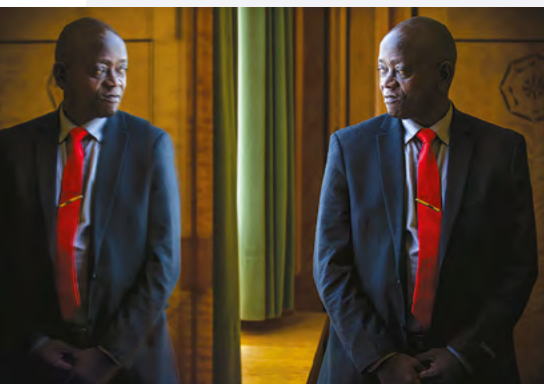
“The UN Fund for Torture Victims trusted us when nobody else did. They have been with us from the beginning and gave us the support we needed to start our activities. The money they gave us six years ago has helped to hold accountable suspected

war criminals from Liberia across Europe and in the United States. That is what the Torture Fund has done for us,” Mr. Hassan Bility, Director of the Global Justice and Research Project and former prisoner during the Charles Taylor administration. In 2012, he founded the Global Justice and Research Project that seeks accountability for war-related crimes in Liberia.

For the past five years, the UN Torture Fund has provided support to Civitas Maxima and its implementing partner, the Global Justice and Research Project, in Monrovia, Liberia. The project entitled

Accountability for Victims of Torture in Liberia, provides legal assistance to 80 torture victims, including detainees, victims of sexual violence in armed conflict, children, and political dissidents from the Liberian civil war. In 2018, the organization used universal jurisdiction to file a complaint in a domestic court in the United States (Philadelphia) against Thomas Jucontee Woewiyu, the former Defence Minister for the National Patriotic Front of Liberia. The organization presented over 30 testimonies from victims who had been subjected to torture by him. He is due to be sentenced in 2019.

Hassan Bility, Director of the Global Justice and Research Project of Liberia, was one of the keynote speakers at an expert workshop convened by the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. © OHCHR



UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

Donor	US\$
Andorra	23,844
Argentina	15,000
Austria	23,310
Canada	47,133
Chile	5,000
Czech Republic	8,764
Denmark	791,390
France	58,072
Germany	861,208
Holy See	2,000
India	25,000
Ireland	96,701
Italy	5,787
Kuwait	10,000
Liechtenstein	25,304
Luxembourg	17,045
Mexico	10,000
Netherlands	113,636
Norway	357,270
Pakistan	3,000
Portugal	29,583
Qatar	28,347
Saudi Arabia	70,000
Switzerland	200,803
United Kingdom	34,722
United States of America	6,550,000
Individual donors	664
TOTAL	9,413,584

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, established by General Assembly resolution 46/122 in 1991, grants financial support to civil society organizations that provide medical, psychological, legal, social services and humanitarian assistance to victims of contemporary forms of slavery. Modern forms of slavery are brought to light on a regular basis, including serfdom, forced labour, bonded labour, trafficking in persons and in human organs, sexual slavery, the worst forms of child labour, early and forced marriage, inherited widows, the sale of wives and other forms of slavery.

The Trust Fund acts on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. The Board meets annually to determine priorities and policies, review working methods and adopt recommendations on new grants. In 2018, the Board members were: Ms. Nevena Vučković Šahović (Serbia), Ms. Renu Rajbhandari (Nepal), Mr. Leonardo Sakamoto (Brazil), Ms. Georgina Vaz Cabral (France) and Mr. Danwood Mzikenge Chirwa (Malawi).

In 2018, the Fund awarded 29 grants to projects in 27 countries for a total of US\$503,500 (with an average grant size of US\$17,000). The Trust Fund assists approximately 10,000 victims of slavery every year, including victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, the exploitation and sale of children, forced and bonded labour, slavery in supply chains, early and forced marriage, sexual slavery, domestic servitude and traditional slavery.

The Trust Fund prioritized projects providing specialized direct assistance to victims, in particular women and children,

in situations of conflict and humanitarian crises. By doing so, the Trust Fund contributed to the realization of Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, on immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking.

In 2018, the Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery focused on the issue of domestic servitude during its 2018 annual event to commemorate the International Day for the Abolition of Slavery.

UN VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

Donor	US\$
Australia	149,014
Germany	238,662
Holy See	2,500
India	25,000
Luxembourg	17,045
Republic of Korea	40,000
Saudi Arabia	70,000
Spain	39,773
Turkey	10,000
United Kingdom	130,331
TOTAL	722,326

HELPING CHILD VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC SERVITUDE IN HAITI REALIZE THEIR RIGHTS

The Restavek Freedom Foundation, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been receiving support from the UN Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery for over five years. The project, entitled Expanding Child Advocacy to the Sud Department, provides social, educational and humanitarian (in the form of transitional homes) assistance to 200 Haitian child victims of domestic servitude, known as restavek. In 2018, the programme had 32 children enrolled in Restavek shelter homes in Port-salut and 68 children in Les Cayes. In parallel, the organization is working to raise awareness and transform attitudes against domestic servitude within the community, including through a national competition for restavek children to write and perform original songs about freedom and ending modern day slavery and a radio drama series to deliver a powerful message about education.



Ms. Rosemyrtha Innocent, a survivor of domestic servitude from Haiti. With the support of the Restavek Freedom Foundation, funded by the UN Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, she is completing her studies and has become an advocate of protection from domestic servitude and other forms of modern slavery. She provided her voice as a survivor at the annual commemoration of the International Slavery Day in 2018. © OHCHR

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

The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT) was adopted by the General Assembly in December 2002 and entered into force in June 2006. OPCAT created a two-pillar system at the international and national levels to prevent torture and other forms of ill-treatment in places where persons may be deprived of their liberty.

At the international level, it established the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture (SPT) and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which has been in operation since February 2007. The SPT is mandated to visit all places of detention in States Parties and provide assistance and advice to States Parties and National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs).

The Special Fund was established by article 26 of OPCAT to help finance the implementation of recommendations issued by the SPT after a visit to a State Party and to support education programmes for NPMs. The Fund became operational in 2011.

During the period 2014-2018, the OPCAT Special Fund supported 59 projects in

17 countries with grants amounting to US\$1,558,036. In 2018, the Fund awarded grants amounting to US\$301,784 to support 13 prevention projects in 12 States Parties to the Optional Protocol.

The projects that were supported by the Fund resulted in legislative, institutional and operational changes, as well as concrete changes in people's lives. Since 2017, the projects supported by the Fund have focused on the establishment or strengthening of the effective functioning of NPMs with a view to increasing the preventive impact of the Fund. The projects included drafting laws to establish NPMs in accordance with the Optional Protocol; elaborating calls for nominations, terms of reference and the organization of public hearings on NPM candidates; the training of NPM members on international standards concerning torture and ill-treatment, reporting and monitoring techniques; developing strategic plans for NPMs and supporting operational efficiency; elaborating NPM documents (annual reports, leaflets, posters); supporting collaboration between NPMs and other stakeholders; and promoting the visibility of NPMs through public meetings and radio campaigns.

In 2018, the Fund received contributions and pledges of US\$467,972, which represents an increase of more than 100 per cent compared to US\$187,263 that was received in 2017.

OPCAT SPECIAL FUND

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

Donor	US\$
Argentina	3,500
Czech Republic	8,764
Denmark	152,462
France	23,229
Germany	121,154
Norway	119,090
Spain	39,773
TOTAL	467,972

Contingency Fund

The Contingency Fund is a flexible funding mechanism that was established in 2006, to carry out activities and implement the priorities and strategies of the High Commissioner, particularly in response to human rights emergencies. This was achieved primarily by the rapid deployment of human rights personnel and the provision of necessary logistical support. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions, aims to maintain approximately US\$1 million at all times. Cash advances are withdrawn from the Fund to enable the implementation of rapid response activities without administrative delays. When subsequent funding is received from other sources, the Fund is reimbursed. Since the inception of the Fund, the capacity of UN Human Rights to provide conceptual and operational support to unforeseen mandates or situations requiring rapid response has significantly increased.

In 2018, the Contingency Fund facilitated rapid deployments and other expenses associated with emergency response. An internal rapid deployment roster composed of 195 members (107 women and 88 men), was activated for 10 emergency response missions. A total of 22 staff members (15 women, seven men), including 17 staff members from the internal roster, were selected based on their experience and expertise and were deployed to conduct human rights monitoring and other missions.

These missions included deployments to: Bangladesh to monitor the situation of the Rohingya population; Haiti to assist the Human Rights Component in its establishment in MINUJUSTH; Nicaragua to monitor human rights violations related to demonstrations; Congo to assist the Government

with the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission; Lebanon to participate in the human rights monitoring activities of the UN Human Rights Syria monitoring team; Cameroon to collect and analyse information on human rights issues pertaining to the electoral process; Mexico and Guatemala to conduct a human rights assessment on the situation of migrants and asylum seekers, with particular attention paid to the situation of women and children; Ethiopia to monitor and report on the human rights situation in three regions (Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region and Somali); and Sri Lanka to support the Human Rights Adviser to evaluate the human rights situation, with particular attention paid to the situation of victims, human rights defenders, journalists and civil society activists. Reports on the human rights situation were produced at the end of all deployments.

In 2018, the Fund received contributions and pledges amounting to US\$108,072. As of 31 December 2018, the remaining balance of US\$221,009 was significantly below the target of maintaining a reserve of US\$1 million at all times thus undermining the capacity of UN Human Rights to implement rapid response deployments.

CONTINGENCY FUND

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

Donor	US\$
France	58,072
Republic of Korea	50,000
TOTAL	108,072

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL SOCIAL FORUM 2018: SPORTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Ms. Rose Nathike Lokonyen, a track and field athlete on the first Refugee Olympic Team, was one of the participants in the 2018 Human Rights Council Social Forum, which “focused on the possibilities of using sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all and to strengthen universal respect for them” (A/HRC/RES/35/28, para.5). Her participation was supported by the Special Fund for the Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues and the Forum on Business and Human Rights. She was one of the keynote speakers in the opening panel of the Social Forum, alongside high-level representatives of the International Olympic and Paralympic Committees and the 2020 FIFA World Cup.

Rose shared her personal experiences since fleeing her village in South Sudan after an armed attack in 2002, when she was 10 years old. With her family, she hid in the bushes for several days to survive. She sought refuge in the Kakuma Camp in Kenya and looked after two of her younger siblings in the following years. When she was 15 years old, she took part in a 10-kilometre race in the camp. It was her first time running, and with no training, she performed with excellence and earned the opportunity to join a professional athletic training camp in Kenya. According to her, sport was not only a means to earn a living, it was a way to inspire others. Rose called upon all to continue to protect refugees and promote peace. She sent a powerful message of hope to refugees, reminding them to continue to work hard to realize their dreams.

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

The Special Fund for the Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues and the Forum on Business and Human Rights was created by Human Rights Council decision 24/118 of 27 September 2013. The aim of the Fund is to facilitate the broadest possible participation of civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders in the annual meetings of the three fora. In 2018, the Special Fund received US\$50,000 in new contributions.

The Eleventh Forum on Minority Issues, held from 29-30 November 2018, in Geneva, brought together 600 participants to engage in discussions focused on producing concrete recommendations on statelessness as a human rights issue that disproportionately affects minorities around the world. The Special Fund was used to facilitate the participation of two people from Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom.

The Seventh Forum on Business and Human Rights, the world's largest annual gathering on business and human rights, took place from 26-28 November, in Geneva, with the attendance of more than 2,700 participants from governments, businesses, community groups and civil society, law firms, investor organizations, UN bodies, NHRIs, trade unions, academia and the media. Over three days,

more than 70 substantive sessions and a series of snapshot presentations explored trends, challenges and progress in advancing the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in all regions of the world. The Forum focused on the second pillar of the Guiding Principles, the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, under the theme Business respect for human rights: Building on what works. The Special Fund facilitated the participation of five participants.

Each year, the Social Forum, which is convened by the Human Rights Council, provides a unique space for open and interactive dialogue between civil society actors, representatives of Member States and intergovernmental organizations on a particular theme that is chosen by the Council. The theme of the 2018 session was the use of sport and the Olympic ideal to promote human rights for all and to strengthen universal respect for human rights. The Special Fund facilitated the participation of five people from Colombia (a person with disabilities and his assistant), Pakistan, the Russian Federation and South Africa.

SPECIAL FUND FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE SOCIAL FORUM, THE FORUM ON MINORITY ISSUES AND THE FORUM ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

Donor	US\$
Russian Federation	50,000
TOTAL	50,000

FINANCIAL REPORTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018 ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

This summary financial report indicates total funds available for activities in 2018, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during the period and total funds balance at the end of the fiscal year 2018

	EXTRABUDGETARY	REGULAR BUDGET	TOTAL
SUMMARY			
Opening balance ¹	95,636,089	n/a	95,636,089
Adjustment ²	(838,390)	n/a	(838,390)
TOTAL INCOME / ALLOTMENTS³	188,834,921	125,595,800	314,430,721
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE⁴	283,632,620	125,595,800	409,228,420
Expenditure ⁵	155,820,915	118,302,212	274,123,127
CLOSING BALANCE⁶	127,811,705	7,293,588	135,105,293

Notes:

¹ The amount corresponds to the extrabudgetary final 2017 closing balance for the activity.

² Includes adjustments of income, refunds to donors, and write-off of unpaid pledges from past period.

³ For extrabudgetary, includes all contributions and pledges received in the UNOG accounts for fiscal year 2018, as well as gain/loss on exchange from contributions and interest income. Excludes future donor pledges and commitments. For Regular Budget, corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2018.

⁴ = Opening balance + Adjustment + Total income / Allotments.

⁵ Includes disbursements and commitments for fiscal year 2018.

⁶ The extrabudgetary amount corresponds to all funds held in the UNOG accounts at the end of the fiscal year 2018.

The above summary financial report of income and expenditure in 2018 is materially correct and expenditures were incurred in connection with the purpose of the extrabudgetary contributions received and the regular budget amount allotted to OHCHR for 2018.

Notes: ▶

¹ Corresponds to the final 2017 closing balance for the activity.

² Includes adjustments of income, refunds to donors, and write-off of unpaid pledges from past period.

³ Includes all contributions and pledges received in the UNOG accounts for fiscal year 2018; excludes future donor pledges and commitments.

⁴ Includes gain/loss on exchange from contributions and interest income.

⁵ = Opening balance + Adjustment + Income from contributions + Other income available

⁶ Includes disbursements and commitments for fiscal year 2018.

⁷ Corresponds to all funds held in the UNOG accounts at the end of the fiscal year 2018.

The summary financial report of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2018 on next page is materially correct and expenditures were incurred in connection with the purpose of the trust funds for which contributions were received.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT OF EXTRABUDGETARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018 ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS BY TRUST FUND

This summary financial report indicates total funds available for activities in 2018, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2018 and total balance as at 31 December 2018

	VF for victims of torture	VTF on contemporary forms of slavery	VF for indigenous peoples	VF for participation in the universal periodic review	VF for financial and technical assistance in the implementation of the universal periodic review	TF for participation of LDCs and SIDS to the work of HRC	VF for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	TF for human rights education in Cambodia	TF for support activities of OHCHR	Total OHCHR trust funds
	CHA	SHA	IHA	VPU	UPR	VTA	AHA	CIA	HCA	TOTAL
Opening balance¹	11,081,841	798,020	1,208,664	1,203,241	1,549,575	1,002,480	7,662,246	1,062,304	70,067,718	95,636,089
Fund balance	11,081,841	798,020	1,208,664	1,203,241	1,449,575	1,002,480	7,605,876	1,062,304	69,736,715	95,148,716
Unpaid pledges past period	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	56,370	0	331,003	487,373
Adjustment ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	447,348	0	(1,095,500)	(648,152)
and write-off (unpaid pledges) ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	(56,370)	0	(133,868)	(190,238)
Income from contributions³	9,413,584	722,326	1,011,105	29,240	889,541	1,194,314	18,789,565	855,949	154,174,541	187,080,164
Paid contributions 2018	9,413,584	722,326	1,011,105	29,240	884,541	1,184,314	18,626,165	855,949	144,600,061	177,327,284
Unpaid pledges 2018	0	0	0	0	5,000	10,000	163,400	0	9,574,480	9,752,880
Other income available⁴	126,087	6,159	19,994	21,316	32,345	37,911	85,865	10,144	1,414,935	1,754,757
Gain/loss on exchange from contributions	(9,017)	(4,231)	(3,491)	(831)	(4,506)	11,224	(109,822)	(18,962)	(148,127)	(287,762)
Interest and miscellaneous income	135,105	10,391	23,485	22,146	36,851	26,686	195,687	29,106	1,563,062	2,042,519
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE⁵	20,621,513	1,526,505	2,239,763	1,253,796	2,471,462	2,234,705	26,928,654	1,928,397	224,427,826	283,632,620
Expenditure ⁶	9,166,265	601,683	326,988	349,157	16,143	508,533	13,294,808	836,484	130,720,854	155,820,915
CLOSING BALANCE⁷	11,455,248	924,821	1,912,775	904,639	2,455,318	1,726,172	13,633,846	1,091,914	93,706,972	127,811,705

REGULAR BUDGET ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018
 (SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME, IN THOUSANDS OF US\$)

	ALLOTMENT	EXPENDITURE
HEADQUARTERS		
Executive Direction and Management	8,290.3	8,292.1
Policymaking Organs	8,991.8	8,649.2
Programme of Work		
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	14,796.5	13,831.5
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	15,396.9	16,105.0
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation ¹	34,342.2	28,690.2
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		
- Human Rights Council and the UPR	7,920.9	7,815.8
- Special Procedures	14,421.6	14,283.9
TOTAL PROGRAMME OF WORK: HEADQUARTERS	86,878.1	80,726.4
Programme Support and Management Services	5,882.6	6,132.5
SUBTOTAL: HEADQUARTERS OPERATING RESOURCES	110,042.8	103,800.2
FIELD PRESENCES		
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities ²		
- Africa	2,863.9	2,794.4
- Americas	2,150.4	2,083.9
- Asia and the Pacific	3,513.5	3,358.4
- Europe and Central Asia	1,865.0	1,776.2
- Middle East and North Africa	3,128.8	3,049.8
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (Sec. 23)	2,031.4	1,439.1
SUBTOTAL: FIELD PRESENCES OPERATING RESOURCES	15,553.0	14,501.8
GRAND TOTAL	125,595.8	118,302.0

¹ Includes allotments for mandated commissions of inquiry.

² Includes Cambodia, the Regional Office for Central Africa in Yaoundé, the field-based structure on the DPRK, the presence in the State of Palestine and the Regional Offices in Bangkok, Bishkek, Brussels, Dakar, Panama, Qatar and Santiago de Chile.

EXTRABUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018
 (SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME, IN THOUSANDS OF US\$)

	REQUIREMENTS	EXPENDITURE
HEADQUARTERS		
Executive Direction and Management	18,851.8	17,447.2
Programme of Work		
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	16,765.3	14,066.1
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	2,643.5	2,313.7
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	15,259.4	12,301.2
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		
- Human Rights Council and the UPR	2,784.9	2,530.3
- Special Procedures	8,780.0	7,488.5
TOTAL PROGRAMME OF WORK: HEADQUARTERS	46,233.1	38,699.8
Programme Support and Management Services	9,054.0	8,579.5
SUBTOTAL: HEADQUARTERS OPERATING RESOURCES	74,138.9	64,726.5
FIELD PRESENCES		
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities		
- Africa	32,374.6	24,167.6
- Americas	25,957.1	22,478.1
- Asia and the Pacific	10,716.1	7,600.1
- Europe and Central Asia	12,428.1	10,989.5
- Middle East and North Africa	18,817.4	14,072.5
Contingency Fund - Emergency Response Projects	n/a	743.8
SUBTOTAL: FIELD PRESENCES OPERATING RESOURCES	100,293.3	80,051.6
TOTAL: HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES	174,432.2	144,778.1

	REQUIREMENTS	EXPENDITURE
OTHER TRUST FUNDS		
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,422.7	9,166.3
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	473.4	327.0
Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	607.4	601.7
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance*	643.2	16.1
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	762.0	349.2
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the HRC	832.7	508.5
TOTAL: OTHER TRUST FUNDS	11,741.4	10,968.8
Other expenditure and adjustments not reported above	-	74.0
GRAND TOTAL	186,173.6	155,820.9

* Includes prior period expenditure adjustments (US\$182.9 in 2017 commitments liquidated). Total actuals amount in 2018 is US\$199.0.

EXTRABUDGETARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2018 OVERALL SUMMARY (IN US\$)

	REQUIREMENTS	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
HEADQUARTERS			
Executive Direction and Management			
EO - Executive Office of the High Commissioner	762,576.94	380,066.66	614,692.69
EOS - Communications Section	4,451,795.67	4,458,500.00	4,374,112.80
EOS - Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR	1,000,148.00	601,941.54	824,788.79
EOS - Donor and External Relations Section	2,937,584.65	2,434,000.00	2,401,671.18
EOS - External Outreach Service	626,566.81	615,700.00	617,494.42
EOS - Human Rights online, innovation and technology outreach (new project)	n/a	73,450.00	0.00
EOS - Media and Public Positioning Section	657,912.00	656,200.00	701,250.96
EOS - Meetings, Documents and Publication Unit	1,627,644.93	1,408,300.00	1,428,897.76
NYO - New York Office	2,127,402.72	2,193,489.21	2,193,848.41
NYO - Death Penalty and Drug-related Offences	57,898.00	9,770.15	48,664.44
NYO - HR Conflict Risk Tool Project (new project)	n/a	200,000.00	0.00
NYO - (MPTF) Joint Project for UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict	289,393.45	302,235.41	298,138.20
NYO - Project for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (LGBT)	947,166.08	550,302.42	791,357.92
NYO - UN's Response on Reprisals	501,934.81	498,715.34	544,133.65
PPMES - Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service	1,528,666.46	1,162,300.00	1,170,398.94
SSS - Safety and Security Section	1,335,109.65	1,257,900.00	1,260,691.49
Human Rights Up Front/Early Warning and Response (new project)	n/a	545,304.38	177,107.64
SUBTOTAL EDM	18,851,800.17	17,348,175.11	17,447,249.29
PROGRAMME OF WORK (SUBPROGRAMME 1 TO 4)			
Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)			
Director Office - Coordination and Management	1,730,302.72	1,787,008.14	1,638,668.15
Civil Space Unit (new project)	n/a	641,198.85	0.00
Human Rights online, innovation and technology outreach (new project)	369,918.65	426,550.00	270,521.64

	REQUIREMENTS	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
ARDS - Anti-Discrimination	1,206,445.53	993,750.00	1,108,958.17
ARDS - Combating Trafficking in Human Beings/New Challenges & Threats	364,866.00	0.00	22,661.22
HRESIS - Disabilities	389,226.97	607,850.00	315,141.87
HRESIS - Economic and Social Issues	530,463.95	468,000.00	460,765.56
HRESIS - Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty	445,785.00	-20,987.63	442,251.33
HRESIS - Human Rights Indicators for Convention on the Right/Persons with Disabilities	908,601.22	325,441.57	350,581.52
HRESIS - Meeting on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants	60,251.00	14,000.00	71,039.16
HRESIS - Migration	824,050.00	827,824.66	694,729.02
HRESIS - Support of Activities by SRSG on Business and Human Rights	111,778.86	117,637.59	110,995.69
IPMS - Indigenous Peoples and Minorities	1,224,980.19	1,260,492.09	1,149,167.39
IPMS - Rights of religious minorities	240,003.00	578,420.00	251,525.20
METS - Methodology, Education and Training	1,645,307.24	1,300,500.00	1,418,354.04
METS - Human Rights Indicators	427,176.12	129,346.32	296,612.57
METS - (EU) Human Rights Indicators	525,017.97	513,188.45	366,632.26
METS - IACT Image Authentication/Categorization Tool Project	135,485.00	94,444.00	3,955.00
METS/SDGs - Human Rights Up Front - Action Plan	381,540.39	128,662.12	407,220.09
ROLDs - Rule of Law and Democracy	1,601,808.08	2,692,861.00	1,408,720.06
ROLDs - Support to OHCHR's work on accountability (new project)	n/a	991,559.00	44,298.04
RTDS - Right to Development	165,940.33	82,100.00	130,378.31
RTDS - SFP Participation of Civil Society at the Social Forum, Forum on Minority Issues and Forum on Business and Human Rights	16,656.28	16,667.00	27,483.86
SDGs - MDGs and Human Rights-Based Approach	265,963.21	82,800.00	125,652.17
SDGs - (MDTF/DTF) UNDG Mechanism and Human Rights Mainstreaming	121,647.00	78,761.00	97,544.47
SDGs - Washington Liaison Office	359,933.07	333,400.00	297,593.95
WHRG - Conflict Related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	957,946.37	644,129.03	658,146.96

	REQUIREMENTS	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
WHRG - Criminal Laws Project	107,622.69	100,000.00	54,583.95
WHRG - Regional Gender Advisers	251,041.51	467,188.13	225,272.64
WHRG - WHR Work, Especially on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights	67,313.44	0.00	70,915.92
WHRG - Women's Human Rights and Gender	1,328,251.52	2,128,528.83	1,545,698.22
SUBTOTAL SUBPROG. 1	16,765,323.31	17,811,320.15	14,066,068.43
Subprogramme 2 - Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies			
Support to Treaty Bodies and Organs	1,572,446.13	982,567.86	1,394,103.88
Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture	711,584.67	467,297.09	556,002.25
Combating Enforced Disappearances (new project)	n/a	431,042.00	15,484.67
Treaty Bodies Webcasting Arrangements	359,451.74	790,493.83	348,120.86
SUBTOTAL SUBPROG. 2	2,643,482.54	2,671,400.78	2,313,711.66
Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation (FOTCD)			
Director Office - Coordination and Management	1,003,670.57	871,500.00	893,588.99
Africa Branch (AB)	2,255,832.00	2,071,500.00	2,090,180.10
Americas Branch	695,053.00	646,700.00	615,125.49
Europe and Central Asia (ECA)	1,528,627.27	1,335,600.00	1,294,407.34
Asia-Pacific Branch	1,674,477.00	1,953,391.23	1,682,925.09
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	1,406,796.89	976,300.00	630,275.90
ERS - Emergency Response Section	1,310,785.00	1,061,300.00	1,045,271.70
ERS - HRuF initiative -Light Teams Deployments*	133,696.55	0.00	-97,893.70
ERS - Human Rights Up Front - Action Plan	663,286.38	366,813.08	642,630.01
MENA - Database production and work support	413,639.00	350,000.00	151,606.30
MENA - Protection of Human Rights in Arab Region	1,161,486.32	1,000,000.00	779,538.55
National Institutions, Regional Mechanisms, Civil Society	1,293,422.86	1,532,423.66	1,146,583.24
Programme on Conflict Prevention and Human Rights	1,268,373.67	915,023.75	967,565.63

	REQUIREMENTS	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
PMSS - Peace Missions Support Section	450,291.72	404,345.03	459,410.28
PMSS - HR Protection and Peace Operations (new project)	n/a	688,800.11	0.00
SUBTOTAL SUBPROG. 3	15,259,438.23	14,173,696.86	12,301,214.92
Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures			
Director Office - Coordination and Management	1,044,314.25	890,500.00	937,049.45
HRCB - Human Rights Council Activities	1,134,696.90	1,091,400.00	1,035,602.43
HRCB - HRC and UPR Webcasting	242,718.89	217,074.50	222,342.20
UPRB - Universal Periodic Review Branch	363,199.07	325,200.00	335,331.88
SPB - Support to Special Procedures	5,332,058.67	5,096,783.01	4,886,609.11
SPB - Support to Special Procedures Mandates	3,447,950.91	3,030,103.70	2,601,845.52
SUBTOTAL SUBPROG. 4	11,564,938.69	10,651,061.21	10,018,780.59
TOTAL PROGRAMME OF WORK (SUBPROGRAMME 1 TO 4)	46,233,182.77	45,307,479.00	38,699,775.60
Programme Support and Management Services (PSMS)			
PSMS - Information Technologies Section	2,703,395.62	2,425,600.00	2,543,882.83
PSMS - Programme Support and Management Services	6,072,988.24	5,689,600.00	5,767,684.77
PSMS - OIOS/Auditor (UNOG)	277,634.59	265,300.00	267,982.12
SUBTOTAL PSMS	9,054,018.45	8,380,500.00	8,579,549.72
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS	74,139,001.39	71,036,154.11	64,726,574.61
FIELD PRESENCES			
Africa			
Burundi - Country Office	2,319,665.00	2,658,712.23	1,065,533.83
Burundi - (EU) Human Rights Protection	323,387.00	329,794.87	344,590.38
Central Africa (Yaoundé) - Sub-Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	365,205.19	299,009.50	231,152.08
Central African Republic - Support to Peace Mission	56,500.00	65,000.00	0.00

	REQUIREMENTS	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Chad - Country Office	756,104.82	1,153,597.50	670,710.80
Chad - (PBF) Peace Consolidation (new project)	n/a	330,031.00	0.00
Côte d'Ivoire - Support to Peace Mission (closed project)	n/a	1,200.00	0.00
DRC - Support to Peace Mission	396,305.88	594,700.00	368,884.07
DRC - Support to the Electoral Process	2,741,881.01	762,647.40	2,311,764.12
DRC - HR Promotion and Protection in the Electoral Context (new project)	n/a	1,509,807.47	0.00
DRC - Human Rights Due Diligence and Profiling (HRDDP)	1,070,163.41	1,616,340.62	1,178,502.81
DRC - (MPTF) Lutte contre les VBG-Justice (new project)	n/a	106,578.97	78,676.03
DRC - Joint Protection Teams Project	222,923.51	12,000.00	243,451.11
DRC - Profiling project	454,093.70	0.00	194,813.31
DRC - Protection Mechanisms	669,096.38	1,449,275.36	658,858.84
DRC - (PBF) Reconciliation in Kasai (new project)	n/a	408,240.00	33,105.80
DRC - Women Protection Advisor	264,039.25	0.00	223,819.91
East Africa (Addis Ababa) - Regional Office	2,512,625.00	2,523,077.63	2,034,184.37
Ethiopia - Implementation/Monitoring UPR Recommendations	30,637.27	0.00	29,024.70
Ethiopia - (EU) Implementation/Monitoring UPR Recommendations*	n/a	0.00	-2,142.83
Ethiopia - (OCHA) Protection and monitoring (new project)	n/a	167,958.08	0.00
Gambia - (PBF) Transitional Justice (new project)	n/a	315,000.00	0.00
Guinea - Country Office	2,684,518.73	2,935,574.90	2,629,042.05
Guinea - (PBF) Lutte contre l'impunité	115,192.99	0.00	35,940.47
Guinea - (PBF) Projet de Transition	111,874.92	0.00	0.00
Guinea - (PBF) Reforme de la Sécurité	41,474.27	0.00	42,179.61
Guinea - (PBF) Appui au dialogue politique	124,227.00	147,767.00	17,636.43
Guinea Bissau - Support to Peace Mission	95,747.20	78,700.00	98,820.64
Kenya - Human Rights Adviser	876,995.33	673,273.96	794,463.75

	REQUIREMENTS	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Liberia - Country Office (new project)	n/a	1,103,767.13	0.00
Liberia - (PBF) Reconciliation (new project)	n/a	379,107.85	0.00
Liberia - (PBF) Support to national peacebuilding priorities	1,336,254.74	1,400,000.00	1,130,177.83
Liberia - Support to Peace Mission	4,679.33	5,700.00	4,679.33
Madagascar - (PBF) Joint Human Rights Activities	655,295.07	0.00	427,807.15
Madagascar - Human Rights Adviser	388,993.48	353,600.00	293,359.57
Madagascar - MPTF Human Rights Adviser (new project)	n/a	75,234.00	0.00
Malawi - (MPTF/DTF) Human Rights Adviser	207,665.46	211,105.67	213,486.86
Mali - (PBF) Force Conjointe G5- Sahel	383,469.95	590,640.00	505,450.18
Mali - (EU) Force Conjointe G5- Sahel (new project)	n/a	6,059,027.78	902,389.37
Mali - Force Conjointe G5- Sahel (new project)	n/a	1,760,845.97	44,363.62
Mali - Joint Project for Activities on Promotion and Protection of HR*	67,922.34	-25,000.00	-1,740.70
Mali - Support to Peace Mission	137,930.03	150,239.00	176,717.60
Mauritania - Country Office	1,150,857.19	1,174,785.23	1,053,679.82
Mauritania - (PBF) Moughataa Bassikouno (new project)	n/a	100,050.00	23,785.03
Mauritania - Malian Refugees in Hodh Ech-Chargui	60,000.00	60,000.00	47,679.71
Mozambique - Advancing Human Rights agenda (new project)	n/a	717,821.90	0.00
Niger - Human Rights Adviser	118,836.52	273,615.18	84,317.63
Niger - (PBF) Peace Consolidation in Diffa	202,632.16	0.00	99,910.82
Nigeria - (MPTF/DTF) Human Rights Adviser	279,935.15	454,296.21	253,825.80
Nigeria - Humanitarian Response	396,466.35	0.00	254,038.87
Nigeria - (OCHA) Integrating Human Rights in the Humanitarian Response in Middle Belt	199,923.00	199,921.58	176,196.90
Rwanda - Human Rights Adviser	457,854.76	343,600.00	348,081.45
Rwanda - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser (new project)	n/a	77,500.00	0.00
Sierra Leone - (PBF) Conflict Prevention	45,932.38	0.00	47,518.00

	REQUIREMENTS	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Sierra Leone - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser (closed project)	n/a	-6,209.73	0.00
Somalia - Support to Peace Mission	238,568.64	460,400.00	211,128.01
South Sudan - Support to Peace Mission	98,247.91	0.00	30,755.71
Sudan (Darfur) - Support to Peace Mission */	78,386.77	-39,900.00	-1,940.66
Southern Africa (Pretoria) - Regional Office	939,772.00	598,654.00	572,757.79
Uganda - Country Office	3,539,773.09	2,501,503.25	1,771,494.35
Uganda - Programme Activities in Northern Uganda and Karamoja	1,276,955.81	582,061.13	1,242,670.49
West Africa (Dakar) - Appui à la protection des enfants	1,087,793.00	1,777,251.18	14,714.32
West Africa (Dakar) - Appui à l'éradication de la mendicité et maltraitance des enfants	1,312,919.00	451,559.64	247,668.79
West Africa (Dakar) - Regional Office	697,556.56	519,072.70	417,548.70
West Africa (Dakar) - HR Based Response to Smuggling of Migrants	595,244.00	474,001.00	125,756.82
Zimbabwe - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser	182,107.22	296,738.46	166,346.43
SUBTOTAL AFRICA	32,374,629.77	41,219,275.62	24,167,637.87
Americas			
Americas - (MPTF) National Human Rights Advisers	487,407.47	461,985.82	397,911.32
Bolivia - Country Office	130,973.95	551,700.00	68,148.27
Chile - Regional Office for South America	917,156.89	956,263.44	867,189.37
Colombia - Country Office	10,503,187.59	12,270,541.06	9,403,200.80
Colombia - (EU) Strengthening of HR Prevention and Protection Work	200,906.96	899,371.78	567,602.51
Colombia - Protection HR Defenders and other actors/ Peace Process	n/a	188,208.09	171,458.67
Colombia - Supporting Crisis Prevention/Promoting positive HR change	281,546.59	279,559.28	270,510.35
Colombia - (PBF) Territorial Model (new project)	n/a	198,853.00	0.00
Dominican Republic - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser	209,281.20	75,700.36	122,525.67
Guatemala - Country Office	3,561,687.29	1,197,881.79	3,180,021.18
Guatemala - (MPTF) Contribution for Peace Building	137,076.43	0.00	58,810.45

	REQUIREMENTS	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Guatemala - (MPTF/UNPRPD) Disability Activities	79,834.00	107,643.00	0.00
Guatemala - (PBF) Maya Programme for Indigenous Peoples' Rights	178,650.41	0.00	164,641.28
Guatemala - (PBF) Sepur Zarco Reparation Sentence	232,416.77	0.00	0.00
Guatemala - (EU) Human Rights Protection	159,338.55	258,671.80	193,519.28
Haiti - Support to Peace Mission	237,647.00	471,258.13	25,182.91
Honduras - Country Office	3,211,212.66	2,500,154.36	2,429,735.23
Jamaica - (MPTF/DTF) Human Rights Adviser	415,461.29	341,226.71	385,880.46
Mexico - Country Office	2,281,121.76	1,949,152.67	1,957,809.41
Mexico - Support to victims of forced disappearances to defend their rights	193,468.00	197,850.00	176,992.84
Mexico - Support to the Justice System's Forensic Sciences	167,971.00	150,000.00	77,472.30
Nicaragua - Monitoring, documenting and reporting on HR situation	155,007.75	889,460.37	155,847.73
Panama - Regional Office for Central America	777,965.45	227,531.29	613,592.81
Panama - El Salvador - HR Engagement	507,489.78	366,460.40	462,122.46
Panama - El Salvador - Transitional Justice	596,763.81	611,887.00	468,829.40
Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser	213,987.00	179,600.00	185,334.33
Venezuela - Monitoring, documentation and reporting on HR situation	119,565.00	117,286.04	73,753.54
SUBTOTAL AMERICAS	25,957,124.60	25,448,246.39	22,478,092.57
Asia and The Pacific			
Afghanistan - Support to Peace Mission	303,436.00	409,577.78	214,295.48
Asia - (MPTF) National Human Rights Advisers	44,425.00	84,242.00	43,323.53
Bangladesh - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser	163,370.55	285,308.88	172,177.67
Cambodia - Country Office	1,444,481.81	836,987.06	836,477.62
Cambodia- (MPTF/UNPRPD) Disability Activities	175,034.00	189,166.00	87,108.59
Cambodia- Human Rights Monitoring of the 2017-2018 Elections	602,390.55	236,713.00	465,907.58
Cambodia- Protection on Land and Natural Resources	489,607.47	410,908.38	350,702.99

	REQUIREMENTS	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
DPRK - Field-based Structure (based in Seoul)	73,018.00	121,413.00	81,300.33
Myanmar - Promotion and protection of Human Rights	1,082,706.40	1,390,489.54	942,328.25
Myanmar - Protection of Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazaar (new project)	n/a	768,528.47	0.00
Pacific Region (Suva) - Regional Office	1,056,319.00	1,303,903.52	889,776.44
Pacific Region - Work on disability	99,109.26	0.00	68,273.91
Papua New Guinea - (PBF) Empower women and youth	249,117.00	137,155.00	244,960.09
Papua New Guinea - (MPTF) UN Country Fund - Governance*	107,000.00	0.00	-36,860.12
Papua New Guinea - (MPTF) Access to basic health services	15,899.00	0.00	14,980.00
Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser	702,405.00	710,600.70	550,751.39
Papua New Guinea - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser (new project)	n/a	85,093.00	0.00
Philippines - Human Rights Adviser	206,577.42	221,315.18	192,287.78
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Early warning -Regional Emergency Response Teams	363,235.00	117,637.59	206,102.91
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Regional Human Rights Adviser	71,104.81	0.00	70,300.27
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Regional Office	1,090,321.00	993,420.04	725,712.40
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Strengthening capacity of regional actors to promote HR accountability	1,222,151.00	3,590,569.38	505,860.65
Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser	494,764.00	921,677.78	461,158.39
Sri Lanka - (PBF) Transitional Justice project	159,417.00	0.00	72,712.45
Timor Leste - Human Rights Adviser	500,258.00	697,380.02	440,466.62
SUBTOTAL ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	10,716,147.27	13,512,086.32	7,600,105.22
Europe and Central Asia			
Azerbaijan - (EU) Support to Human Rights Activities	364,758.58	397,655.49	343,668.54
Belarus - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser	222,541.81	327,448.47	266,432.42
Belarus - Human Rights Adviser/ HR National Action Plan	156,658.00	200,000.00	70,985.67
Central Asia (Bishkek) - Regional Office	798,202.62	671,900.00	781,736.05

	REQUIREMENTS	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Central Asia (Kazakhstan) - Civil Society Capacity Building	86,892.14	137,387.03	93,822.60
Europe (Brussels) - Regional Office	806,569.14	883,230.00	888,598.13
Georgia - (UNDP/EU) Contribution for UN Joint Programme	282,705.77	194,548.65	191,602.04
Kyrgyzstan - (PBF) Violent Extremism	230,764.76	565,692.00	185,604.95
Kyrgyzstan - (EU) project	593,508.00	1,061,320.75	423,156.55
Moldova (Republic of) - Human Rights Adviser	305,778.00	298,200.00	291,361.28
Moldova (Republic of) - (MPTF) Transnistria	237,758.42	0.00	208,435.80
Moldova (Republic of) - (EU) Sustainable development & Human Rights*	157,451.30	193,422.07	-64,714.54
Russian Federation - Human Rights Adviser	777,500.65	515,000.00	750,461.25
Russian Federation - Projects on Human Rights Awareness Raising and Training Activities	67,800.00	165,000.00	63,119.38
Serbia - (MPTF/UNPRPD) Disability Activities	83,347.65	122,611.00	70,140.24
Serbia - Human Rights Adviser	495,835.74	419,029.69	453,626.46
Southern Caucasus - Human Rights Advisers	699,602.00	773,088.28	695,351.37
Ukraine - (EU) Human Rights Monitoring Mission	439,154.00	333,050.00	854,885.03
Ukraine - (CERF) Human Rights life-saving activities in East Ukraine	350,058.00	350,058.00	348,465.22
Ukraine - HRMM/Protection Cluster	5,271,230.78	3,873,175.15	4,072,767.06
SUBTOTAL EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	12,428,117.36	11,481,816.58	10,989,505.50
Middle East and North Africa			
Iraq - Support to Peace Mission	697,990.00	472,230.00	64,555.06
Jordan - (MPTF) Human Rights Adviser	179,057.00	302,777.88	166,493.93
Libya - Support to Peace Mission	175,437.72	179,800.00	78,333.11
Middle East (Beirut) - Regional Office	1,973,126.00	1,322,199.39	1,536,036.04
Middle East (Beirut) - (EU) Project for Assisting Lebanon in the implementation of IHRM and UPR Recommendations	1,163,960.11	0.00	753,401.36
Middle East (Beirut) - Protection and Promotion of the rights of people on the move	305,579.00	0.00	245,425.73

	REQUIREMENTS	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
Middle East (Beirut) - Rights of religious minorities	954,550.40	1,464,425.09	709,252.05
Saudi Arabia - Financial and Technical Assistance through the Saudi Human Rights Commission (in coordination with ROME)	1,201,120.00	0.00	506,464.32
South West and Arab Region (Doha) - Training and Documentation Centre	289,718.00	288,000.00	266,893.16
State of Palestine ¹ - Stand Alone Office	1,144,182.00	1,560,896.22	914,260.28
State of Palestine - Project for Protection Cluster	143,539.55	0.00	136,562.83
State of Palestine - Promotion and Protection of HR in the oPt	557,342.00	553,780.62	557,776.42
State of Palestine - (EU) Human Rights Treaty Obligations	672,964.49	430,377.46	588,746.83
Syria - Support to Human Rights Activities	158,493.00	120,000.00	110,763.46
Syria - Intl. Response to the HR Situation in Syria (Refugees/IDPs/TJ)	132,846.73	514,967.61	333,399.61
Syria - (EU) Support to Human Rights Activities	2,154,668.33	2,334,408.60	1,508,140.03
Tunisia - Country Office	2,201,694.00	845,731.83	1,293,418.45
Tunisia - (MPTF/UNPRPD) Disability Activities	50,444.00	161,095.00	40,928.57
Tunisia - Migration and Protection	36,915.00	75,000.00	32,656.70
Yemen - Country Office	3,678,255.00	4,726,428.83	3,310,763.61
Yemen - Country Office in Aden (new project)	n/a	1,136,363.00	0.00
Yemen - (OCHA) Human Rights Activities	139,208.00	567,461.66	138,800.33
Yemen - Relief and Humanitarian Assistance	262,426.00	0.00	249,770.68
Yemen - Technical Assistance and capacity Building	543,904.00	500,000.00	529,618.21
SUBTOTAL MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	18,817,420.33	17,555,943.19	14,072,460.77
Contingency Fund			
Contingency Fund - Emergency Response Projects	n/a	111,349.69	743,782.66
SUBTOTAL CONTINGENCY FUND	N/A	111,349.69	743,782.66
TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES	100,293,439.33	109,328,717.79	80,051,584.59
Unearmarked reserves allocated to project requirements	n/a	-5,194,234.59	n/a
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES	174,432,440.72	175,170,637.31	144,778,159.20

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

	REQUIREMENTS	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
OTHER TRUST FUNDS			
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,422,663.82	9,404,566.81	9,166,265.08
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary forms of Slavery	607,364.00	718,094.52	601,683.34
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	473,434.52	1,007,613.91	326,987.86
Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the UPR Implementation*	643,208.00	885,034.87	16,143.24
Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review	762,011.08	28,409.09	349,157.22
Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the Work of the Human Rights Council	832,715.22	1,205,538.82	508,532.78
TOTAL OTHER TRUST FUNDS	11,741,396.64	13,249,258.02	10,968,769.52
Other income/expenditure not reported above**	n/a	415,025.86	73,986.55
GRAND TOTAL	186,173,837.36	188,834,921.19	155,820,915.27

* Includes prior period expenditure adjustments.

** Includes miscellaneous income and interest for 2018, and prior period expenditure adjustments not reported above.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT (EDM)

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
Saudi Arabia	149,867	EDM
(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDM	149,867	
Australia	146,520	Response to reprisals
Chancellerie d'Etat de la République et canton de Genève	40,486	70 th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Palais Wilson open day
Finland	34,843	Response to reprisals
Georgia	15,000	70 th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Germany	278,409	70 th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Ireland	170,648	Response to reprisals
Italy	9,918	Death penalty panel in NY
	238,180	Human Rights up Front
Norway	476,361	Project for sexual orientation and gender identity
	357,270	Strengthening early warning and response
Qatar	3,214	Seminar with the regional grouping of the National Human Rights Institutions in NY
Slovakia	11,416	70 th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
	150,000	70 th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Switzerland	200,000	Human rights conflict risks tool
	91,463	Human Rights up Front
The Nippon Foundation	24,051	70 th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - "Encounter with Stradivari 2018" concert
United Kingdom	20,356	Response to reprisals
	71,074	UN Free & Equal
UNDP (UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict)	302,235	Team of experts phase II
Ville de Genève	41,068	70 th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Weekday	6,826	UN Free & Equal

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
(B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC SECTIONS/PROJECTS	2,689,339	
(C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO EDM (A) + (B)	2,839,205	
Unearmarked funds allocated to the 70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (under EDM)*	43,392	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to EDM*	9,263,400	Unearmarked
(D) TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS	9,306,792	
(E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EDM (C) + (D)	12,145,997	

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT (EDM)

RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR EDM IN 2018

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for EDM	8,290,300	100%
SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS	8,290,300	32.1%
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to EDM	149,867	0.9%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	2,689,339	15.3%
Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to EDM	9,306,792	53.1%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to EDM	5,396,076	30.8%
SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS	17,542,073	67.9%
TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS	25,832,373	100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

RESEARCH AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT (RRDD)

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
-	0	
(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO RRDD	0	
Armenia	7,021	Prevention of Genocide (Panel and/or OHCHR activities)
Austria	11,655	Global Study on children deprived of liberty
Czech Republic	13,146	Draft guidelines on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs
European Commission	325,442	Bridging the gap: HR indicators for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in support of a disability-inclusive 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
	473,853	Supporting the deployment of human rights indicators
	81,301	Activities related to indigenous peoples
Finland	284,414	OHCHR's regional gender advisor in Addis Abeba
Humanity United	100,000	To support the work of UN Human Rights in Silicon Valley
Ireland	170,648	Civic Space
Japan	991,559	To support OHCHR's work on accountability
Liechtenstein	19,940	Global Study on children deprived of liberty
Microsoft	500,000	To support OHCHR's work relating to human rights online, innovation and technology, business and human rights, and outreach
Netherlands	94,445	Image authentication and categorization tool
	119,090	Accountability and remedy project
	35,727	Expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples
Norway	476,361	Protecting and expanding civil society space
	83,363	Sustainable Development Goals and human rights indicators
	476,361	Women's rights, including sexual and reproductive health and rights
	50,000	Rule of law and democracy
Republic of Korea	50,000	Activities of the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch (including funding for events to be organized with UNRISD)
Russian Federation	600,000	Anti-discrimination

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
	16,667	Special Fund for the participation of civil society in the Forum on minority issues, the Forum on business and human rights, and the Social Forum
Russian Federation	130,000	Training activities for the representatives of national, ethnic or linguistic minorities
	90,000	Training activities for the representatives of the Russian indigenous peoples
	20,000	Anti-discrimination
	25,000	Combatting trafficking
Saudi Arabia	25,000	Disabilities
	20,000	Methodology, education and training
	50,000	Right to development
Spain	136,364	Regional gender advisors
	115,825	For a human rights-based approach to migration governance
Switzerland	200,000	Promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants in Libya and the neighbouring region
UNICEF	50,684	Global Study on children deprived of liberty
UNDP (UNDG/Human rights Mainstreaming)	78,761	UNDG/HRM - Secretariat costs (DOCO)
United Kingdom	625,782	Sexual and gender-based violence
United States of America	2,254,000	Civil space, disabilities, rule of law and democracy, and violence against women
Private donors	150,000	Project on the application of application of criminal law and gender-based discrimination; and support the work of UN Human Rights in Silicon Valley
(B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC SECTIONS/PROJECTS	8,952,408	
(C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO RRDD (A) + (B)	8,952,408	
Unearmarked funds allocated to RRDD projects*	4,826,668	Unearmarked
(D) TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS	4,826,668	
(E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR RRDD (C) + (D)	13,779,076	

*includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.

RESEARCH AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT (RRDD)

RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR RRDD IN 2018

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for RRDD	14,796,500	100.0%
SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS	14,796,500	46.0%
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to RRDD - all projects	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	8,952,408	51.6%
Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	4,826,668	27.8%
Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds, allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	3,583,355	20.6%
SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS	17,362,431	54.0%
TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS	32,158,931	100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES BRANCH (HRTB)

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
Germany	345,669	HRTD
Liechtenstein	40,363	HRTD
Netherlands	568,182	HRTD
(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO HRTB - ALL BODIES	954,214	
Argentina	10,000	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
	3,500	OPCAT Special Fund
Czech Republic	8,764	OPCAT Special Fund
Denmark	152,462	OPCAT Special Fund
European Commission	790,494	Treaty bodies webcasting
France	23,229	OPCAT Special Fund
Germany	121,154	OPCAT Special Fund
Japan	421,042	Support to OHCHR's work combating enforced and involuntary disappearances
Norway	119,090	OPCAT Special Fund
Republic of Korea	30,000	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
Spain	39,773	OPCAT Special Fund
(B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC BODIES/PROJECTS	1,719,508	
(C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO HRTB (A) + (B)	2,673,722	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRTB*	0	Unearmarked
(D) TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS	0	
(E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRTB (C) + (D)	2,673,722	

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.

HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES BRANCH (HRTB)

RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR HRTB IN 2018

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for HRTB	15,396,900	100.0%
SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS	15,396,900	85.2%
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to HRTB - all bodies	954,214	35.7%
Earmarked funds for HRTB specific bodies/projects	1,251,536	46.8%
Earmarked funds to OPCAT Special Fund	467,972	17.5%
Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRTB	0	0.0%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to HRTB returned and used for other requirements	0	0.0%
SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS	2,673,722	14.8%
TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS	18,070,622	100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

FIELD OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION (FOTCD)

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
	789,744	Activities in the Asia-Pacific Region
	73,260	Cambodia
Australia	3,556	Cambodia (<i>celebrations of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR</i>)
	188,395	Human Rights Adviser in the Philippines*
	256,410	National Human Rights Institutions
	329,670	Regional Office for the Pacific
Austria	864,198	Uganda
Azerbaijan	10,000	Technical cooperation with African countries*
	584,795	Burundi
	560,552	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>monitoring electoral process</i>)
Belgium	1,481,481	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>protection of civilians</i>)
	87,719	Guinea
	29,240	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	58,480	Syria
Cameroon	18,417	Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa
	753,012	Burundi
	785,546	Colombia (<i>enhanced respect, promotion and protection of human rights in the post-conflict peace accord</i>)
Canada	196,386	Guatemala (<i>strengthening rights of indigenous and other discriminated women</i>)
	871,151	Honduras (<i>strengthening the promotion, monitoring and respect for women, girl and LGBT rights</i>)
	360,186	Human Rights up Front
	1,406,371	Myanmar (<i>human rights monitoring and advocacy</i>)
CERF	350,058	Ukraine (<i>Protection of civilians along the "contact line" in NGCA in the context of armed hostilities in Eastern Ukraine</i>)
Chile	66,563	Regional Office for South America

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
Counterpart International	611,887	El Salvador (<i>supporting transitional justice</i>)
Denmark	686,080	Human rights protection in stabilization and peace operations
	4,431,782	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*
Estonia	34,130	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	384,325	Azerbaijan (<i>enhancing the capacity of national actors in promoting and effectively protecting human rights</i>)
	329,795	Burundi
	355,891	Cambodia (<i>strengthening human rights protection on land and natural resources issues</i>)
	599,372	Colombia
	6,173,349	G5 Sahel (<i>support to the establishment and implementation of human rights and humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the G5 Sahel Joint Force</i>)
European Commission	178,672	Guatemala (<i>protection of human rights defenders</i>)
	273,050	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	137,387	Kazakhstan (<i>civil society support for freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association</i>)
	1,045,296	Kyrgyzstan (<i>judicial and social action for enduring stability and peace</i>)
	193,422	Moldova (<i>towards a cross-river partnership for sustainable development and human rights</i>)
	430,377	State of Palestine (<i>implementing the State of Palestine's human rights treaty obligations</i>)
	2,315,047	Syria
Finland	922,963	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*
Ford Foundation	197,850	Mexico (<i>strengthen capacities of victims of forced disappearances to defend their rights</i>)*
	58,072	Chad*
France	58,072	Contingency Fund
	116,144	Guinea

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
	81,301	Mauritania*
France	116,144	Regional Office for Middle East
	220,674	Tunisia
	10,780	State of Palestine (<i>workshop on the rights of persons with disabilities</i>)*
Geneva Academy	10,780	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (<i>workshop</i>)
	170,175	Colombia (<i>protection of human rights defenders and other actors related to peace process</i>)
	255,141	Colombia (<i>supporting crisis prevention and positive human rights change</i>)
	1,670,069	Field Presences
	201,170	Guinea (<i>reinforcing the capacity of magistrates and CSO on the use of international human rights standards and the monitoring of human rights violations</i>)
Germany	464,576	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	110,227	Mexico (<i>ensuring the universality and indivisibility of human rights - leaving no one behind</i>)*
	501,021	National Human Rights Institutions
	156,725	Nicaragua (<i>strengthening respect for human rights in the context of the crisis</i>)
	1,390,891	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*
	236,025	Yemen
India	100,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*
International Organization for Migration	60,000	Mauritania*
	284,414	Colombia
Ireland	398,180	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
Italy	1,777,251	WARO (<i>project for protection of children in West Africa</i>)
	39,263	Cambodia
Japan	60,000	Field-based structure on DPRK
Liechtenstein	40,486	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
	5,682	Georgia*
Lithuania	17,045	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
Luxembourg	100,000	Nicaragua (<i>monitoring, documenting and reporting on the human rights situation</i>)
MacArthur Foundation	150,000	Mexico (<i>promote a network of forensic science experts and facilitate Mexico's adoption of policies to improve the justice system's forensic sciences</i>)*
National Human Rights Committee of Qatar	150,000	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	340,000	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>human rights promotion and protection in the electoral context</i>)
	130,704	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>monitoring and preventing political rights violations and fundamental freedoms during the electoral process</i>)
	11,413	Field-based structure in Seoul (<i>outreach and capacity development in relation to accountability for human rights violations in the DPRK</i>)
Netherlands	150,000	Honduras
	28,780	Kenya (<i>strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and risks of increasing violations during the elections</i>)*
	202,546	Kenya (<i>strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and police impunity</i>)*
	1,136,363	Yemen (<i>UN human rights office in Aden</i>)
	500,000	Yemen (<i>technical assistance and capacity building</i>)
	1,343,514	Colombia
	595,451	Democratic Republic of the Congo
	585,412	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>human rights promotion and protection in the electoral context</i>)
Norway	345,361	Ethiopia
	1,786,352	G5 Sahel
	357,270	Haiti*
	819,576	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
	725,910	Mozambique
	238,180	Nicaragua
	119,090	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	738,359	Protection of religious minorities
Norway	973,562	Sahel region (<i>Chad, Mauritania and Niger</i>)*
	217,340	Sahel region (<i>West Africa Regional Office</i>)
	119,090	Strengthening early warning and response (<i>allocated to ROSEA-Bangkok</i>)
	574,647	Uganda
	119,090	Venezuela
	167,958	Ethiopia (<i>protection monitoring in areas of return - West Guji zone in Oromia region</i>)
OCHA	199,922	Nigeria (<i>integrating human rights in the humanitarian response in Middle Belt</i>)
	567,462	Yemen (<i>strengthen the monitoring and documentation of human rights violations in newly accessible and hard-to-reach areas of 14 governorates</i>)
	34,302	Central Africa (<i>promotion of respect of human rights with regard to natural resources exploitation</i>)
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	35,487	Guinea (<i>national campaign to fight against violence vs women</i>)
	34,302	West Africa (<i>regional conference on migration in West Africa</i>)
Poland	105,588	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
Qatar	1,000,000	Middle East and North Africa Section (<i>protection of human rights in the Arab Region</i>)
	645,513	Bangladesh (<i>enhanced human rights protection for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazaar district</i>)
	50,000	Contingency Fund
Republic of Korea	50,000	Field-based structure on DPRK
	50,000	OHCHR's partnership activities with Justice Rapid Response
	30,000	National Human Rights Institutions

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
	115,000	Russian Federation (<i>activities of Federal and Regional Ombudspersons for human rights in the Russian Federation</i>)*
Russian Federation	400,000	Russian Federation (<i>consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme</i>)*
	165,000	Training activities, fellowship programmes and seminars
	190,000	Middle East and North Africa Section (<i>conducting study visits for government officials from the region</i>)
Saudi Arabia	220,000	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine*
	240,000	Technical assistance for the MENA Region
	227,531	Colombia
Spain	227,273	Country offices (<i>allocated to Guatemala</i>)
	227,273	Regional offices (<i>allocated to ROCA in Panama</i>)
	3,772,003	Asia Pacific (<i>strengthening capacity of regional actors to promote human rights, accountability, democratic space and gender equality in the region</i>)
	708,870	Cambodia
	1,435,665	Colombia
	263,110	East Africa Regional Office (<i>Maputo Conference</i>)
Sweden	358,852	El Salvador (<i>strengthening and supporting human rights</i>)
	1,913,876	Guatemala (<i>countering racial discrimination and combating impunity</i>)
	358,852	Honduras (<i>supporting Honduras in advancing the human rights agenda</i>)
	1,436,954	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	1,103,022	Liberia (<i>support to the Independent National Human Rights Commission</i>)
	2,394,923	Uganda
	21,000	Cambodia (<i>celebrations of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR</i>)
Switzerland	650,000	Honduras
	450,000	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	400,000	Nicaragua

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
	557,342	OHCHR's work in the State of Palestine (<i>protection cluster</i>)
Switzerland	95,000	Syrian refugees in Lebanon
	18,803	Tunisia (<i>counter-terrorism and human rights</i>)
	75,000	Tunisia (<i>human rights protection at borders</i>)
UNESCO	1,000	UDHR 70 media campaign
UNFPA	2,000	UDHR 70 media campaign
UNICEF	5,000	UDHR 70 media campaign
	1,334,987	Colombia (<i>Enhancing institutional capacity and accompanying victims in the search for truth, justice reparation and non-repetition</i>)
	1,697,531	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>profiling project</i>)
United Kingdom	360,963	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	66,845	Military adviser
	915,024	Programme on conflict prevention and human rights
	363,149	Syria (<i>support to three Human Rights Advisers</i>)
	4,000,000	Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Libya, Mali, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan
	3,000,000	Colombia
United States of America	500,000	Honduras
	227,372	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	1,150,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation*
	189,166	Cambodia (<i>UNPRPD</i>)
	330,031	Chad (<i>PBF</i>)
UNDP (UN pooled and trust funds funding)	198,853	Colombia (<i>PBF</i>)
	106,579	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>JP</i>)
	408,240	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>PBF</i>)
	315,000	Gambia (<i>PBF</i>)

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
	194,549	Georgia (<i>UNDP</i>)
	107,643	Guatemala (<i>UNPRPD</i>)
	147,767	Guinea (<i>PBF</i>)
	13,102	Honduras (<i>UNDP</i>)
	565,692	Kyrgyzstan (<i>PBF</i>)
	105,454	Lesotho (<i>UNDP</i>)
UNDP (UN pooled and trust funds funding)	1,779,108	Liberia (<i>PBF</i>)
	590,640	Mali (<i>PBF</i>)
	100,050	Mauritania (<i>PBF</i>)
	137,155	Papua New Guinea (<i>PBF</i>)
	122,611	Serbia (<i>UNPRPD</i>)
	160,000	Sri Lanka (<i>UNDP</i>)
	161,095	Tunisia (<i>UNPRPD</i>)
	3,336,530	UNDG/HRM - deployment of Human Rights Advisers*
UNODC	474,001	Strengthening the capacities of West African states to develop a human rights-based response to smuggling of migrants
UNOPS	236,713	Cambodia (<i>elections</i>)
UN Women	2,000	UDHR 70 media campaign
World Bank	60,000	Ethiopia (<i>strengthening African Union's early warning capacity through human rights integration</i>)
TOTAL EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS	95,055,913	
Unearmarked funds allocated to FOTCD**	20,384,079	Unearmarked
TOTAL UNEARMARKED FUNDS	20,384,079	
TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD	115,439,993	

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

** Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.

FIELD OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION (FOTCD)

RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD IN 2018

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Headquarters	34,342,200	68.8%
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - field presences	13,521,600	27.1%
Regular programme of technical cooperation for FOTCD - field presences	2,031,400	4.1%
SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS	49,895,200	28.4%
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to field presences	1,670,069	1.3%
Earmarked funds to VFTC	8,036,123	6.4%
Earmarked funds for specific field presences/activities	85,241,650	67.9%
Earmarked funds to the Contingency Fund	108,072	0.1%
Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	20,384,079	16.2%
Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds, allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	10,159,453	8.1%
SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS	125,599,446	71.6%
TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS	175,494,646	100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL BRANCH AND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW BRANCH (HRCB/UPRB)

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
-	0	
(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO HRCB/ UPRB	0	
Republic of Korea	30,000	HRCB/Support to the work of the Advisory Committee
(B) TOTAL SPECIFICALLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS	30,000	
(C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO HRCB/UPRB (A) + (B)	30,000	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRCB*	1,497,981	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to UPRB*	203,900	Unearmarked
(D) TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS	1,701,881	
(E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRCB (C) + (D)	1,731,881	

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL BRANCH AND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW BRANCH (HRCB/UPRB)

RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR HRCB AND UPRB IN 2018

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for HRCB	3,231,000	40.8%
Regular budget allotment for UPRB	4,689,900	59.2%
SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS	7,920,900	75.8%
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to HRCB/UPRB	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for HRCB-specific activities	30,000	1.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	1,497,981	59.3%
Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to UPRB	203,900	8.1%
Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds, allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	672,993	26.6%
Funds from prior years, including unearmarked funds, allocated by OHCHR to UPRB	121,300	4.8%
SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS	2,526,175	24.2%
TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS	10,447,075	100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES BRANCH (SPB)

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
Belgium	116,959	SPB
Germany	1,382,675	SPB
Japan	10,000	SPB
Netherlands	2,272,727	SPB
Norway	119,090	SPB
United States of America	746,000	SPB
(A) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPB - ALL MANDATES	4,647,452	MANDATE / EARMARKING
Argentina	3,500	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
	58,275	Forum on minority issues
Austria	11,655	Participation costs of special rapporteurs at the Conference "Vienna + 25"
	11,655	Panel "20 years of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement"
European Commission	440,023	Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders, freedom of association and freedom of expression
	116,959	Extreme poverty
Finland	116,959	Right of persons with disabilities
	116,144	WG on arbitrary detention
France	92,915	WG on enforced or involuntary disappearances
	49,689	Adequate housing
	57,739	Forum on business and human rights
Germany	49,689	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
	49,689	Right to privacy
	49,689	Trafficking in persons
	49,689	Water and sanitation
Japan	10,000	WG on enforced or involuntary disappearances
	405,580	OHCHR's work combatting enforced and involuntary disappearances

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
Monaco	6,135	Water and sanitation
	59,938	Cultural rights
Norway	119,090	WG discrimination against women
	59,545	WG (incl. Forum) on business and human rights
Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	16,204	Roundtable on challenges for women human rights defenders in Africa
	50,000	Coordination Committee
	50,000	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
	20,000	Rights of persons with disabilities
Republic of Korea	50,000	Right to privacy
	50,000	WG discrimination against women
	50,000	WG on arbitrary detention
	50,000	WG on enforced or involuntary disappearances
	50,000	Minority issues
	50,000	Negative impact of unilateral coercive measures
	50,000	Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance
Russian Federation	50,000	Right to development
	50,000	Rights of persons with disabilities
	33,333	Special Fund for the participation of civil society in the Forum on minority issues, the Forum on business and human rights, and the Social Forum
	56,818	Rights of persons with disabilities
Spain	11,364	Violence against women
	56,818	Water and sanitation
	145,000	Right to food
Switzerland	100,000	Rights of migrants
	90,000	Trafficking in persons
	40,650	Violence against women

DONOR	US\$	EARMARKING
Switzerland	49,225	WG business and human rights
(B) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIFIC MANDATES	3,103,971	
(C) TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS EARMARKED TO SPB (A) + (B)	7,751,423	
Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB*	382,400	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to specific mandates*	0	Unearmarked
(D) TOTAL UNEAMARKED FUNDS	382,400	
(E) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SPB (C) + (D)	8,133,823	

*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2018.

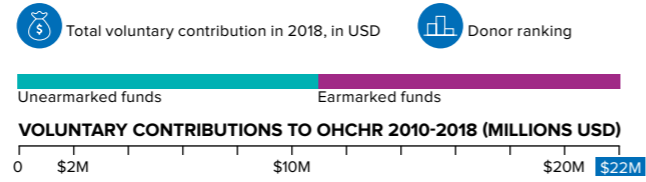
SPECIAL PROCEDURES BRANCH (SPB)

RB & XB FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR SPB IN 2018

	US\$	% OF TOTAL
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for SPB	14,421,600	100.0%
SUBTOTAL RB FUNDS	14,421,600	63.9%
XB funds*		
Earmarked funds to SPB - all mandates	4,647,452	57.1%
Earmarked funds for specific mandates**	3,103,971	38.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2018 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to SPB	382,400	4.7%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to SPB returned and used for other requirements	0	0.0%
SUBTOTAL XB FUNDS	8,133,823	36.1%
TOTAL RB + XB FUNDS	22,555,423	100.0%

*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

DONOR PROFILES



NORWAY

1/89

22,174,972 (NOK) → 39% (\$8.6M) 61% (\$13.5M)

'10	11,351,162
'11	10,719,436
'12	11,172,236
'13	12,708,150
'14	15,343,191
'15	14,041,522
'16	12,303,985
'17	15,559,270
'18	22,174,972

SWEDEN

2/89

21,089,098 (SEK) → 35% (\$7.3M) 65% (\$13.7M)

'10	8,421,861
'11	11,435,607
'12	11,955,866
'13	18,421,750
'14	15,274,483
'15	13,786,595
'16	11,941,295
'17	15,993,922
'18	21,089,098

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

3/89

19,445,794 (EUR) → 26% (\$5M) 74% (\$14.4M)

'10	6,796,842
'11	7,761,125
'12	7,152,129
'13	10,015,275
'14	7,670,133
'15	13,021,107
'16	11,252,802
'17	10,015,275
'18	19,445,794

UNITED STATES

4/89

18,427,371 → 100% (\$18.4M)

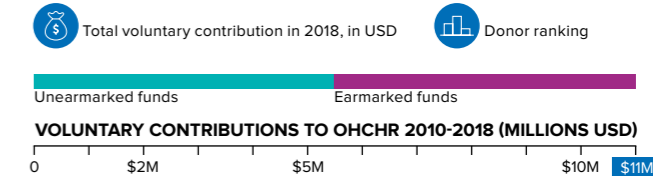
'10	18,625,000
'11	12,054,000
'12	13,231,114
'13	13,260,122
'14	14,132,626
'15	16,250,000
'16	17,050,615
'17	20,160,912
'18	18,427,371

NETHERLANDS

5/89

11,335,834 (EUR) → 51% (\$5.8M) 49% (\$5.5M)

'10	10,279,252
'11	15,002,139
'12	12,206,007
'13	10,331,405
'14	10,608,948
'15	9,766,646
'16	9,466,798
'17	9,803,069
'18	11,335,834



DENMARK

6/89

10,820,030 (DKK) → 40% (\$4.3M) 60% (\$6.5M)

'10	2,764,261
'11	3,276,909
'12	2,589,841
'13	5,455,649
'14	5,705,651
'15	4,798,825
'16	4,393,030
'17	4,591,309
'18	10,820,030

GERMANY

7/89

9,806,471 (EUR) → 8% (\$738k) 92% (\$9M)

'10	6,378,447
'11	5,092,323
'12	6,701,381
'13	6,839,230
'14	9,586,460
'15	6,525,048
'16	10,651,532
'17	9,143,552
'18	9,806,471

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

8/89

9,450,260 → 100% (\$9.4M)

'10	2,130,511
'11	4,007,703
'12	2,432,333
'13	5,798,454
'14	7,849,741
'15	6,304,458
'16	5,704,819
'17	3,880,995
'18	9,450,260

UNITED KINGDOM

9/89

8,813,612 (GBP) → 36% (\$3.2M) 64% (\$5.6M)

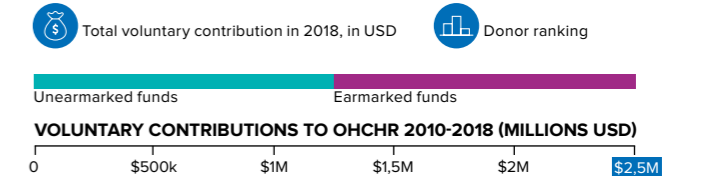
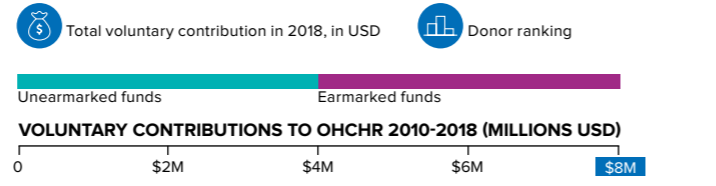
'10	5,429,354
'11	4,446,539
'12	6,292,602
'13	4,779,840
'14	6,783,678
'15	7,267,203
'16	5,508,247
'17	7,201,458
'18	8,813,612

CANADA

10/89

8,386,287 (CAD) → 44% (\$3.7M) 56% (\$4.7M)

'10	3,041,987
'11	5,137,823
'12	4,942,813
'13	2,014,099
'14	2,014,099
'15	1,848,297
'16	7,784,013
'17	4,718,048
'18	8,386,287



SWITZERLAND

11/89

7,714,525 (CHF) → 53% \$4M 47% \$3.7M

'10	2,486,600
'11	2,392,059
'12	3,662,053
'13	2,911,173
'14	2,978,102
'15	2,933,326
'16	5,711,897
'17	7,504,461
'18	7,714,525

BELGIUM

12/89

5,223,779 (EUR) → 44% \$2.3M 56% \$2.9M

'10	1,082,251
'11	2,539,651
'12	1,293,103
'13	936,521
'14	1,638,207
'15	3,564,277
'16	2,215,082
'17	3,976,662
'18	5,223,779

FINLAND

13/89

3,357,672 (EUR) → 52% \$1.7M 48% \$1.6M

'10	3,779,144
'11	3,875,121
'12	2,744,858
'13	3,178,958
'14	3,100,676
'15	3,455,542
'16	2,488,592
'17	2,873,314
'18	3,357,672

IRELAND

14/89

3,336,039 (EUR) → 65% \$2.1M 35% \$1.2M

'10	2,621,232
'11	3,030,881
'12	2,613,941
'13	2,618,581
'14	2,930,178
'15	2,672,674
'16	2,601,554
'17	2,652,988
'18	3,336,039

FRANCE

15/89

2,555,168 (EUR) → 59% \$1.5M 41% \$1M

'10	2,774,133
'11	2,921,346
'12	2,785,179
'13	2,943,438
'14	3,026,134
'15	2,309,250
'16	2,441,969
'17	2,275,313
'18	2,555,168

ITALY

16/89

2,537,672 (EUR) → 24% \$621k 76% \$1.9M

'10	128,213
'11	93,559
'12	67,843
'13	61,224
'14	615,564
'15	614,527
'16	1,862,416
'17	1,862,416
'18	2,537,672

AUSTRALIA

17/89

2,119,719 (AUD) → 100% \$2.1M

'10	1,997,635
'11	2,395,862
'12	2,318,040
'13	2,236,025
'14	2,312,391
'15	1,926,522
'16	2,077,506
'17	1,950,076
'18	2,119,719

NEW ZEALAND

18/89

2,006,689 (NZD) → 100% \$2M

'10	2,585,100
'11	2,286,600
'12	2,447,400
'13	2,535,497
'14	2,458,980
'15	2,170,767
'16	2,006,689
'17	2,006,689
'18	2,006,689

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

19/89

2,000,000 → 100% \$2M

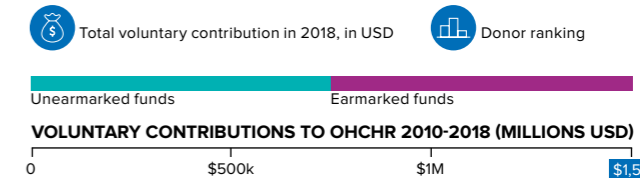
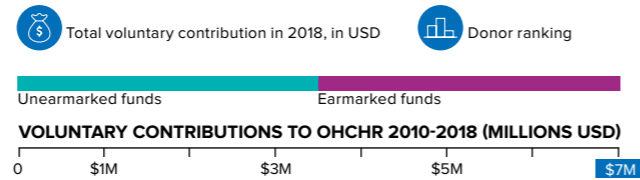
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'11	2,000,000
'12	2,000,000
'13	2,000,000
'14	2,000,000
'15	2,000,000
'16	2,000,000
'17	2,000,000
'18	2,000,000

JAPAN

20/89

1,937,444 → 100% \$1.9M

'10	714,414
'11	679,089
'12	577,226
'13	0
'14	481,135
'15	2,285,329
'16	119,263
'17	109,325
'18	1,937,444



REPUBLIC OF KOREA

21/89
 1,881,796
 23% (\$436k)
 77% (\$1.4M)

Year	Contribution
'10	380,000
'11	380,000
'12	1,521,800
'13	522,124
'14	522,400
'15	521,500
'16	1,200,000
'17	1,300,000
'18	1,881,796

SPAIN

22/89
 1,410,014
 1,240,000 (EUR)
 20% (\$285k)
 80% (\$1.1M)

Year	Contribution
'10	6,855,401
'11	4,774,584
'12	1,469,371
'13	896,552
'14	24,783
'15	372,442
'16	938,099
'17	1,283,449
'18	1,410,014

OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)

23/89
 1,285,399
 100% (\$1.3M)

Year	Contribution
'10	565,712
'11	0
'12	85,000
'13	185,433
'14	783,497
'15	0
'16	499,960
'17	752,332
'18	1,285,399

SAUDI ARABIA

24/89
 1,149,867
 100% (\$1.1M)

Year	Contribution
'10	150,000
'11	150,000
'12	1,200,000
'13	1,000,000
'14	1,000,000
'15	1,911,828
'16	3,272,164
'17	2,732,079
'18	1,149,867

QATAR

25/89
 1,031,561
 100% (\$1M)

Year	Contribution
'10	510,000
'11	80,000
'12	500,000
'13	0
'14	10,000
'15	10,870
'16	1,246,000
'17	2,026,499
'18	1,031,561

AUSTRIA

26/89
 980,748
 800,000 (EUR)
 100% (\$981k)

Year	Contribution
'10	836,862
'11	520,108
'12	1,059,239
'13	436,517
'14	125,165
'15	105,492
'16	310,497
'17	214,550
'18	980,748

CHINA

27/89
 800,000
 100% (\$800k)

Year	Contribution
'10	20,000
'11	30,000
'12	50,000
'13	50,000
'14	0
'15	0
'16	0
'17	100,000
'18	800,000

COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL

28/89
 611,887
 100% (\$612k)

Year	Contribution
'10	0
'11	0
'12	0
'13	0
'14	0
'15	0
'16	0
'17	0
'18	611,887

KUWAIT

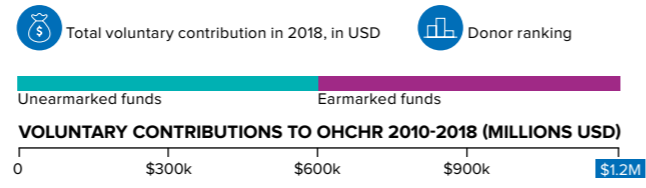
29/89
 510,000
 98% (\$500k)
 2% (\$10k)

Year	Contribution
'10	310,000
'11	710,000
'12	1,510,000
'13	10,000
'14	310,000
'15	510,000
'16	520,000
'17	510,000
'18	510,000

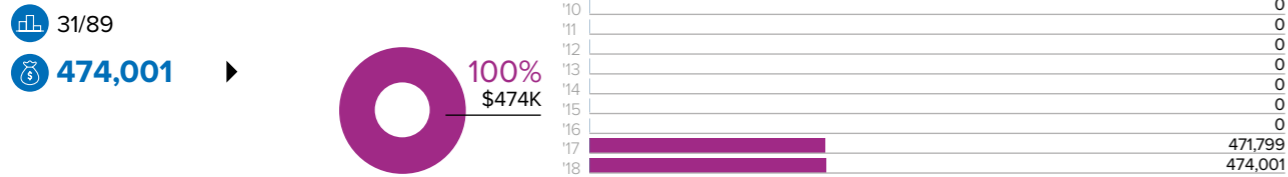
MICROSOFT

30/89
 500,000
 100% (\$500k)

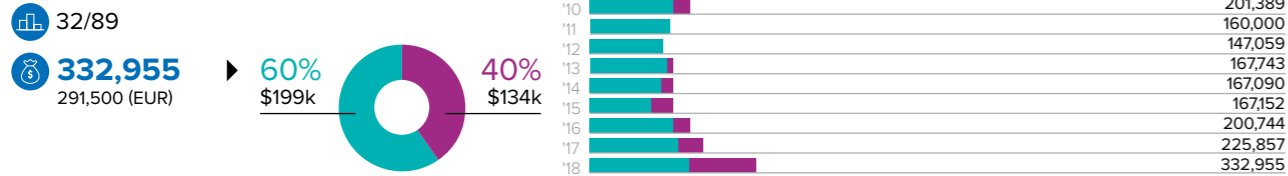
Year	Contribution
'10	0
'11	0
'12	0
'13	0
'14	0
'15	0
'16	750,000
'17	450,000
'18	500,000



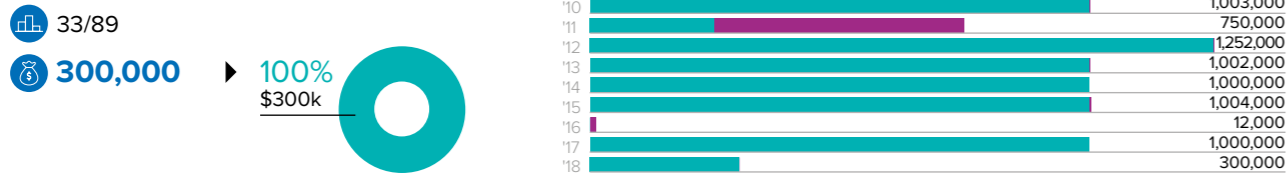
UNODC UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIMES



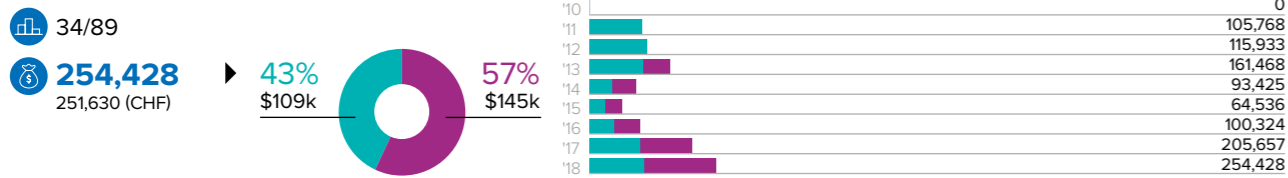
LUXEMBOURG



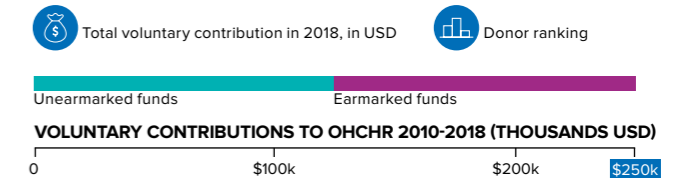
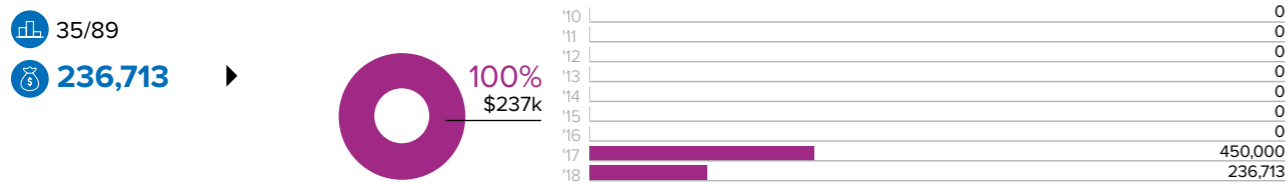
MOROCCO



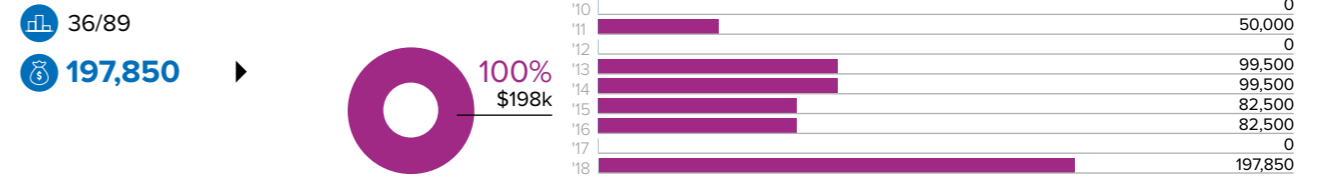
POLAND



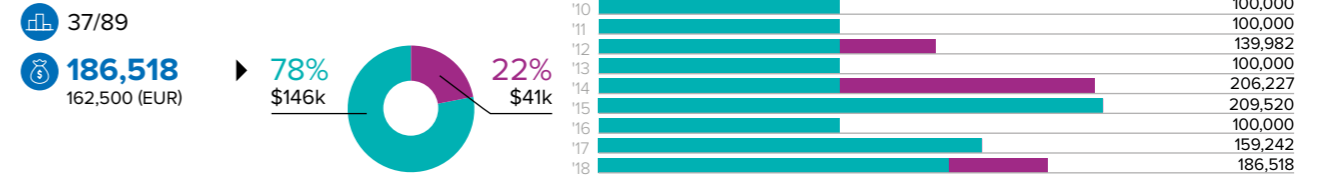
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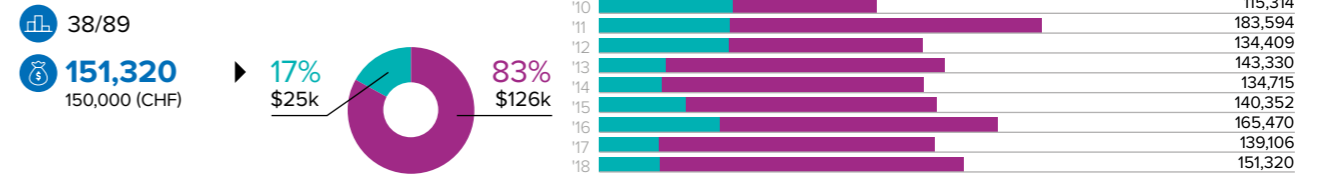
FORD FOUNDATION



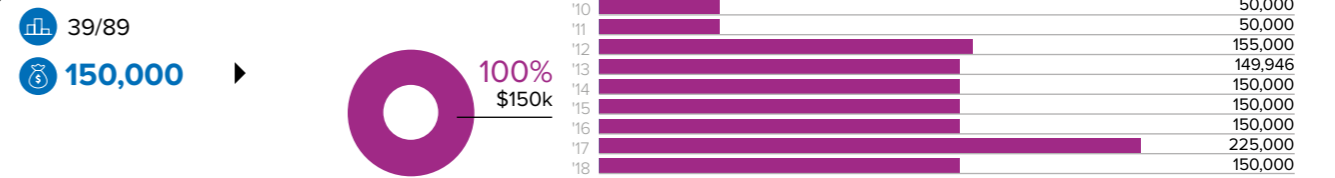
PORTUGAL



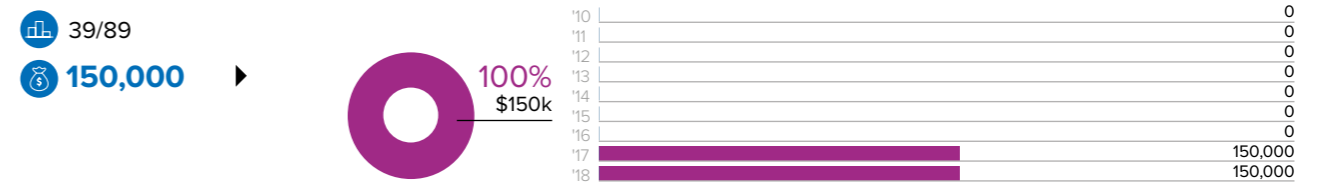
LIECHTENSTEIN

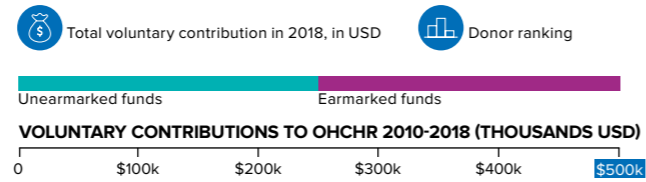


INDIA

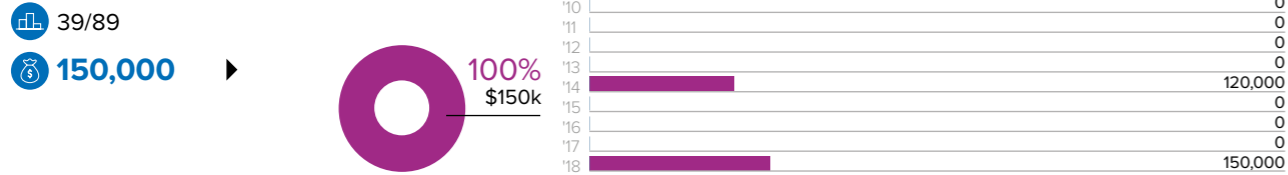


MacArthur Foundation MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

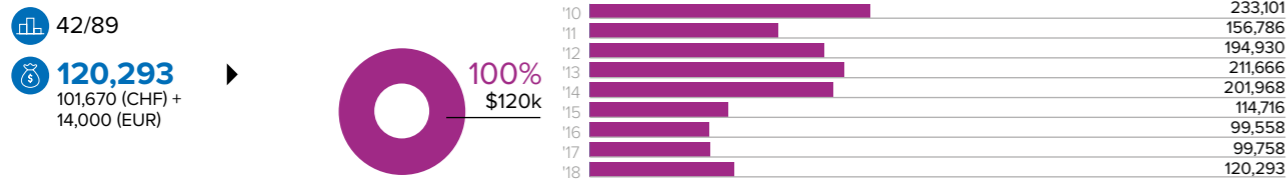




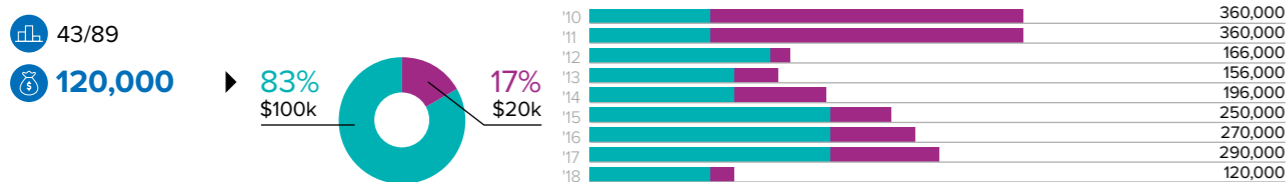
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE OF QATAR



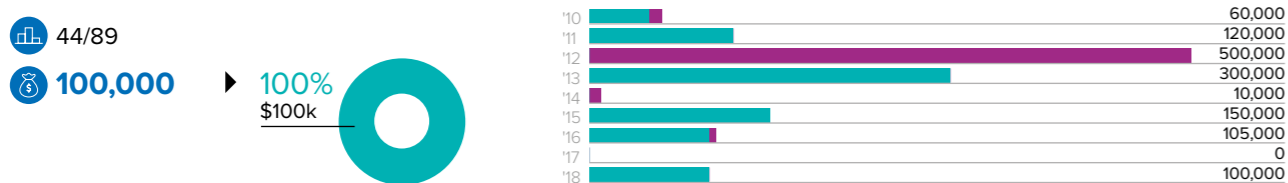
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA FRANCOPHONIE



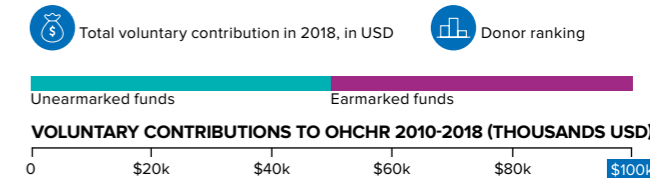
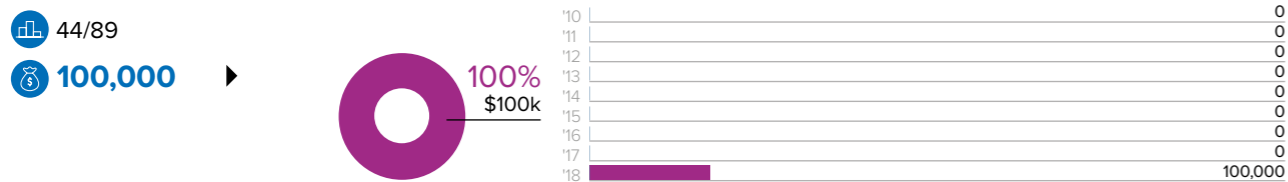
TURKEY



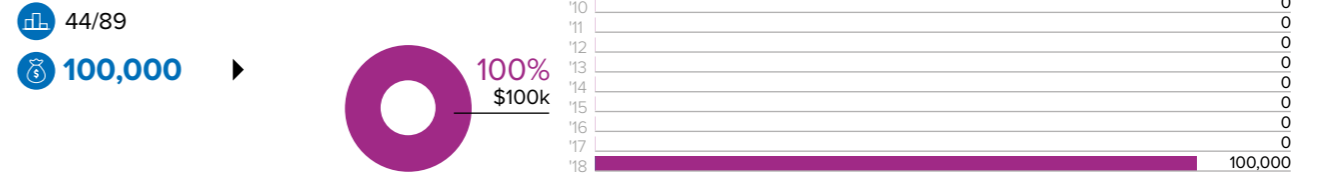
ALGERIA



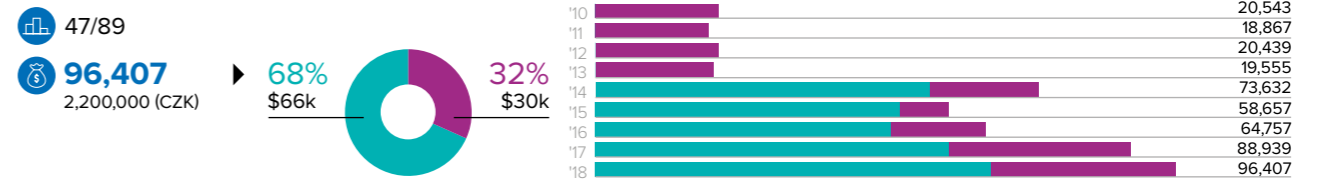
HUMANITY UNITED



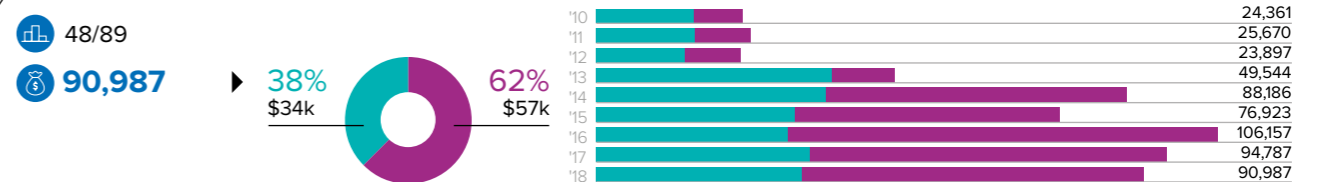
UZBEKISTAN



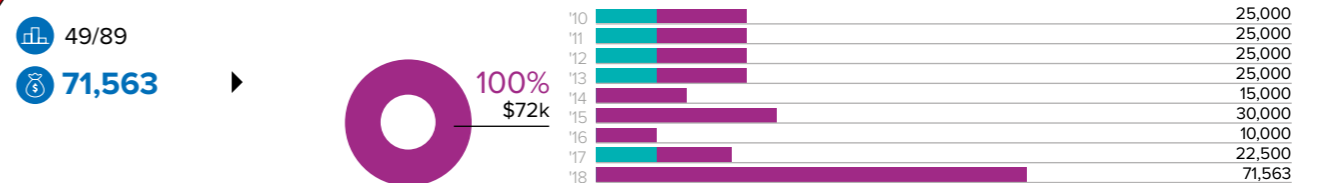
CZECH REPUBLIC



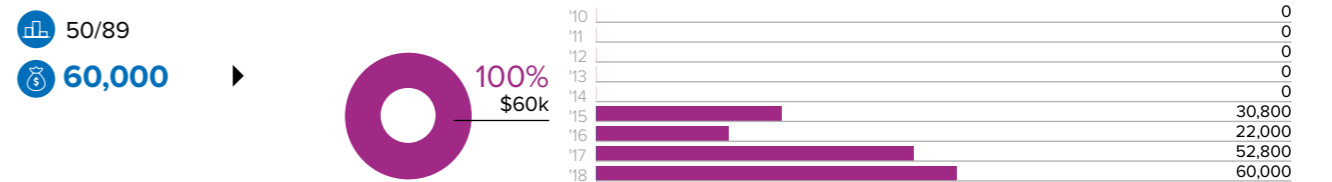
ESTONIA

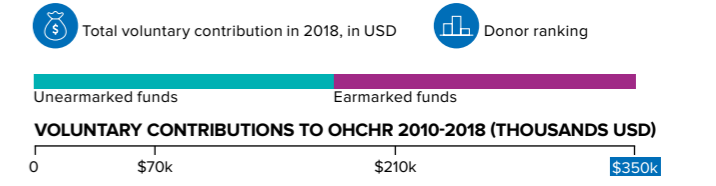
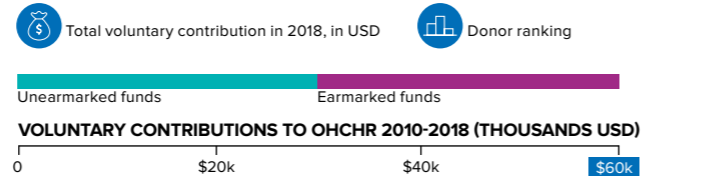


CHILE

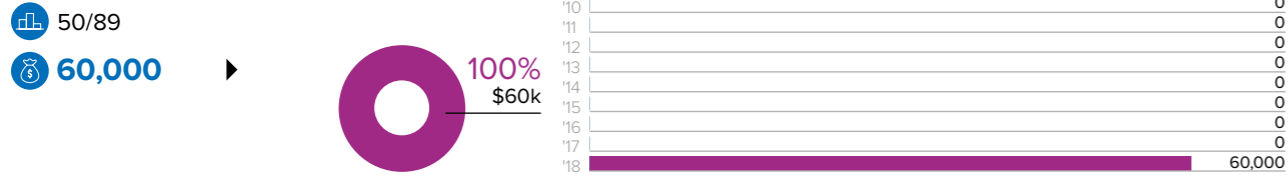


INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

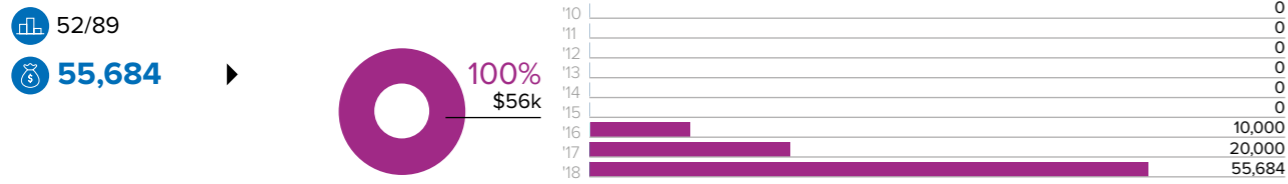




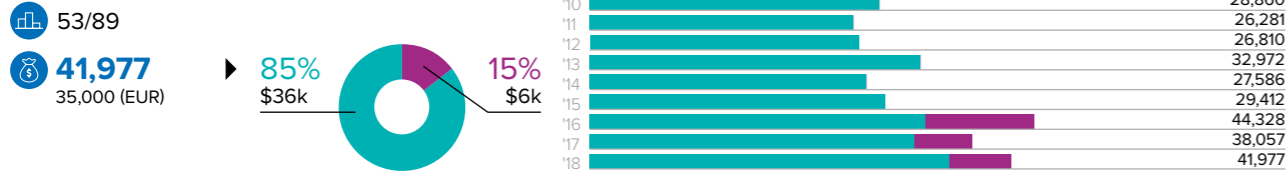
WORLD BANK



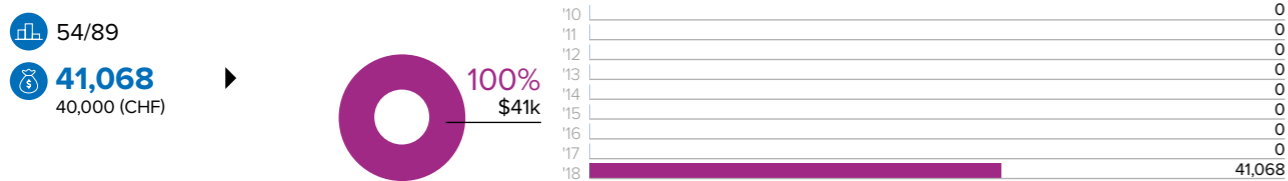
UNICEF UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND



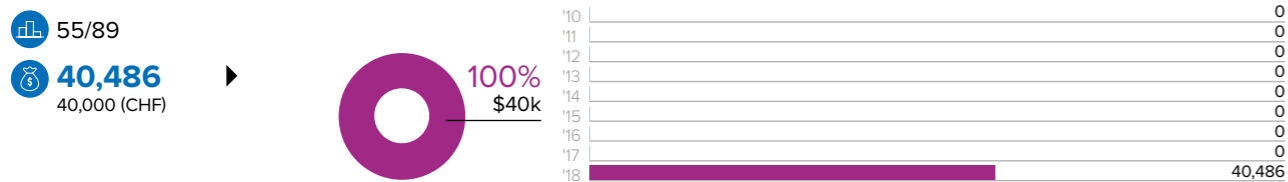
MONACO



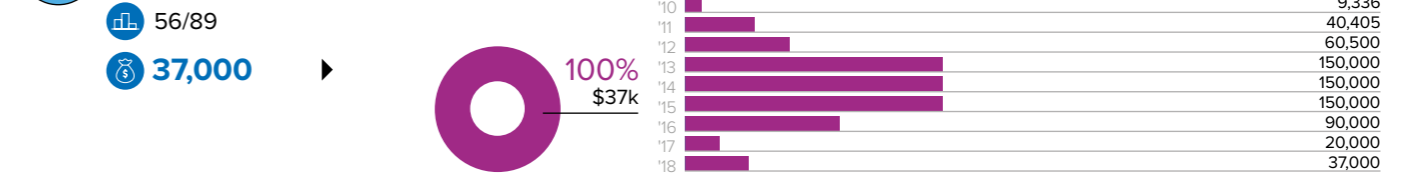
VILLE DE GENEVE



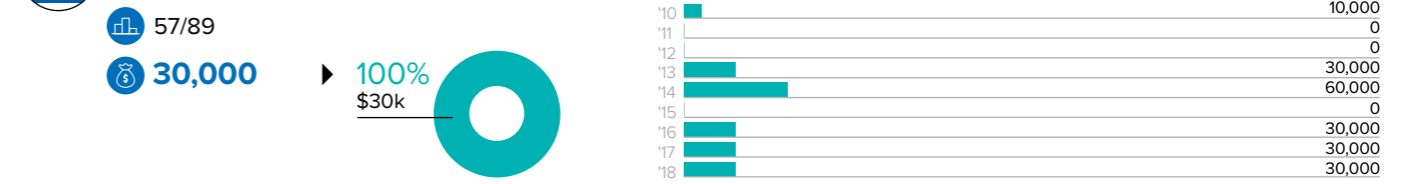
CANTON DE GENEVE



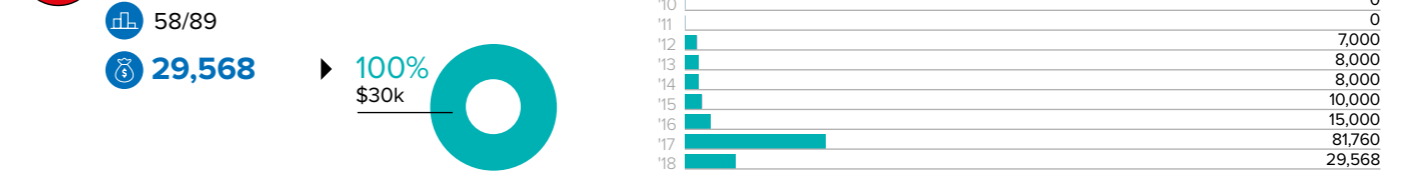
ARGENTINA



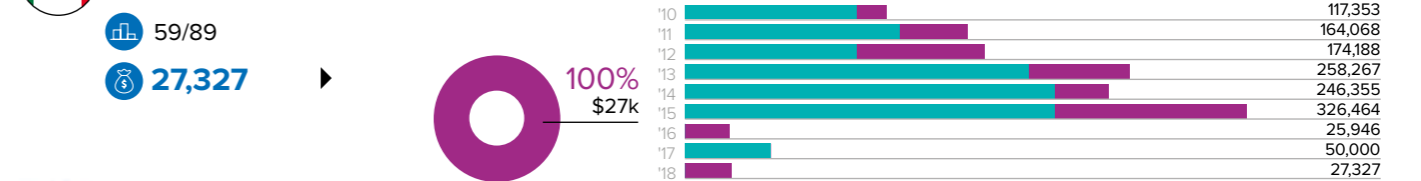
URUGUAY



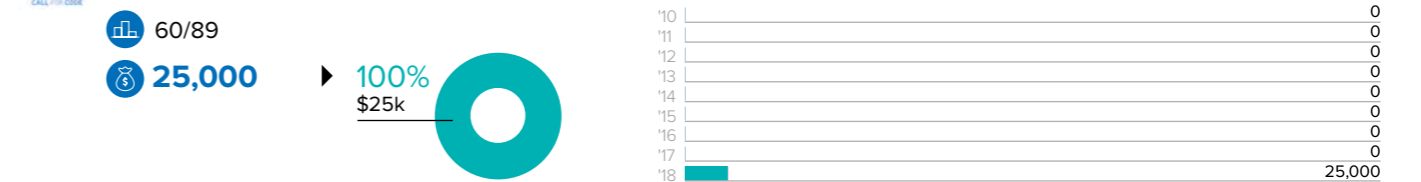
BULGARIA



MEXICO



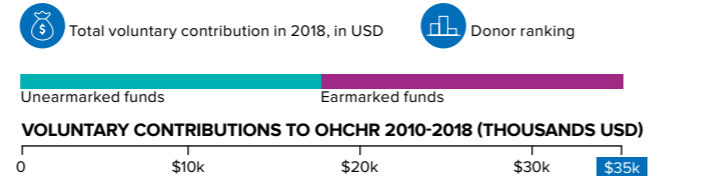
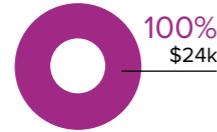
CALL FOR CODE





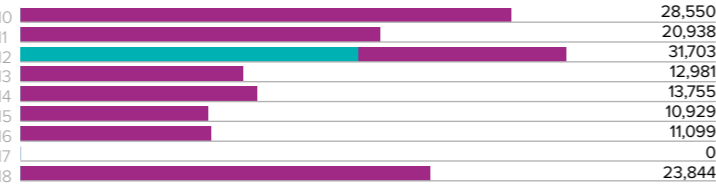
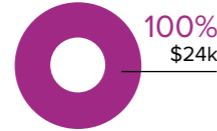
THE NIPPON FOUNDATION

61/89
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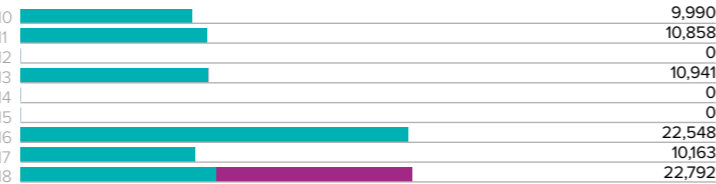
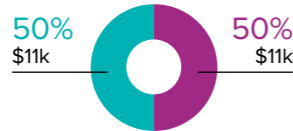
ANDORRA

62/89
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 20,000 (EUR)



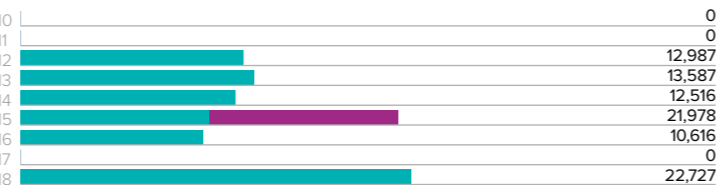
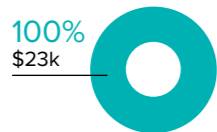
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63/89
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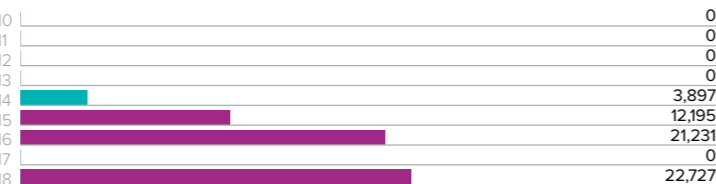
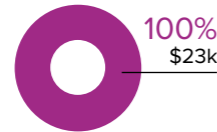
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64/89
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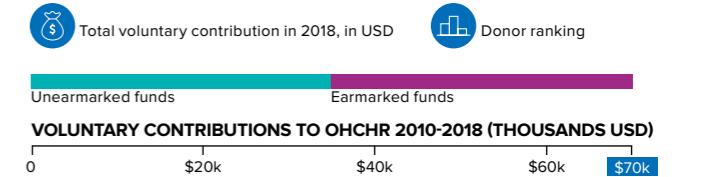
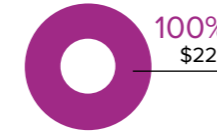
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64/89
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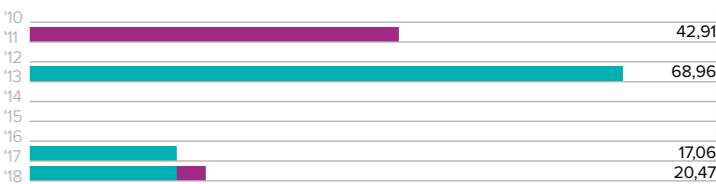
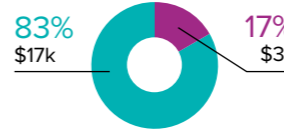
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66/89
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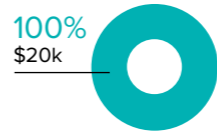
SLOVENIA

67/89
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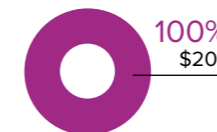
ANGOLA

68/89
 20,000



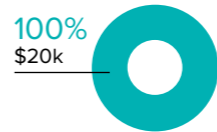
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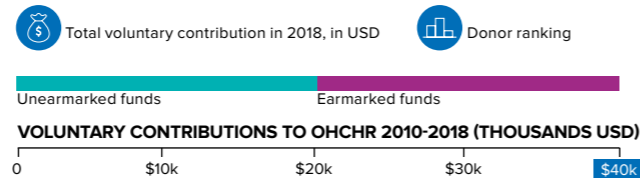
68/89
 20,000



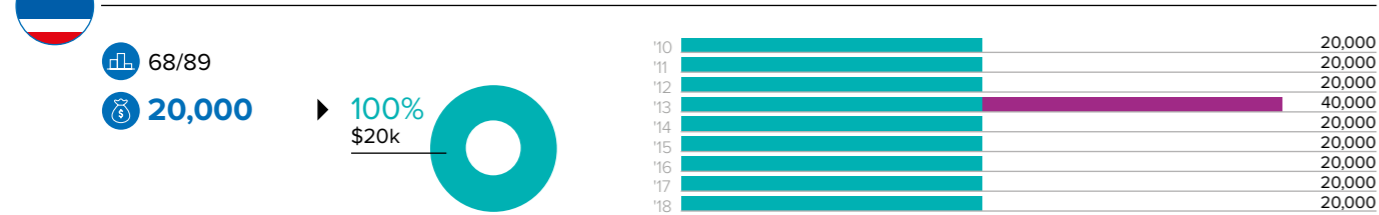
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68/89
 20,000

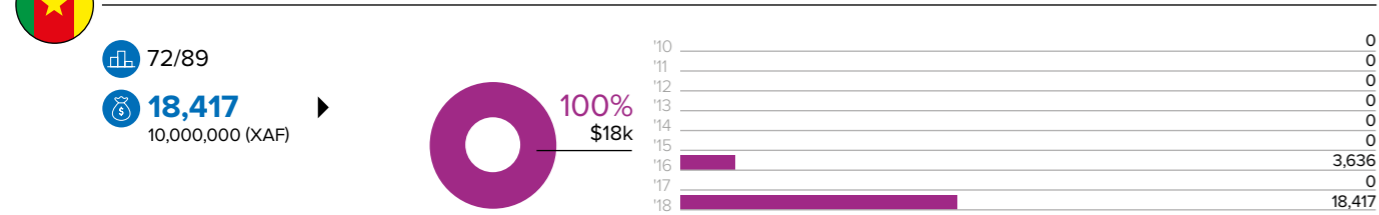




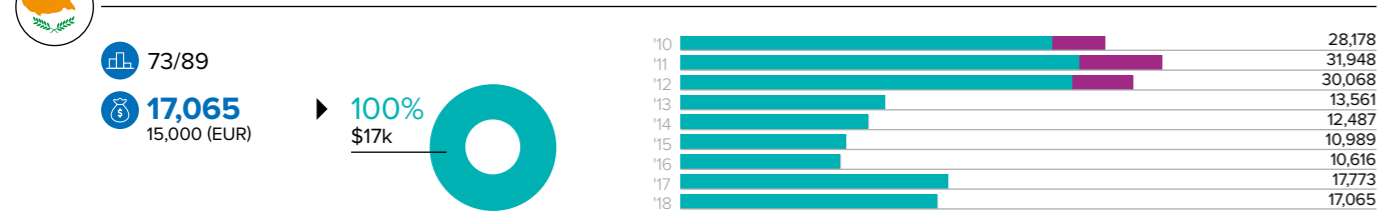
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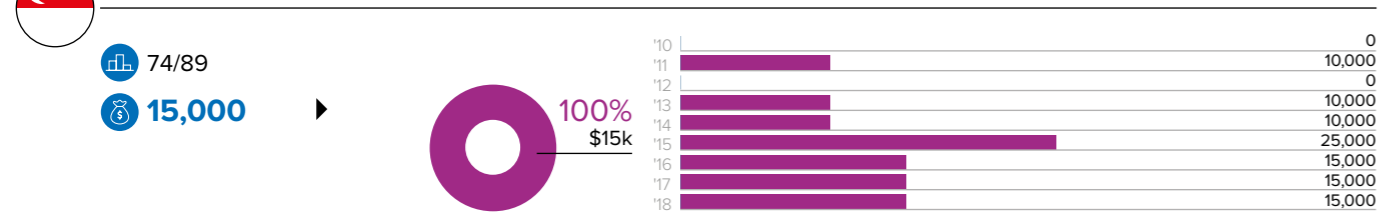
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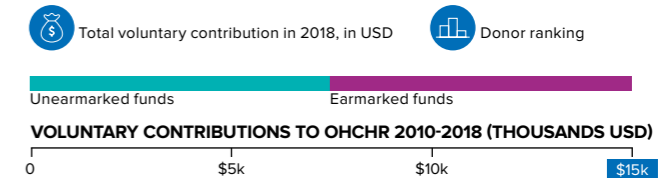
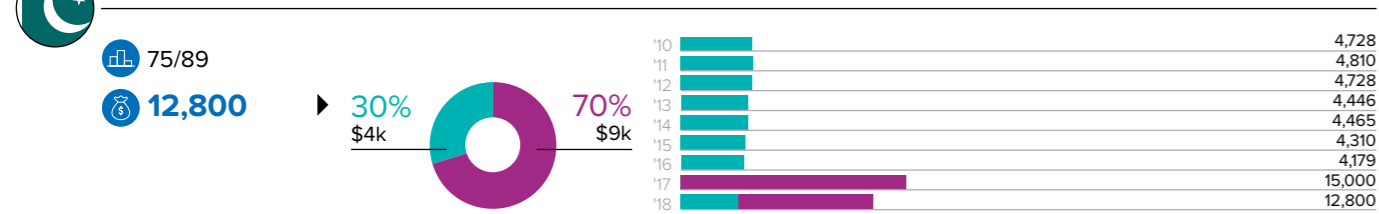
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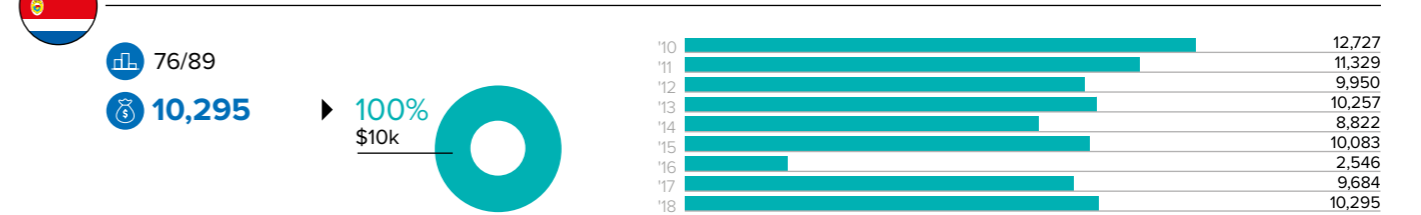
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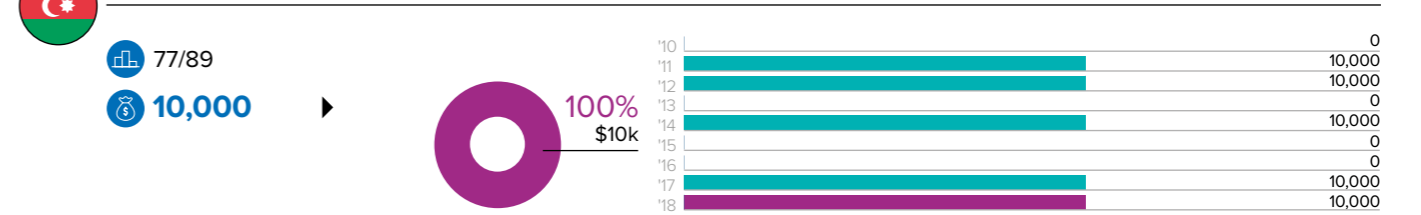
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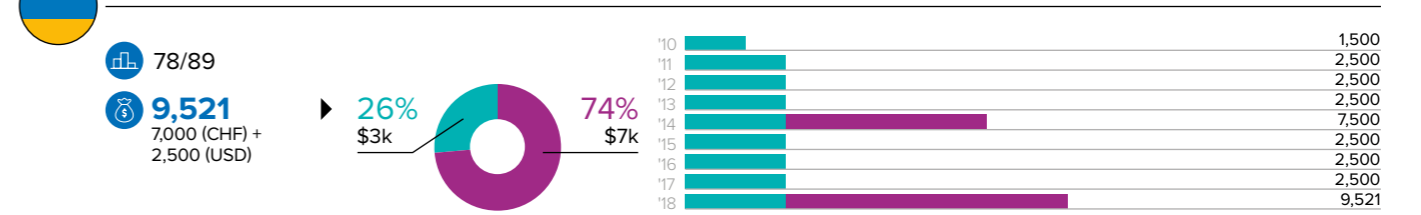
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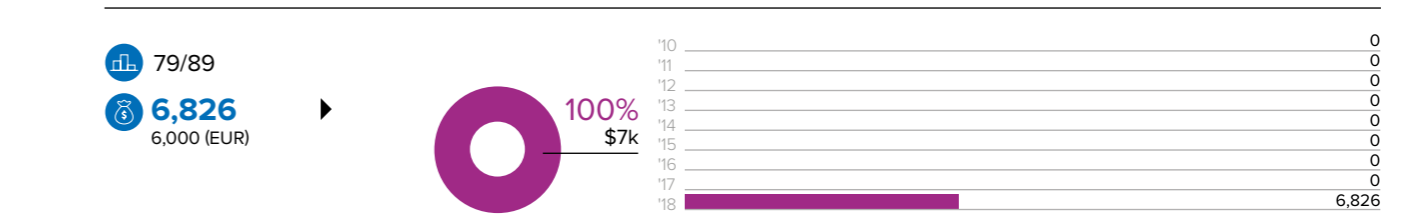
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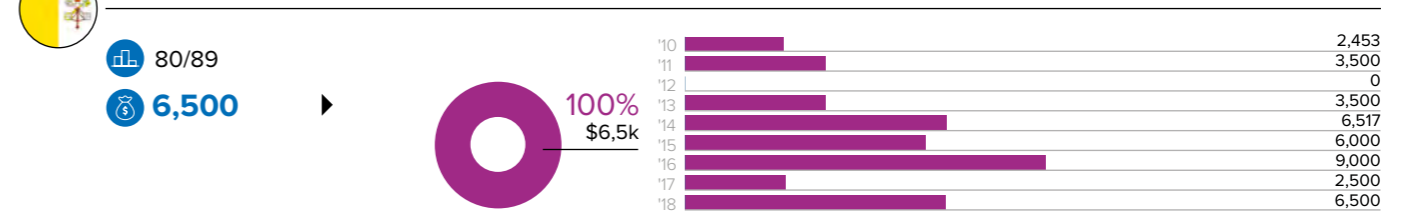
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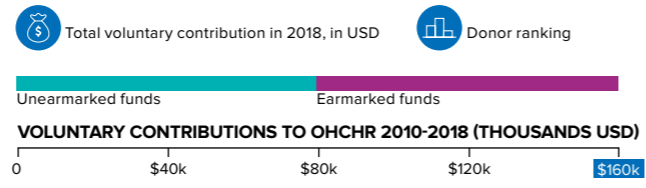


WEEKDAY WEEKDAY



HOLY SEE

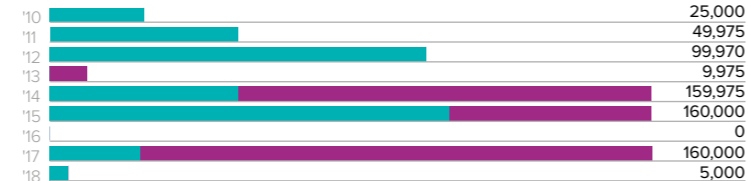
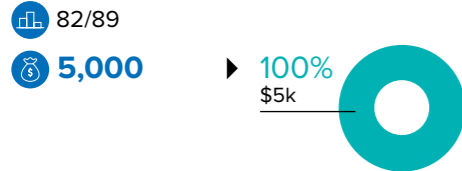




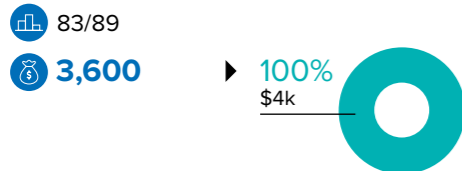
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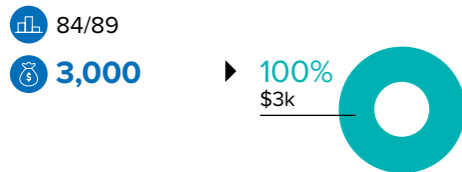
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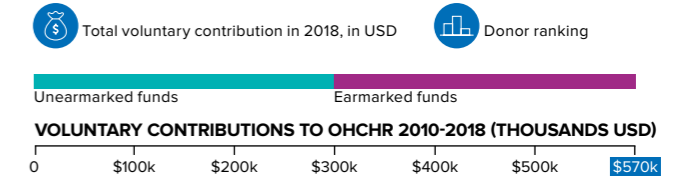
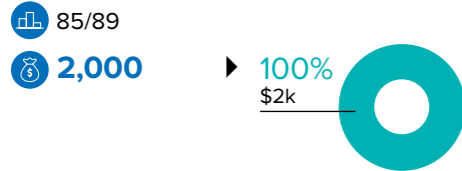
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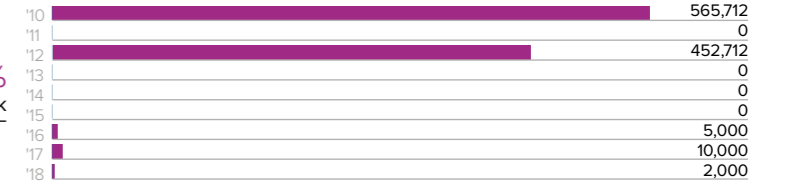
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA



ORDER OF MALTA



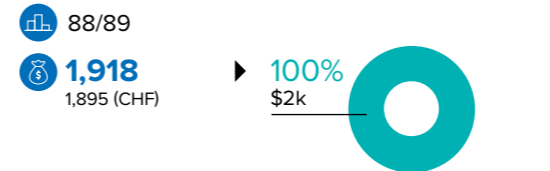
UNITED NATIONS POPULATIONS FUND



UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN



CUBA



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

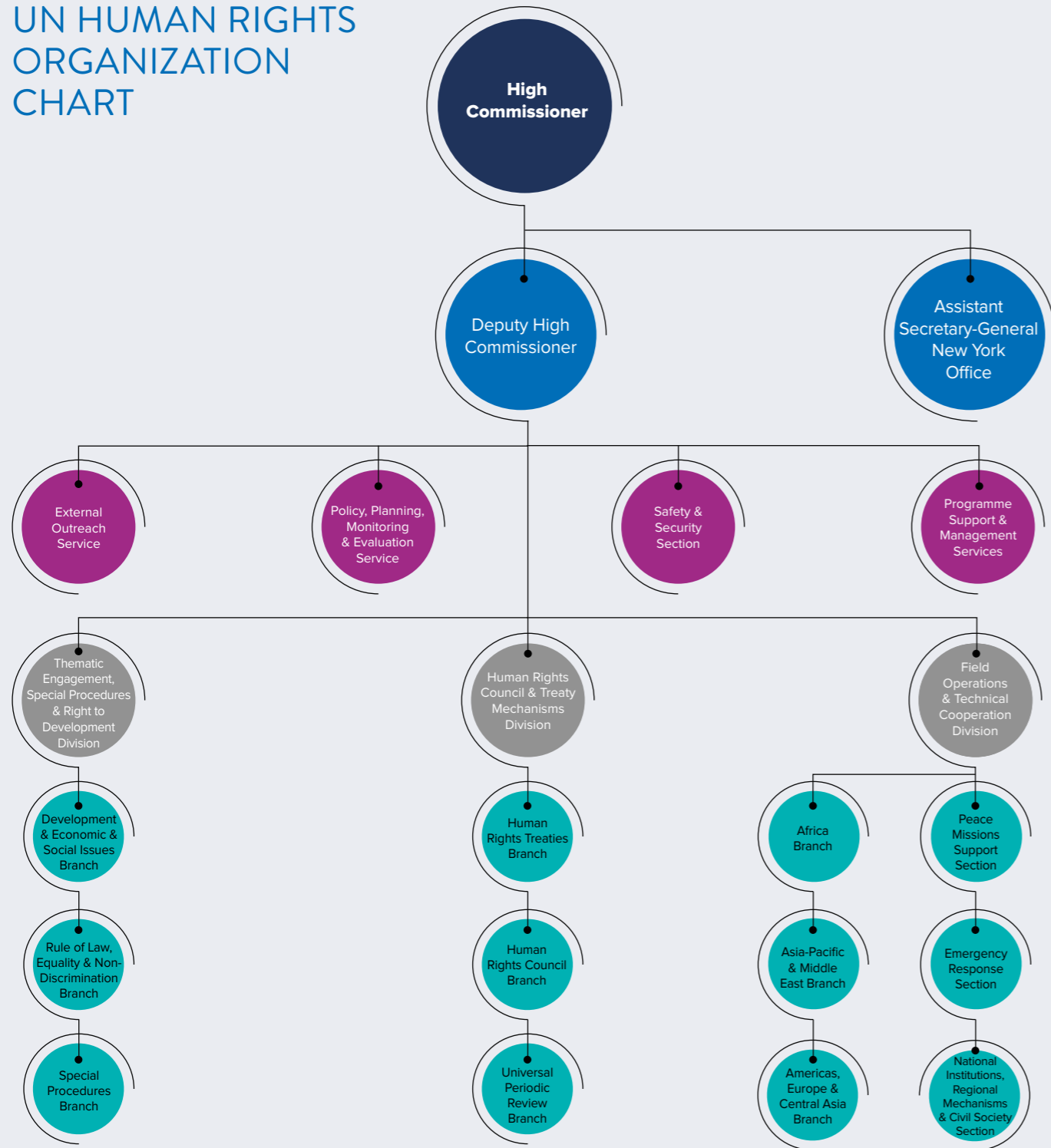


ANNEXES

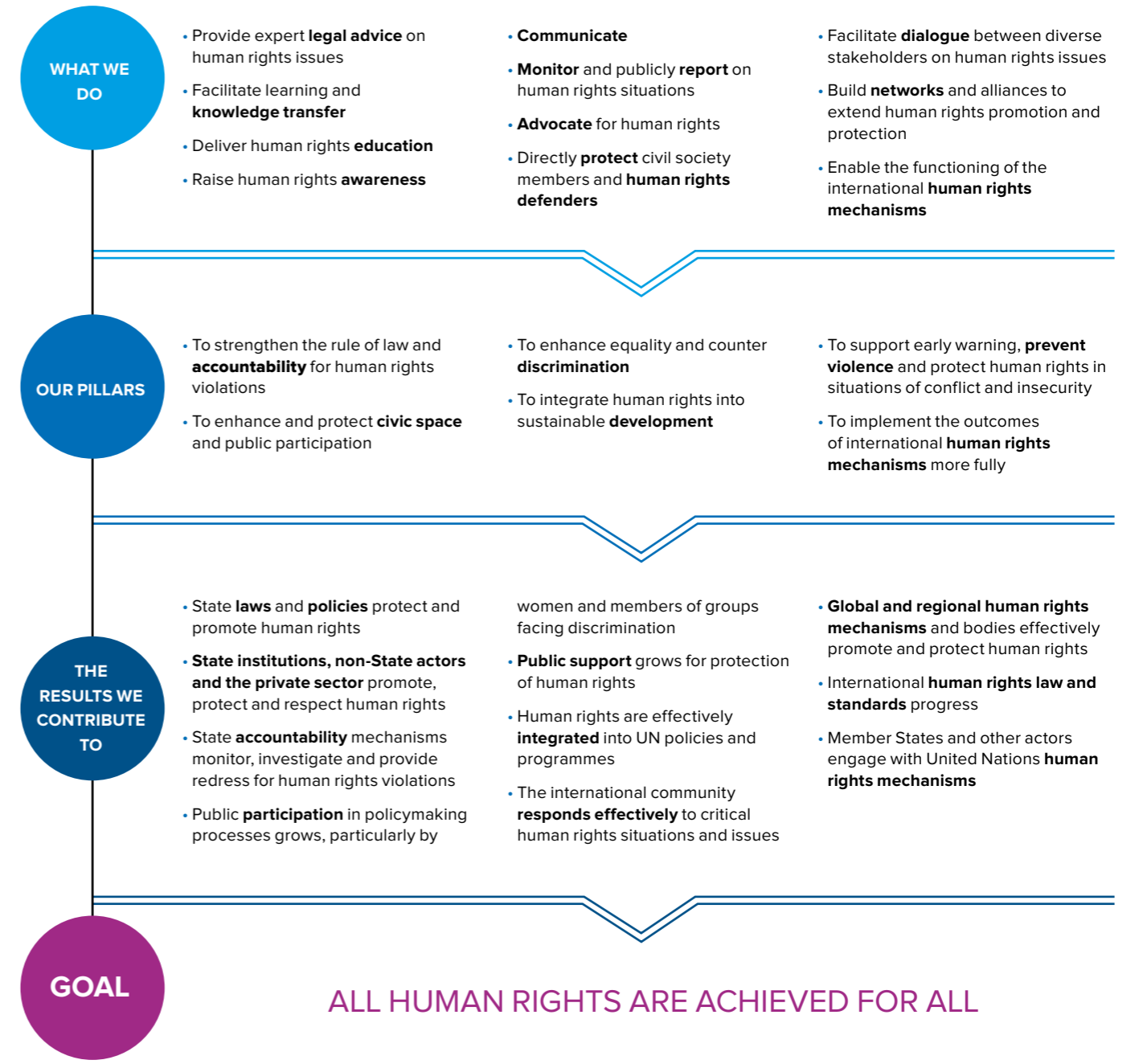


NGOs and cultural organizations bid farewell to UNMIL in Monrovia, Liberia. © UN Photo/Albert González Farran

UN HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION CHART



UN HUMAN RIGHTS THEORY OF CHANGE AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK



ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL TARGETS IN 2018










THE TYPE OF RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO	OHCHR PROGRAMME INDICATOR	WHAT WE EXPECT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO BY 2021, IN COOPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS	REPORTED PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT ¹	PILLARS				
State laws and policies protect and promote human rights.	# 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	In 63 countries*, laws and policies will have significantly increased protection and promotion of human rights in selected human rights areas. ²	29 countries*		# 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	In 24 countries*, transitional justice mechanisms will have been established or improved their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.	5 countries*	
	# of countries of engagement where NHRIs have been established or have improved compliance with international standards (Paris Principles)	In 35 countries*, national human rights institutions will have been established or will have improved their compliance with international standards (the Paris Principles).	16 countries*		# of countries of engagement where the number of human rights violation cases raised by OHCHR which are positively addressed by the government has significantly increased	In 33 countries*, an increased number of cases of human rights violation raised by OHCHR will have been positively addressed.	15 countries*	
State institutions, non-state actors and the private sector, promote, protect and respect human rights.	# of countries of engagement where the level of compliance of selected State institutions and programmes with international human rights standards has significantly improved	In 54 countries*, state institutions, non-state actors or the private sector will have increased their contribution to the promotion, protection and respect of human rights.	20 countries*		# of countries of engagement demonstrating significant improvement in the level of meaningful participation in selected public processes	In 35 countries*, the level of meaningful participation by selected groups in public processes will have improved significantly.	20 countries*	
	# of countries of engagement where human rights trainings have been institutionalized in one or more selected human rights areas	In 15 countries*, human rights education and training programmes will have been institutionalized.	8 countries*		# of countries of engagement where the level of use of national protection systems has increased significantly	In 23 countries*, the use of national protection systems will have increased significantly.	14 countries*	
State accountability mechanisms monitor, investigate and redress human rights violations.	# of countries of engagement where the use of international human rights law in court proceedings and decisions has increased to a significant extent	In 15 countries*, the use of international human rights law and jurisprudence will have increased in court proceedings and decisions.	5 countries*		# of countries of engagement where the international community has engaged in an objective and constructive way on specific issues raised by OHCHR	In 13 countries*, the international community will have engaged objectively and constructively on issues raised by OHCHR.	6 countries*	
	# of countries of engagement where oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms have been established or have improved compliance with international human rights standards	In 46 countries*, oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms will have been established or improved their compliance with international human rights standards.	19 countries*		# 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	16 UN Peace and Political Missions will have integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work.	10 countries*	
					# 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	12 humanitarian operations will have integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work.	6 countries*	

* Refers to countries in which the Office undertakes activities towards a planned result. It is not limited to countries where OHCHR has a presence.

¹ Full or partial achievement of results or good progress made in achieving results.

² Note that due to potentially shifting priorities, these targets should not be understood as the baselines for the upcoming programming cycle. Similarly, the achievements from the previous programme cycle cannot be understood as the baseline. Baselines have been provided for those targets that are cumulative, i.e. ratification.



	# of UN country teams where human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, have been integrated to a significant extent	50 UN country teams will have satisfactorily integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work.	30 countries*	
	# of UN policies and programmes at the global level which integrate a human rights based approach to a significant extent	25 UN policies and programmes at global level will have significantly integrated a human rights-based approach.	15 UN policies have significantly integrated HRBA	
Widespread public support for protection of human rights.	# of countries of engagement where the narrative on selected HR topics has significantly improved	In 23 countries*, the narrative on selected human rights topics will have improved significantly.	9 countries*	
	# of countries of engagement where mechanisms for integrated reporting and/or implementation of outstanding recommendations of treaty bodies, special procedures or Human Rights Council are in place or increasingly functioning	In 68 countries*, mechanisms for integrated reporting or implementation of recommendations of international human rights mechanisms will have been put in place or have improved functioning.	22 countries*	
Member States and other actors (regional organizations, NHRI, civil society, UN...) engage positively with United Nations human rights mechanisms.	Total number of international human rights treaties ratified	100 additional ratifications of international human rights treaties. Baseline: 2,233	32 ratifications in 2018	
	Total number of reservations withdrawn from international human rights treaties	10 reservations will have been withdrawn from international human rights treaties.	0	
	Percentage of countries that submit reports to treaty bodies on time	35 per cent of countries will have submitted reports to treaty bodies in a timely manner. Baseline: 32 per cent	38 per cent of reports were submitted on time in 2018	
	Number of countries, which have issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders	125 countries will have issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders. Baseline: 118	119 Member States and one non-Member Observer State	
	Number of countries for which requests for visits of thematic special procedures have resulted in at least one visit	In 63 countries, requests for visits of thematic special procedures will have resulted in a visit.	84 visits to 59 countries in 2018	

	Rate of responses from governments to special procedures communications.	60 per cent of special procedures' communications will have received a response from Governments. Baseline: 57.6 per cent	43 per cent	
	Percentage of reprisals raised by OHCHR, which are positively addressed by the government	50 per cent of the cases of reprisals against individuals for cooperation with HR mechanisms that are reported by OHCHR will have been addressed.	The 2018 report (A/HRC/39/41) listed public allegations pertaining to 38 States, including summaries of 11 formal responses from States to OHCHR on new and ongoing cases during the reporting period (1 June 2017 to 31 May 2018).	
	# of countries of engagement with a significant number of substantive submissions or submitting actors to UN human rights mechanisms	In 51 countries* the number of submissions to UN human rights mechanisms will have increased significantly.	27 countries*	
	Total number of substantive submissions from national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, UN entities and individuals to UN human rights mechanisms	15,000 substantive submissions to UN human rights mechanisms will have been received from national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, UN entities and individuals.	8,310 submissions to UN human rights mechanisms in 2018	
International human rights laws and standards are elaborated.	Number of thematic areas where international and/or regional human rights law or standards have been strengthened/developed	In 12 areas, international/regional human rights law/standards will have been strengthened.	7 areas	
	Number of countries which submitted or updated common core documents	85 countries will have submitted or updated their common core documents.	12 common core documents submitted in 2018	
International and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies promote and protect human rights effectively.	Degree of progress made in improving the level of harmonization of treaty bodies' work	Harmonization of treaty bodies' work will have improved significantly.	Common elements/guidelines adopted in relation to NHRIs, follow up and inquiries	
	Degree of coordination among the special procedures	A high degree of coordination among the special procedures will have been achieved.	80 per cent of communications were issued jointly by two or more mandate holders	



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	HRA Human Rights Adviser HRBA Human Rights-Based Approach HRC Human Rights Council HR Committee Human Rights Committee HRDDP Human Rights Due Diligence Policy HRMMU Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine HRUF Human Rights up Front IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee ICPPED International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ICCPR-OP1 First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ICCPR-OP2 Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ICRMW International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross ILO International Labour Organization IOM International Organization for Migration LDCs Least Developed Countries	LGBTI Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex persons MINUJUSTH United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti MINUSCA United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic MINUSMA United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali MONUSCO United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo NGO Non-Governmental Organization NHRI National Human Rights Institution NPM National Preventive Mechanism OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ODIHR Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights OEAP Organizational Effectiveness Action Plan OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights OMP OHCHR Management Plan OPCAT Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment OP-CEDAW Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women OP-CRC-AC Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	OP-CRC-SC Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography OP-CRC-IC Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure OP-ICESCR Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe RBM Results-Based Management SDGs Sustainable Development Goals SIDS Small Island Developing States SGBV Sexual and Gender-Based Violence SOP Standard Operating Procedure SPT Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment UDHR Universal Declaration of Human Rights UNAMA United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan UNAMID United Nations - African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur UNAMI United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq UNCT United Nations Country Team UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework UNDG United Nations Development Group	UNDOCO UN Development Operations Coordination Office UNDP United Nations Development Programme UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNFPA United Nations Population Fund UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund UNIOGBIS United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau UNJHRO United Nations Joint Human Rights Office UNMIL United Nations Mission in Liberia UNMISS United Nations Mission in South Sudan UNOCI United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UNOG United Nations Office at Geneva UNPRPD UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities UNSDG United Nations Sustainable Development Group UNSMIL United Nations Support Mission in Libya UNSOM United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia UPR Universal Periodic Review WGEID Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances WHO World Health Organization
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CONTENTS OF USB KEY



UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD



OHCHR staff interviewing a person affected by the conflict in Luhansk. © OHCHR/Ukraine

BACKGROUND

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) implements its work at the national and regional level, which includes the provision of advisory services and technical cooperation, in accordance with the High Commissioner's mandate under General Assembly resolution 48/141. OHCHR's deployment in the field (in countries and regions) is key to the implementation of the High Commissioner's mandate: **to promote the universal respect for and observance of all human rights, in the recognition that, in the framework of the purposes and principles of the Charter, the promotion and protection of all human rights is a legitimate concern of the international community.**

At the country level, OHCHR works with its national counterparts to promote and protect human rights and conduct prevention by strengthening protection systems and implementing effective measures to break down obstacles to the realization of human rights. To do so, the Office acts to establish or reinforce the capacity of accountability and justice mechanisms at the national level to undertake monitoring (fact-finding, investigation and documentation) and secure redress for victims of human rights violations through advocacy, reporting and technical cooperation. Field presences conduct these activities at varying levels, depending on their capacity and the context in which they operate.

OHCHR prioritizes follow-up to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in relation to Member States, including in the context of the Universal Periodic Review.

The ultimate aim of these efforts is to strengthen the national human rights infrastructure. This is primarily achieved through the establishment of coordination mechanisms that are led by the executive and include the active participation of State institutions, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and civil society organizations for integrated reporting and follow-up. Ensuring that this work is systematically and increasingly carried out in line with national development plans enhances the abilities of Member States to address gaps in implementation and revise their legislation and practices to be in conformity with human rights norms. OHCHR's field presences contribute to broader United Nations efforts that are focused on sustainable peace and security and development, including through human rights mainstreaming, by contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

OHCHR's field engagement is based on interaction, dialogue and cooperation with a wide range of actors, such as governments, national institutions, civil society, including community and religious groups and the private business sector, non-State actors, UN entities, in particular UN peace operations, resident/humanitarian coordinators and UN Country Teams (UNCTs)/ Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs), international military coalitions, regional and subregional organizations, victims of human rights violations and abuses and other affected persons and communities. As impartial interlocutors and convenors, OHCHR's field presences function as convenors and foster dialogue between different stakeholders.

During the reporting period, OHCHR strengthened its field presences to advance its mainstreaming mandate, especially under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its preventive role at the country level and regarding subregional crises or cross-border challenges with human rights implications.

In 2018, OHCHR responded to deteriorating human rights situations and early signs of emerging crises through the rapid deployment of monitoring missions or additional surge capacity for UN operations in the context of humanitarian emergencies. As of the end of December, OHCHR was operating in 77 field presences and providing support to other members of the UN system through rapid deployments of human rights officers in response to emerging situations. In addition, given the refusal or lack of response from host governments to grant OHCHR access, the Office "remotely monitored" situations of concern in Kashmir, Turkey and Venezuela through information that was collected from victims, witnesses and other actors and by issuing public reports.

TYPES OF FIELD PRESENCES

OHCHR operates through two main types of field presences: stand-alone offices and collaborative arrangements. The first category is composed of country and regional offices, which are under the direct supervision of OHCHR. The second category consists of field presences with double reporting lines, namely, human rights components of Peace Missions, which report to the Head of the mission and the High Commissioner and Human Rights Advisers (HRAs), who report to resident coordinators and the High Commissioner.



COUNTRY AND STAND-ALONE OFFICES

OHCHR country and stand-alone offices are established in accordance with a standard agreement that is reached between OHCHR and a host government. A mandate typically includes human rights monitoring and analysis, protection, interaction with and the provision of assistance to the host government, other authorities, civil society, victims and many other counterparts through targeted technical cooperation activities, capacity-building and public reporting. Each agreement is tailored to a specific country situation and is based on the needs and opportunities that have been identified as a result of monitoring and dialogue with various stakeholders. These offices are primarily funded through voluntary contributions.

OHCHR has 17 country or stand-alone offices, which consist of 15 country offices in Burundi (closed in March 2019), Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, State of Palestine*, Syrian Arab Republic (based in Beirut), Tunisia, Uganda and Yemen and one field-based structure in Seoul that covers the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. OHCHR also operates the Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine.

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



REGIONAL OFFICES AND CENTRES

The establishment of regional offices requires the consent of a host country. These presences cover multiple countries and a range of OHCHR's thematic human rights priorities. They are instrumental in mainstreaming and integrating human rights into development, peacebuilding and humanitarian programming. Regional offices have an important role to play in supporting governments in their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, specifically the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures and the UPR. They also focus on cross-cutting regional human rights issues, in close cooperation with regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations, national human rights institutions and civil society. Regional offices support and cooperate with OHCHR country offices by providing them with assistance on institutional and thematic issues. OHCHR maintains regional centres with specific mandates that are established through General Assembly resolutions. Regional offices and centres are funded by the UN regular budget and voluntary contributions.

OHCHR maintains 12 regional presences, which are composed of 10 regional offices in East Africa (Addis Ababa), Southern Africa (Pretoria), West Africa (Dakar),

South-East Asia (Bangkok), the Pacific (Suva), the Middle East and North Africa (Beirut), Central Asia (Bishkek), Europe (Brussels), Central America (Panama City) and South America (Santiago de Chile), a Sub-Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (Yaoundé) and a Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region (Doha).



HUMAN RIGHTS COMPONENTS OF UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS AND SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIONS

During 2018, 12 UN peacekeeping and special political missions mandated to promote and protect human rights maintained a human rights component in: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Kosovo¹, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan (Darfur); the peacekeeping operation in Liberia completed its mandate on 30 March 2018. The Heads of human rights components of peace operations represent the High Commissioner in connection with the peace and security and human rights aspects of their missions. In addition to monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation on the ground, human rights components conducted a wide range of activities mandated by the Security Council, including technical assistance, capacity-building, investigations into serious human rights violations and support for follow-up actions related to the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

In 2018, OHCHR proactively engaged with Security Council members to integrate human rights into the peace and security agenda and with the General Assembly's Fifth Committee to ensure the adequate allocation of resources for human rights

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

work in peace operations and an appropriate level of backstopping at headquarters.

In addition, OHCHR worked with the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) Integrated Operational Team for the Central African Republic to ensure that troops and police being deployed to CAR were adequately assessed in accordance with the UN's Policy on Human Rights Screening of UN Personnel (HRSP). These entities worked together to develop new operational approaches to ensure the mission readiness of the contingents being deployed to CAR in order to reduce the risks of violations being committed by UN troops on the ground. Furthermore, OHCHR worked with DPO to develop a standard operating procedure to report cases of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in MINUSCA, participated in the SEA crisis group aimed at addressing SEA cases in MINUSCA and facilitated information exchanges between DPO/DFS and OHCHR on SEA cases in MINUSCA and MONUSCO. OHCHR also ensured the integration of human rights into all policies developed by DPO and DPPA, including the policy on conflict-related sexual violence.

At the mission level and at headquarters, OHCHR worked in close cooperation with the UN military and police. In an effort to strengthen cooperation between UN police components (UNPOL) and human rights, OHCHR held a two-day workshop on good practices related to the integration of human rights into police components at UNHQ, in December, in New York. Findings from the workshop will be published in a booklet on good practices and lessons learned through

cooperation between UNPOL and human rights components. The last version was updated in 2013. In 2018, the Assistant Secretary-General on human rights briefed police commissioners from all peacekeeping and Political Missions, as well as police representatives from more than 100 police-contributing countries.

Apart from integrating human rights into the Concept of Operations of the Force for missions, OHCHR's engagement with the Office of Military Affairs was primarily focused on the HRSP and the identification of other mitigation measures for selection and deployment undertaken by UN troop- and police-contributing countries. In addition, OHCHR worked closely with the Military Planning Team on issues related to civilian protection. With regard to screening and engagement with the UN police division, OHCHR supported the screening of several senior police officers, and in some cases lower ranking officers, for deployment to various UN peace operations. OHCHR worked closely with the police division to develop the UN Police Commanders Course for rostered candidates and integrated human rights standards and principles into various policy documents of the police division. OHCHR actively supported the development of an operational readiness policy framework for UNPOL. At the field level, OHCHR and UNPOL collaborated on the joint observation of demonstrations, shared information, trained national police and undertook joint contingency planning.

In 2018, OHCHR advocated for sustained UN human rights engagement in peace operations undergoing transitions. OHCHR's early engagement in

the transitions in Liberia (UNMIL), Darfur (UNAMID) and Haiti (MINUJUSTH) resulted in a broad acknowledgement that a continuous UN human rights presence is needed to strengthen national protection systems beyond the life of a mission that is independent of the shape of the UN configuration. OHCHR planning is still in progress in Haiti and Darfur. In 2018, OHCHR engaged in strategic planning for the transition of UNAMID, resulting in the inclusion of human rights and the protection of civilians in its three strategic priorities for the two final years of its mandate and transition. Furthermore, the Security Council requested that the Government of Sudan engage with OHCHR to discuss the establishment of a fully mandated OHCHR country office.

Through its engagement with the Group of Five for the Sahel, and during Security Council negotiations regarding the financing of the African Union (AU) peace operations, OHCHR contributed to a well-established consensus within the Security Council and in regional institutions that regional peace and security operations must include an effective and robust compliance framework to prevent, investigate and address violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law that may be committed in the context of these operations.

In 2018, eight human rights components of peace operations issued at least 23 joint public reports (UNAMA, UNAMI, UNSMIL, UNSOM, UNMISS, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO). These included reports on thematic issues, investigations and periodic reporting on the protection of

civilians. In addition, human rights components (MINUSMA, MINUSCA) issued flash reports to provide early warning alerts and prompt responses at the mission level to protect civilians and prevent further violations.

Technical support was provided to various UN missions on the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) throughout the year. OHCHR supported the drafting of new standard operating procedures and general risk assessments for HRDDP implementation in MINUJUSTH and UNIOGBIS. In both missions, training was conducted on the performance of risk assessments, risk assessments were finalized in relation to UNPOL support to national security forces and guidance was provided on enhanced implementation of the HRDDP. In the case of MONUSCO, surge capacity support was provided for on-the-job mentoring of new staff, to help coordinate HRDDP activities in the mission with the UNCT and in order to assist the mission leadership to strengthen the implementation of the Policy. An assessment mission was conducted to MINUSCA as a follow-up to the 2017 visit.

Additional guidance was provided on the implementation of the HRDDP, particularly in the context of the operationalization of the national security forces. Daily guidance on the applicability of the Policy and the performance of risk assessments was provided, including by holding regular video- or teleconferences with teams in MONUSCO, MINUJUSTH and UNIOGBIS. Support for the implementation of the HRDDP was also provided to UNSOS and UNSOM to ensure that UN support to the

AU in Somalia was HRDDP-compliant. Moreover, the HRDDP was implemented and integrated into the context of the AU-UN partnership on peace and security and the UN's involvement in regional peace operations, such as the Group of Five for the Sahel. Finally, the HRDDP remains an important leveraging tool for ensuring that an adequate human rights compliance framework is integrated into proposals for UN support to AU or regional security operations.



HUMAN RIGHTS ADVISERS IN UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAMS

Human Rights Advisers are deployed at the request of resident coordinators on behalf of the UNCTs. Advisers support and assist the resident coordinators, Heads of UN agencies and members of UNCTs to integrate human rights into their programming strategies and ensure coherent and coordinated UN responses to requests for technical support and advisory services from State institutions and other partners to build and strengthen national human rights capacities.

A particular focus of the work of the HRAs is to provide human rights expertise in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The UNCTs and State partners working on the ground underscored the importance of technical support to enhance human rights-based data collection, with an emphasis on efforts to leave no one behind, an area noted by States in their requests and engagement for technical cooperation and advisory services by the United Nations on the ground.

Throughout the year, the Office provided advice to a wide range of stakeholders on a wide range of issues, including in the design and delivery of training to national human rights institutions and other stakeholders. More specifically, this support was provided to State actors on the promotion and protection of human rights

and other UN norms and standards, such as follow-up on engagement with international human rights mechanisms. Civil society actors received support for the establishment of networks and to strengthen their capacities. Moreover, operational support was provided for human rights training and/or national capacity-building activities and when applicable, advice was given on integrating human rights into humanitarian response and post-crisis recovery processes. Human Rights Advisers promoted and supported the integration of gender equality and women's rights into UN programming.

HRAs are funded through extrabudgetary contributions. In some instances, the posts are funded through cost-sharing agreements with UNDP or relevant UNCTs or with other UN entities at the country level. Since 2012, all deployments have been aligned with the UNDG Strategy for the Deployment of HRAs. Throughout 2018, due to OHCHR's ongoing close cooperation with the UN Development Coordination Office (UNDOCO) and UNSDG members and as a result of financial support from several Member States, OHCHR was able to increase the number of deployments of HRAs in response to additional requests from resident coordinators and UNCTs. OHCHR also ensured multi-year continuity for existing deployments, which provided greater predictability, stability and sustainability of results. This development resulted in the expansion of modalities of support to UNCTs in the field.

During 2018, OHCHR deployed Human Rights Advisers and/or undertook human rights mainstreaming projects

in 34 countries, including Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Brazil, Bolivia, Dominican Republic (until mid-2018), Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Caucasus (based in Tbilisi and covering Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia), Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Uruguay and Zimbabwe and to the UNSDG Asia-Pacific regional team in Bangkok (until April 2018).

ENGAGEMENT IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION

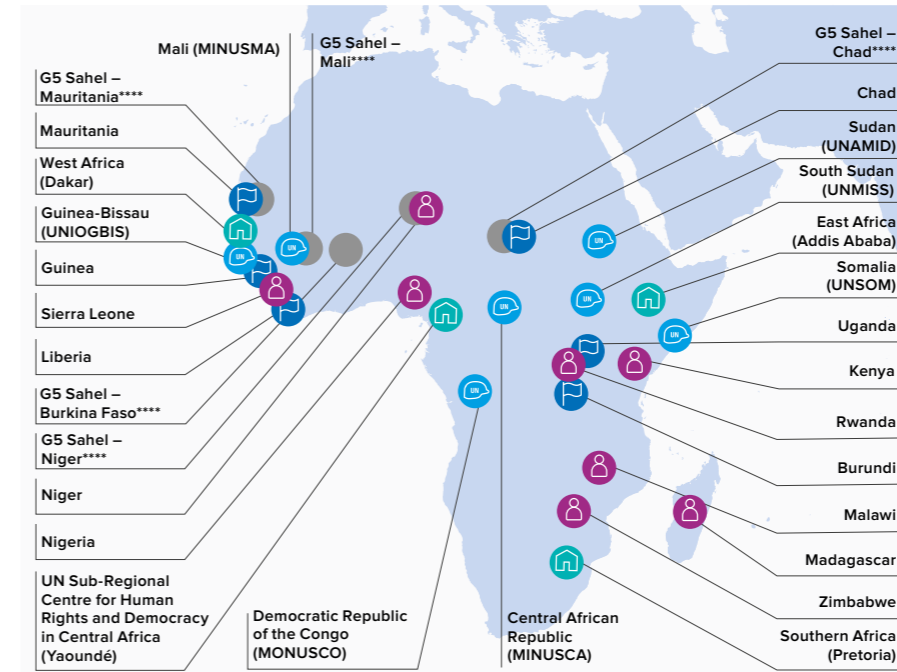
The Office maintained strong engagement in humanitarian action at the global and field level with a view to ensuring that the protection of human rights remained a central tenet of humanitarian action in line with the UN’s Human Rights up Front Action Plan and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) Centrality of Protection Agenda. During the reporting period, OHCHR participated in global humanitarian leadership fora, including the Joint Steering Committee to advance Humanitarian Development Collaboration and the IASC Principals, Working Group and Emergency Directors Group, as well as IASC subsidiary bodies, such as the Task Team on the Humanitarian-Development Nexus and the Task Team on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action.

At the country level, OHCHR integrated human rights into the overall efforts of the Protection Clusters, humanitarian country teams (HTCs) and humanitarian coordinators. The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights participated in the annual humanitarian coordinators retreat and OHCHR maintained the deployment of three staff members to advise the regional- and country-level humanitarian leadership of the crisis in Syria. OHCHR led the Protection Cluster in the State of Palestine and participated in the work of HCTs, Protection Clusters or working groups in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Myanmar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine and Yemen, as well as in the Pacific and southern Africa regions. In 2018, OHCHR deployments in

humanitarian action included missions to Bangladesh to conduct monitoring activities on the situation of the Rohingya population in Myanmar and to advise the HCT on human rights concerns and to Guatemala to support the integration of human rights into the humanitarian response in the aftermath of the earthquake. During the reporting period, the Central Emergency Response Fund supported the Office’s engagement in Ukraine.

During 2018, the model of deploying regional Emergency Response Teams continued to be valuable in prevention efforts. Their delivery of early warning analysis informed preventive action. In addition, the linkage between an information management officer and a human rights officer empowered the Teams to engage UNCTs, resident coordinators and other stakeholders with actionable evidence. The overall strengthening of OHCHR’s information management and analysis progressed with a significant increase in the delivery of compelling information graphics that supported field presences. The development of the OHCHR Information Management Strategy set the groundwork for expanding information management resources to help OHCHR leverage its information more effectively for prevention.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA



TYPE OF PRESENCE	LOCATION
Country/Stand-alone Offices/ Human Rights Missions	Burundi, Chad, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Uganda
Regional Offices/Centres	Central Africa (Yaoundé, Cameroon), East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa), West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)
Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions	Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO/UNJHRO), Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), Mali (MINUSMA), Somalia (UNSOM), South Sudan (UNMISS), Sudan (UNAMID)
Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the UNDG	Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone (up to 31 March 2018), Zimbabwe
Other types of field presences	G5 Sahel Joint Force Compliance Framework Project (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger)

**** G5 Sahel Joint Force Compliance Framework Project (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger).

The work of OHCHR in Africa covers 49 countries of Africa. The mandate of the Human Rights Adviser in Sierra Leone ended on 31 December 2018 and the United Nations Mission in Liberia closed on 30 March 2018. The Office supported four regional offices, specifically, East Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa and Central Africa; six country offices in Burundi (closed in March 2019), Chad, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania and Uganda; seven Human Rights Advisers (HRAs) in UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone (until 31 December 2018) and Zimbabwe, as well as one Human Rights Adviser/officer in Niger; and seven human rights presences in United Nations Peace Missions in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan (Darfur). The Office provided support to five special procedures country mandates, namely, Somalia (1999), Sudan (2009), Eritrea (2012), Mali (2013) and Central African Republic (2013) and to the work of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi (2016), the Commission on Human Rights on South Sudan (2016) and the team of international human rights experts in the Kasai region of the DRC.

During 2018, the continent faced tensions linked to contested electoral processes (Burundi) or political impasses (DRC), which were marred with violations of civil and political rights and the targeting of political opponents, media workers, human rights defenders and civil society representatives. There were also severe restrictions to civic space outside of electoral processes (Chad, Equatorial Guinea,

Gabon, Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda) with human rights abuses committed against political opponents, journalists and human rights defenders. On a positive note, some countries (Angola, Liberia and Sierra Leone) experienced peaceful democratic transitions.

The continent has continued to experience violence and insecurity, including serious violations of women's rights, in the context of protracted armed conflicts in the Central African Republic, DRC, Mali, Somalia and South Sudan. Violent extremism in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin is a major security challenge. Boko Haram and other violent extremist groups remained a threat in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. Terrorism and conflicts are rooted in chronic impunity and lack of accountability and very few credible investigations of grave human rights violations leading to a trial have been undertaken.

Despite the overall steady economic growth of the region, there continued to be huge wealth discrepancies between and within many African countries and societies, resulting in significant human rights challenges related to extreme poverty. In addition to the serious political and security challenges being faced in many African countries, the socioeconomic context of the region was marked by austerity measures adopted by governments to, inter alia, tackle the consequences of falling oil prices. These measures continued to fuel mass migration. Consequently, thousands of Africans died tragically in the Sahara and the Mediterranean Sea as they attempted to reach Europe.

OHCHR field presences supported governments, civil society organizations and other actors to strengthen their capacities to engage with the UN human rights

mechanisms and address human rights concerns at the national and regional levels. Specific areas of focus included the protection of civic space and people's participation, particularly in the context of elections, impunity, respect for the rule of law and discrimination. OHCHR also facilitated the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals through the provision of technical advice on the human rights-based approach.

OHCHR mobilized surge capacity to Cameroon, Comoros and Togo in the context of political and electoral violence. As a supplement to their human rights monitoring activities, the surge capacity teams provided OHCHR and UNCT teams on the ground with additional capacity-building support. They also conducted awareness-raising activities aimed at relevant authorities and civil society organizations regarding the requirements of peaceful elections and the reporting of cases of human rights defenders at risk.

OHCHR continued to support the establishment or strengthening of national human rights institutions in Chad (capacity-building support to the Chadian Government for the promulgation of the National Human Rights Commission Reform in accordance with the Paris Principles); in the DRC (assistance and capacity-building activities); in Mali (assistance to the National Human Rights Commission in adopting its 2018-2021 strategic plan to enhance its effectiveness in human rights protection); in Somalia (selection of Somali National Human Rights Commissioners); and in South Sudan (technical support in relation to the accreditation process).

OHCHR provided substantive and programmatic support to develop the compliance framework for the G5 Sahel Joint Force (FC-G5S), established pursuant

to Security Council resolution 2391. The compliance framework is a mechanism of the G5 Sahel aimed at addressing the possible adverse impact of the FC-G5S engagement. The objective is to provide the G5 Sahel with guidance on planning and conducting its operations in a manner that respects international humanitarian law and international human rights law, thereby minimizing adverse consequences for local communities.

OHCHR continued to strengthen cooperation with the African Union (AU), including by developing an AU-UN Framework on Human Rights, as called for by the AU and UN during the first High-Level Dialogue on Human Rights held in April 2018. Moreover, OHCHR increasingly provided support to the AU Joint Peace and Security Framework by integrating human rights into its peace operations. OHCHR also provided support to the AU in the development and implementation of its human rights compliance and accountability framework for AU peace support operations.

BURUNDI

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
11.22 million	28,000 km ²	0.417 (rank: 183/188 in 2016)	Status B, 2017

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2015
Field office(s)	Bujumbura
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018
Staff as of 31 December 2018	17

Total income	US\$2,988,507
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XB requirements 2018	US\$3,926,500
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Total XB expenditure	US\$1,410,124
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Personnel	PSC [*]
90%	10%
\$ 1,279,231	\$144,913

Key OMP pillars in 2018



Data sources and notes:

¹ UN (2018), Statistical Yearbook 2018: Sixty-First Issue, UN, New York.

² UNDP (2018), Human Development Indices and Indicators 2018: Statistical update, UN, New York.

³ Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), Chart of the Status of National Institutions, Chart of the Status of National Institutions, December 2018: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/countries/nhri/pages/nhrimain.aspx>

^{*} OHCHR, as part of the UN Secretariat, charges 13 per cent of Programme Support Cost (PSC) on all direct costs as per General Assembly resolution 35/217 of December 1980. However, for activities implemented jointly with other UN partners, the related indirect PSC is reduced to 7 per cent. This, therefore, explains a lower PSC percentage average.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – The justice system and the administration establish and apply laws, policies and practices that address human rights violations effectively, protect victims and others at risk, and ensure that human rights complaints are investigated.

Although OHCHR had planned to contribute to the establishment and functioning of accountability and protection mechanisms

that conform to international human rights standards, most of the activities that were planned to achieve that result could not be implemented due to the decision of the Government to suspend its collaboration with OHCHR.

Nevertheless, the Office disseminated printed materials on the legislation pertaining to the protection of victims and

witnesses. Furthermore, OHCHR facilitated two capacity-building activities on the impact of the implementation of the law on gender-based violence and the law on the protection of victims, witnesses and other persons at risk, both of which were enacted in 2016. The capacity-building activities were attended by 130 participants, including 69 women. The participants included lawyers, human rights defenders and media professionals. OHCHR also contributed, through advocacy and advisory services, to the adoption of the law of 10 January 2018 on the protection of persons with disabilities.

As a result of the Government's decision, in October 2016, to cease its cooperation with OHCHR and following the publication of the report of the UN Independent Investigation on Burundi, the capacity of the Office to implement its programme of work was seriously affected and forced it to gradually reduce its presence in the country. Over the last couple of years, OHCHR made multiple attempts to re-engage with Burundian authorities. In December 2018, the Government of Burundi informed OHCHR that it had decided to close the Office as its presence was no longer needed in light of the reported progress the country had made at the legislative and institutional levels. Following a subsequent time-bound request by the Government that the Office be closed by 28 February 2019, OHCHR put in place an urgent exit strategy and was able to comply with the Government's request by effectively drawing down on 28 February. It also received a request from the UN Resident Coordinator in Burundi to deploy a Human Rights Adviser to support the UN Country Team with the implementation of the UNDAF 2019-2023, which was developed using a human rights-based approach. The UN Resident Coordinator and OHCHR are working to finalize this joint initiative.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tomé and Príncipe
Year established	2001
Field office(s)	Yaoundé, Cameroon
Staff as of 31 December 2018	11

Total income	US\$299,010	
XB requirements 2018	US\$320,700	
Total XB expenditure	US\$231,152	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC*
45%	43%	12%
\$105,048	\$99,511	\$26,593
Total RB expenditure	US\$1,390,426	
Personnel	Non-personnel	
81%	19%	
\$1,126,467	\$263,959	

Key OMP pillars in 2018



* Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation (P)

P6 – Marginalized groups participate more actively in political and public life, locally and nationally.



There has been an increase in the level of meaningful participation of rights-holders within some countries in the subregion, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes. This is partially due to OHCHR's capacity-building and advocacy activities with political parties and other relevant stakeholders.

During the presidential elections in Cameroon, OHCHR observed that increased attention was paid to facilitating the right to vote for persons with disabilities, including through improved accessibility to polling stations. Law enforcement officials also demonstrated a better understanding of human rights considerations during the electoral process. In most urban centres, they stayed away from the centre of polling operations, thus enabling voters to exercise their voting rights without any form of intimidation. Prior to the elections, OHCHR and the Election Management Body in Cameroon, the

National Commission on Human Rights of Cameroon, UNESCO, UNDP, UN Women and Sightsavers undertook a series of joint workshops on promoting peaceful electoral processes. The workshops were addressed to a diversity of stakeholders, including media professionals, civil society organizations and law enforcement officers.

Development (D)

D1 – Protection mechanisms in place to monitor and report violations of businesses, including through community-based organizations, and support advocacy for human rights-compliant business agreements and policies by September 2021.



OHCHR contributed to the establishment of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards by sharing technical advice and facilitating capacity-building activities.

Following a series of technical support activities that were provided by the Central Africa Regional Office, National Commission on Human Rights of Cameroon adopted an Action Plan on business and human rights. The Plan was presented to the Commission's twenty-fifth ordinary session on 7 December 2018 and received a firm commitment from members to examine ways of ensuring that the necessary resources would be available for its implementation. The Plan features three main axes, namely, the education and sensitization of companies and rights-holders; monitoring and reporting of violations with an aim to producing reports that will inform advocacy actions in the near future and support for legal processes as needed; and support for victims of human rights violations by companies

with a focus on advisory services, legal aid, counselling and mediation. OHCHR will continue to provide advisory support to the Commission to facilitate the successful implementation of the Plan.

D2 – Corporate bodies increasingly comply with relevant human rights norms and standards and implement the UN protect, respect and remedy framework and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The Office contributed to the increased compliance of corporate policies with international human rights norms and standards by facilitating workshops and sharing guidance and advice.

Following training and technical support from OHCHR, three companies in Cameroon (HEVECAM SA, EDC and CDC) and one in Gabon (SEM) developed human rights-compliant policies and practices. In 2018, the Office gathered together these business entities to participate in a sub-regional consultation in Douala, Cameroon. During the consultation, participants renewed their commitment to uphold human rights in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Representatives of the national human rights institutions of Cameroon and Gabon attended the event and committed to speeding up the development of national actions plans on business and human rights. In addition, CDC developed a revised complaints mechanism and a related procedure for the treatment of complaints.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – UN Country Teams, Government institutions, civil society organizations and national human rights institutions (NHRIs) are more aware of the recommendations that have been issued by UN human rights mechanisms and take steps to implement them, including through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The Office contributed to the increased integration of international human rights principles, as well as the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms, into national and UN programmes by delivering workshops and providing technical support.

In Gabon, following a workshop that was facilitated by OHCHR, in December, the interministerial committee in charge of reporting to the human rights mechanisms adopted a road map for the development of an action plan for the implementation of recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms and the timely submission of reports to the treaty bodies.

In addition, OHCHR participated in a UN Country Team workshop for the preparation of the UNDAF 2020-2024 for the Congo and led a session on the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms with a view to defining priority areas of intervention for the UN within the country. The new UNDAF 2020-2024 has an outcome on Governance that includes human rights as a key factor of progress. It also includes advocacy efforts with the Government regarding the preparation and submission of outstanding reports to the treaty bodies.

Finally, OHCHR engaged with relevant actors, including UN partners, to advise and facilitate training related to the integration of human rights standards into conflict-related programmes and activities under the Peace and Security pillar.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UNITED NATIONS MULTI-DIMENSIONAL STABILIZATION MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (MINUSCA)

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
4,74 million	623,000 km ²	0.367 (rank: 187/188 in 2016)	
Type of engagement	Peace Mission		
Year established	2000		
Field office(s)	Bambari, Bangassou, Bangui, Berberati, Birao, Bossangoa, Bria, Kaga-Bandoro, Ndele, Obo and Paoua		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2021		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	73		

XB requirements 2018 **US\$596,100**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security (PS)

PS1 – As a component of CAR’s national infrastructure for peace and human rights, the National Committee on the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the fight against discrimination is fully operational. The Committee’s capacity is strengthened to enable it to implement its road map. A national multifunctional mechanism to protect victims and witnesses is established: it is able to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and protect and assist victims of gender-based violence and sexual violence in conflict.

The Human Rights Division (HRD) of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

contributed to the increased compliance of national protection systems with international human standards by providing technical support to these mechanisms.

Based on advice from the HRD, the Civil Society Working Group on Transitional Justice contributed to the truth-seeking process and advocated against blanket amnesty. The Government also provided land for the building of a resource centre in order to support the full implementation of the mandate of the Working Group. In addition, members of the National Human Rights Commission were appointed and the HRD facilitated capacity-building activities that led to the development of complaints procedures, administrative and financial rules and a communications plan for the Commission. The Commission

is expected to play a leading role in advocating for the ratification of treaties, supporting the drafting of reports to the human rights mechanisms and advising the Government on human rights issues of concern.

PS4 – A comprehensive national transitional justice strategy is developed and implemented; it is gender-sensitive.

A comprehensive national transitional justice strategy continued to be developed by the Government with the technical support of the HRD.

Work on drafting the law for the creation, establishment and operationalization of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission continued. The HRD and the Ministry of Justice began discussions to address structural gaps in the national archives and documentation. Furthermore, the HRD organized 10 technical working sessions between government representatives and the MINUSCA leadership to support the implementation of the national road map for the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

PS5 – National institutions and non-state actors increase their capacity to protect and promote human rights more effectively.

The HRD contributed to the increased compliance of State institutions with international human standards through its monitoring and reporting and by providing tailored recommendations to relevant authorities.

The HRD undertook 178 human rights monitoring missions in 16 prefectures, which revealed an increase in the number of human rights abuses and violations perpetrated by armed groups in the south-east, centre and north-west of the country.

From July to December, the HRD documented 828 incidents of human rights violations and abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law, affecting 1,564 victims. Armed groups were responsible for 808 of these violations and abuses and 20 State actors committed violations and abuses throughout the national territory. The monitoring and reporting of the HRD remained one of the primary sources of early warning for both national authorities and MINUSCA.

Under the Accountability pillar, the HRD worked towards strengthening the capacities of national security forces, including the police and gendarmerie, to increase their compliance with international standards.

CHAD

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
15.35 million	1,284,000 km ²	0.404 (185/188 in 2016)	Status B, 2009
Type of engagement	Country Office		
Year established	2018		
Field office(s)	N'Djamena		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	4		

Total income **US\$1,483,629**

XB requirements 2018 **US\$2,656,200**

Total XB expenditure **US\$670,711**

Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC¹
64%	24%	12%
\$431,266	\$162,283	\$77,161

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – The National Human Rights Commission is established and functions in conformity with the Paris Principles.



OHCHR contributed to the establishment and functioning of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in increased conformity with the Paris Principles, including by advocating with the Government and the Parliament for the approval of a new regulation for the NHRC.

On 23 October, following OHCHR recommendations, the Government submitted a draft law to Parliament on the functioning of the NHRC. The law, which was approved

and promulgated, integrated some of the commitments provided in various international human rights treaties that have been ratified by the country. The selection of commissioners, which was planned for 2018, has been postponed until 2019.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – Chad ratifies at least four of the treaties that it had not yet ratified.



OHCHR advocated with national counterparts in Chad, including the Government and the National Assembly, for the increased

ratification of international and regional human rights treaties.

In 2018, the Government ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, thereby helping to strengthen the national legal framework for the protection of these two groups in vulnerable situation. OHCHR will continue its advocacy with the Government and the National Assembly for the ratification of the other pending treaties.

M1 – At least four Special Rapporteurs visit Chad.



To increase the percentage of special procedures visit requests that would result in a visit within 12 months, OHCHR provided logistical support and strongly advocated with the Government to facilitate such missions.

In 2018, following a request from the Government, the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination held its second official visit to Chad. During this visit, the Working Group met with members of the Government, diplomatic representatives, UN agencies, NGOs, the judicial pool in charge of the prosecution of Boko Haram suspects and the Chad Bar Association. It also visited the Gaoui transit site for displaced persons. These meetings enabled the Working Group to assess the human rights situation in relation to the use of mercenaries and to present to the Government with workable recommendations, which would, if implemented, strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights in the country.

M1 – Chad submits six reports to treaty bodies that are due, in compliance with reporting guidelines.



The Office provides technical support to the Government to ensure that at least 60 per cent of reports are submitted to the treaty bodies in compliance with reporting guidelines.

The Government of Chad drafted and submitted its national report to the third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review, which was reviewed by the Human Rights Council on 13 November. As an outcome of the review, the Government committed to implementing the recommendations issued by the UPR Working Group, including the development of an action plan for their implementation. In addition, the country of office supported the UN Country Team and civil society organizations in the drafting and submission of their contributions to the UPR.

Development (D)

D7 – When they are drafted, implemented and evaluated, UN strategic programmes take account of human rights.



With the support of OHCHR, humanitarian operations integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles to a significant extent, as well as the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

As the Chair of the Gender and Human Rights Cluster and a member of the Protection and Gender-Based Violence Clusters, the Country Office contributed to the drafting and implementation of the workplans related to these clusters, as well as the Protection Cluster Strategy,

the Protection Framework Note and the Protection Needs Assessment. OHCHR's support ensured that human rights and gender perspectives were taken into account and that the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms were integrated into these documents.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE (UNJHRO)

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
5.40 million	342,000 km ²	0.457 (176/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2018

Type of engagement	Peace Mission
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Bandundu, Beni, Bukavu, Bunia, Butembo, Dungen, Goma, Kalemie, Kananga, Kindu, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Matadi, Mbandaka, Mbuji-Mayi, Thsikapa and Uvira
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2013-2018
Staff as of 31 December 2018	123

XB requirements 2018 **US\$ 6,457,800**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3}Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – The judiciary increases the number of convictions for human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Oversight mechanisms strengthen disciplinary measures for the same offences.

The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) supported the increased compliance of selected State institutions with international human rights norms and standards by facilitating capacity-building and advocating for their compliance with these standards.

Since the beginning of 2018, the UNJHRO has registered 175 convictions for serious human rights violations. The Office met with judicial authorities on a regular basis to follow up on certain cases. This resulted

in the arrest, indictment, prosecution and conviction of some of the perpetrators of these violations. The UNJHRO also supported the implementation of the national strategy of prosecution of international crimes as well as of the Action Plan of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo against Sexual Violence in Conflict, including through advocacy and training of army commanders on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence.

Participation (P)

P1 – The NHRC fulfils its mandate and is in compliance with the Paris Principles. Its mandate includes responding to complaints.

Due in part to technical assistance provided by the Office, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) worked to increase conformity with international standards.

In August, the Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions accredited the NHRC with “A” status in recognition of its full compliance with the Paris Principles. During the year, the NHRC's outreach capacity was reinforced with the adoption of a strategic communications plan and a series of awareness-raising activities that were directed towards the population, including the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition, thanks to technical and financial support provided by the UNJHRO, a pool of trainers for the NHRC was created, trained and deployed. Three training workshops were subsequently organized for 50 NHRC commissioners to strengthen their skills on monitoring and reporting techniques in the context of elections.

P4 – With UNJHRO support, civil society networks assist a larger number of victims of human rights violations.

Through capacity-building initiatives, the UNJHRO supported the increased knowledge and skills of civil society actors in relation to protective measures.

Following efforts undertaken by the Peace Mission, there are now at least 25 active NGO protection networks, as well as early warning mechanisms, that are working within communities in at least six provinces (Tshopo, Ituri, Haut Uele, Tanganyika, South Kivu and North Kivu). These networks and mechanisms were either created or reinforced as a result of technical support that was provided by the UNJHRO. Participants were trained about human rights and international humanitarian principles, monitoring and reporting on human rights violations. Through the mechanisms, alerts on threats and/or violations of human rights were quickly transmitted to UNJHRO for appropriate action and follow-up with authorities.

A total of 258 human rights defenders, victims and witnesses of human rights violations or abuses have benefited from protective measures.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS5 – DRC security forces increase the number of mitigation and corrective measures they adopt on the basis of risk assessments that comply with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP).

To strengthen the fight against impunity within the country's security institutions, the UNJHRO participated in meetings of the Technical Committee of the Armed Forces, where human rights violations perpetrated by its staff were discussed. The UNJHRO provided a list of all verified violations to enable the Armed Force's leadership to investigate and take appropriate corrective measures. Furthermore, in order to improve the response to the protection needs of victims, capacity-building sessions were held on judicial protection measures for victims and witnesses addressed to military and civil magistrates, lawyers, army and police commanders. Overall, sanctions (judicial and administrative measures) for human rights violations were imposed on 742 officers, including 80 officers who were sentenced to jail.

The UNJHRO also worked towards strengthening the capacity of the members of the interministerial committee on reporting to the treaty bodies under the Mechanisms pillar.

EASTERN AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Tanzania
Year established	2002
Field office(s)	Addis Ababa
Staff as of 31 December 2018	17

Total income	US\$2,691,036
XB requirements 2018	US\$2,253,900

Total XB expenditure	US\$2,063,209		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ¹	
67%	22%	11%	
\$1,375,229	\$450,785	\$237,196	

Total RB expenditure	US\$151,073
Personnel	100%
\$151,073	

Key OMP pillars in 2018



¹ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation (P)

P1 – CSOs, women human rights defenders, and other relevant stakeholders advocate for human rights, and especially women's rights, more often and more effectively.



Through strengthening the capacities of civil society actors, OHCHR sought to support their meaningful participation in selected public processes. These included for the first time reach out to non-traditional actors such as religious leaders, traditional leaders and clan leaders in both **Ethiopia** and **Djibouti**.

Despite the somewhat restrictive environment for civil society in **Tanzania**, three human rights organizations, which attended an OHCHR workshop, presented two litigation cases to request that the Government of **Tanzania** amend provisions in the Statistics Act 2018 and the Online Content Regulation 2018 that are inconsistent with the Constitution and international human rights law. The hearing in relation to the Online Content Regulation took place in January 2019. The litigation challenged the power granted to the Minister of Information, Culture and Sports to formulate regulations governing online content. In the end, the

courts ruled in favour of the Government of **Tanzania**.

In **Ethiopia**, the Attorney General's Office invited OHCHR to participate in a Working Group that was tasked with a comprehensive review of the Charities and Societies Proclamation. Through regular meetings over four months, the Working Group produced an analysis of the content and practical implications of the Proclamation in light of international and regional human rights instruments, good practices and reports of the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to peaceful assembly and of association. The Working Group developed draft legislation, which was commented on by civil society organizations from all nine of the country's regional states, and submitted to the Attorney General's Office. The final legislation included the majority of recommendations of the Working Group. It was adopted by the House of Peoples' Representatives in March 2019 and became law. At present, the legislation is awaiting publication under the Federal Gazette Office (Federal Negarit Gazetter) and final official translation in English.

Accountability (A)

A1 – Policies and manuals of national protection mechanisms, including on the use of force, increasingly integrate national and international human rights principles.



The Office contributed to the functioning of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards by training law enforcement agencies and advising on related legislation and policies.

In **Ethiopia**, OHCHR advocated for the revision of several provisions of the anti-terrorism law. The current version, in its text and application, has unduly restricted the rights to freedom of expression and association. Furthermore, during his official visits to the country in 2017 and 2018, former High Commissioner Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein raised the importance of bringing the anti-terrorism and media laws into compliance with relevant international legal norms. In 2018, the Attorney General's Office invited OHCHR to participate in the Justice and Legal Review working group to draft a revised anti-terrorism law. Its work continued through the latter half of the year and is expected to be completed for its adoption in 2019. Almost all of OHCHR's recommendations are integrated in the draft proclamation prepared by the Working Group which has been submitted to the Attorney General's Office.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – Regional and sub-regional bodies, and individual States, increasingly integrate human rights standards and policies into their conflict prevention and response strategies.



OHCHR contributed to the increased compliance of regional policies with international human rights norms and standards through capacity-building of relevant actors.

In partnership with the AU Conflict Prevention and Early Warning Department and the World Bank Group, the Regional Office facilitated two technical capacity-building workshops to review the AU's Continental Early Warning System, thus bringing together different departments within the AU. The workshops contributed to the clear understanding of participants on a variety of issues, including the relevance of human rights as a conflict prevention tool; the linkages between human rights violations and conflict; the gaps in data collection of the AU's Continental Early Warning System, as well as methods to ensure that the concerns of groups at risk of discrimination are taken into account in the context of conflict.

Furthermore, OHCHR reviewed the tools for data collection and analysis and the indicators of the AU's Continental Early Warning System. As a result, the System's information gathering and analytical templates are now customized to alert staff about violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, while also taking into account gender trends.

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.



The Regional Office worked to build the capacity of civil society organizations to promote their increased engagement with the human rights mechanisms.

In **Ethiopia**, OHCHR trained 11 civil society organizations on methods to monitor progress in the implementation of UPR recommendations. OHCHR also supported the process to prepare their submission for Ethiopia's third cycle of the UPR in 2019. These organizations established a Working Group that developed UPR monitoring tools, organized trainings for other organizations and supported joint research activities with public universities to gather evidence on the status of the human rights situation in **Ethiopia** in relation to different thematic areas. The Working Group submitted 10 separate reports, covering five thematic human rights areas and crosscutting issues, in anticipation of Ethiopia's third cycle of the UPR.

In addition to the above, the Office worked to strengthen the capacities of civil society actors to apply human rights-based approaches in their work on sexual and reproductive health and rights and to integrate a human rights-based approach into the programmes and strategies of the UN and government entities under the Development pillar.

GUINEA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
13.05 million	246,000 km ²	0.459 (177/188 in 2016)	

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2010
Field office(s)	Conakry, Nzérékoré
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022
Staff as of 31 December 2018	20

Total income	US\$3,083,342
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XB requirements 2018	US\$3,871,300
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Total XB expenditure	US\$2,724,799
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Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
61%	28%	11%
\$1,655,480	\$760,598	\$308,721

Key OMP pillars in 2018



¹²³⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation (P)

P6 – By 2021 the participation in public life of discriminated groups, including women, youth, and people living with albinism, has increased. These groups are able to claim their rights.



OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders in public processes, especially women and discriminated groups, including persons with disabilities, by raising their awareness of relevant human rights principles and standards.

Following the approval by the Government of Guinea of the Law for the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, on 18 April, the Office collaborated with the Ministry of Social Affairs and an NGO network working on the rights of persons with disabilities. This partnership resulted in the publication of a brochure and a series of outreach activities targeted towards young people, women and persons with disabilities, as means to disseminate the Law.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – An interministerial committee that is mandated to prepare State reports to treaty bodies and the UPR is fully operational by 2021.

OHCHR provided technical support to the interministerial mechanism in charge of integrated reporting and implementation of outstanding treaty bodies, special procedures and UPR recommendations.

As a result, members of the interministerial committee validated the initial report under the ICESCR and developed a timeline for the drafting of overdue and upcoming reports. The interministerial committee replied to the issues raised by the Human Rights Committee during the October review of Guinea's fifth periodic report under the ICCPR.

In addition, the Office in Guinea worked towards supporting the reform of the justice sector under the Accountability pillar and building the capacities of human rights defenders and the national human rights institution under the Participation pillar.

GUINEA-BISSAU: THE UNITED NATIONS INTEGRATED PEACEBUILDING OFFICE IN GUINEA-BISSAU (UNIOGBIS)

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
1.91 million	36,000 km ²	0.455 (175/188 in 2016)	

Type of engagement	Special Political Mission
Year established	2009
Field office(s)	Bissau and Bafata
UN partnership framework	United Nations Partnership Framework 2016-2020
Staff as of 31 December 2018	11

Key OMP pillars in 2018



¹²³⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security (PS)

PS6 – Risk assessment mitigation measures and standard operating procedures are applied when implementing the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) and the guidance note of the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) Working Group on Human Rights.

With the technical support of OHCHR and the Human Rights and Gender Section (HRS) of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), the Peace Mission integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles into its work.

In 2018, the UNPAF Human Rights Working Group established a task force to elaborate a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the implementation of the HRDDP. The SOP entered into effect in November and is applicable to both the UN Country Team and UNIOGBIS. The SOP created an HRDDP Task Force

that will act as an advisory body and ensure the effective implementation of the Policy. The HRS serves as the Secretariat of the HRDDP Task Force, which held its inaugural meeting in November. This first meeting was timely due to the various parallel processes that are ongoing in Guinea-Bissau, including the UNPAF mid-term review, the drafting of a new UNPAF in 2019, the drawdown of the Peace Mission and Guinea-Bissau's aspirations of becoming a troop-contributing country. The Government has requested support from the United Nations in this regard.

Accountability (A)

A1 – Human rights training and education is institutionalized in the justice, health, education, and defence and security sectors.

The HRS provided technical support for the institutionalization of human rights in key sectors.

The HRS and the Ministry of Education collaborated to prepare a manual for primary education students on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A second manual was developed for the use of professors and will be released in 2019. No progress has been achieved, however, in relation to the institutionalization of human rights training in the health, justice and defence sectors.

Participation (P)

P5 – A protection mechanism for human rights defenders is in place.

With a view to supporting the establishment of protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards, the HRS provided technical advice and financial support to the Human Rights Defenders Network. This collaboration led to the completion of a countrywide mapping of human rights defenders.

The final stage of the mapping took place from June to September and involved field missions to Farim, Mansaba, Bissorã and Bigéne where 116 human rights defenders, including 58 women, were identified. The full mapping exercise, which began in 2017, led to the identification of 791 human rights defenders, including 328 women. The Human Rights Defenders Network initiated a process of decentralization through the establishment of regional structures as an important step towards the creation of early warning mechanisms in a number of regions.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND3 – Laws are passed that ensure women's equality; they include a quota system for women's political participation and representation, and prohibit early and forced marriage.

The HRS advocated for the compliance of legislation and policies with international human rights norms and standards, particularly in relation to women's rights.

In 2018, Bissau Guinean women mobilized for the adoption of the Parity Law for the participation of women in politics and decision-making spheres, which was formally adopted on 2 August and promulgated by the President in December. The entry into force of the Law is expected to introduce changes to the political sphere. For example, one of its main objectives is the promotion of gender equality through enhanced equal opportunities for men and women, including by establishing a minimum representation of 36 per cent of each gender in lists for elected positions. The HRS will continue working towards strengthening the capacities of women to increase their political participation.

In addition, the HRS advocated with and trained national authorities and other stakeholders to promote their increased engagement with the human rights mechanisms under the Mechanisms pillar.

KENYA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
50.95 million	592,000 km ²	0.590 (143/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2014
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2008	
Field office(s)		Nairobi	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		5	

XB requirements 2018 **US\$963,400**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation (P)

P1 – The Kenyan authorities put measures in place to protect civic space, including the Public Benefits and Organizations Act. The measures, and policies on public participation, comply with international human rights standards.



With OHCHR technical support, the compliance of the draft national policy on public participation with international human rights standards has significantly improved.

The draft policy, once approved, will provide a framework for public participation in policy development and implementation. The draft has been finalized and handed over to the Attorney General for its presentation to the Cabinet. It is consistent with the Guidelines on Public Participation adopted by the Human Rights Council. The

Office facilitated two forums that enabled the Department of Justice to consult with different stakeholders from the government, civil society, the private sector and women's organizations, all of which provided inputs into the draft.

Development (D)

D1 – Two landmark litigation cases are successfully completed, and victims receive remedies.

OHCHR advocated for the functioning of accountability and protection mechanisms in line with international human rights standards.

In May, following advocacy efforts undertaken by OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, three environmental human rights activists, who had testified in a

trial seeking compensation and remedial action for lead poisoning of a slum in Mombasa, were placed under Kenya's witness protection programme. The Office also paid a portion of the legal fees and supported the attendance of critical witnesses for the case.

D2 – The courts and State non-judicial mechanisms hold businesses and other economic actors accountable, in accordance with human rights standards and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Through consistent advocacy, OHCHR contributed to the improved compliance of legislation and policy with international human rights norms and standards.

The National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, which has yet to be approved, will ensure the realization of the standards set out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. As a member of the Steering Group set up by the Government of Kenya to develop the plan, OHCHR provided advice on its contents and participated in consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, including women and indigenous peoples.

D8 – National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs.

In August, a pilot population census included a set of indicators on albinism and self-identification of indigenous persons for the first time. OHCHR provided technical advice to the National Bureau of Statistics and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR) on data collection. It also compiled and shared a list of treaty body

recommendations that require the Government of Kenya to collect data on persons with albinism and indigenous persons. As a member of the Steering Group set up by the Government of Kenya to develop the plan, OHCHR provided advice on its contents and participated in consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, including women and indigenous peoples.

Accountability (A)

A2 – Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.



Following technical support that was provided to the NCHR, the Commission began documenting the instances of sexual violence that took place during and after the 2017 elections. The outcome report, launched in November, details the documented cases and makes recommendations to different stakeholders, including the President, the State Department for Gender Affairs, the national police and civil society. The findings of the report have also led to the development of a study that will be undertaken by OHCHR and Physicians for Human Rights on gaps in the responses of the police, medical practitioners and the judiciary to the sexual violence that occurred during the elections.

Moreover, OHCHR continued to support the Government in the development of a reparation policy for victims of gross human rights violations under the Peace and Security pillar.

LIBERIA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
4.85 million	111,000 km ²	0.435 (rank: 180/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2017
Type of engagement	Country Office		
Year established	2018		
Field office(s)	Monrovia		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2013-2018		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	3		

Total income	US\$2,882,875	
XB requirements 2018	US\$2,105,800	
Total XB expenditure	US\$1,130,178	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC¹
56%	38%	6%
\$629,467	\$426,939	\$73,772

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{123*} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A2 – The Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) takes forward the national Palava Hut talks on memorialization and reparations.

Through advisory services and advocacy, OHCHR took steps to contribute to the functioning of transitional justice mechanisms in conformity with international human rights norms and standards.

On 30 August, the INCHR, with technical support from OHCHR, held a one-day technical working session to solicit updates from all government ministries, agencies and corporations related to the status of the implementation of all recommendations issued by the Truth and Reconciliation

Commission. The entities presented individual progress reports that revealed most of the recommendations had been implemented.

In addition, on 9 November, the Office supported a one-day national conference in order for civil society organizations to discuss opportunities for and challenges to the realization of truth and justice in Liberia. During the event, OHCHR called upon the Government of Liberia and its population to ensure that accountability processes are nationally owned and compliant with international standards.

A2 – The Ministry of Justice’s Human Rights Division and other relevant institutions cooperate with County Attorneys, Judges and Public Defenders to prosecute high profile cases involving sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and harmful traditional practices (HTP).

OHCHR sought to contribute to the functioning of national protection mechanisms in line with international human rights standards by building the capacity of relevant stakeholders.

In July, OHCHR collaborated with the INCHR and the Human Rights Advocacy Platform (a civil society organization) to conduct a workshop on human rights protection, with a specific focus on sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices. The workshop was attended by 40 participants and included representatives from the Liberia Immigration Service, the national police, the armed forces, civil society organizations and the INCHR. Participants increased their knowledge and awareness of human rights protection mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels. They also reviewed the roles and responsibilities of different actors in the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices.

MADAGASCAR

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
26.26 million	587,000 km ²	0.519 (rank: 158/188 in 2016)	Status C, 2006
Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser		
Year established	2011		
Field office(s)	Antananarivo		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	4		

XB requirements 2018	US\$1,206,500
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Key OMP pillars in 2018



¹²³ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – The Independent National Human Rights Commission is fully operational by 2020.



The Office contributed to enhanced conformity of the Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC) with the Paris Principles by advocating for sufficient resources and autonomy as well as building the capacity of the Commission to process complaints.

The Office assisted in setting up a solid structural and organizational foundation of the INHRC. It undertook advocacy with State authorities to bring it in line with the Paris Principles, including by ensuring access to sufficient resources and staff, its own premises and autonomy from State entities. To this end, the INHRC rented office space and hired basic staff making its work more efficient. In addition, the INHRC’s budget has been integrated into the Finance Law, which has only been operational since February.

OHCHR organized capacity-building sessions on techniques and procedures related to the handling of complaints. As a result, the INHRC established a database on received complaints. OHCHR also produced a manual on how to handle complaints, taking into account gender considerations, which is being systematically used throughout the INHRC.

During the reporting period, the INHRC visited 21 detention facilities and, with financial and technical support from OHCHR, conducted eight investigative missions regarding allegations of human rights violations. The INHRC also participated in the establishment of the Southern African Development Community Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and Ombudsman.

In October, the Parliament adopted revised legislation designating the INHRC as the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), in line with OPCAT, which was ratified by Madagascar in December 2016. Its request for accreditation was submitted to GANHRI in February 2018 and it will be examined in 2019.

A1 – Law enforcement officials comply more fully with international human rights norms and standards when they fulfil their functions. An effective accountability mechanism has been established.



Defence and security forces enhanced their compliance with international human rights norms and standards through technical and capacity-building support by the Office.

OHCHR cooperated with UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and the International Committee of the Red Cross to develop a human rights manual for defence and security forces. On 10 December, Human Rights Day, the manual was officially presented to the Ministers of National Defence and Public Security and to the Secretary of State in charge of the national gendarmerie.

A pool of human rights trainers was set up within the defence and security forces, composed of 24 officers, 3 women and 21 men. OHCHR organized three human rights capacity-building workshops and training of trainers sessions for these trainers. In addition, the Office provided technical assistance in conducting human rights training for operational agents in 11 regions. In total, 310 agents, 8 women and 302 men, increased their human rights expertise.

OHCHR provided financial and technical support to the Government in conducting comprehensive assessments of their internal control mechanisms, the promotion system for defence and security forces, codes of conduct and all related mechanisms. Gender equality and gender-based violence were among the highlighted priorities. The outcomes of the assessments will be used to make adjustments to ensure better efficiency and greater human rights compliance in defence and security actions.

OHCHR organized a human rights capacity-building workshop for 15 lawyers, 6 women and 9 men, to enhance their expertise in relation to the use of regional and international human rights instruments and jurisprudence in human rights cases, particularly with regard to economic, social and cultural rights. The workshop resulted in the creation of a dedicated pool of human rights lawyers from the six provinces of the country.

Participation (P)

P2 – National and international mechanisms are established that protect civil society and human rights defenders. They are sustainable and supported by the UN.



The Office contributed to the protection of civil society organizations and human rights defenders by building their capacity on international human rights standards.

OHCHR cooperated with the Ministry of National Education to hold five capacity-building workshops on human rights, peace and citizenship in areas that are most vulnerable to conflicts. The workshops benefited 106 communities, which subsequently implemented two education campaigns in eight areas of Antananarivo, reaching 7,735 people. A total of 10,000 booklets and leaflets were distributed in the Malagasy language. These materials focused on human rights, the pacific resolution of conflicts, gender-based violence and human rights protection mechanisms. OHCHR also conducted human rights capacity-building training for a pool of specialized, young human rights trainers from different regions of the country.

During two workshops organized by OHCHR, the drafting process was launched for the law on the protection of the rights of human rights defenders.

The workshops included the participation of civil society organizations, human rights defenders and representatives from the Ministry of Justice. The Office will follow up on the process to ensure the rapid adoption of the draft law in 2019.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS4 – Madagascar's post-crisis reconstruction includes a genuine reconciliation process that complies with international transitional justice principles.

Through capacity-building activities, OHCHR sought to contribute to the functioning of transitional justice mechanisms in line with international human rights norms and standards.

In April, OHCHR supported a three-day team building and capacity-building workshop for the Malagasy Reconciliation Council (CFM) to build the capacity of its 33 members, including eight women, on international human rights norms and standards. Emphasis was placed on transitional justice mechanisms related to reconciliation and ensuring that they are operating in accordance with international standards and good practices in the area of human rights. The 33 members developed and adopted an action plan on cooperation with the UN, primarily OHCHR, with a view to ensuring a genuine, sustainable and victim-based national reconciliation process in Madagascar. A similar workshop was held for CFM staff in December.

The Office trained 220 human rights monitors on human rights monitoring in the elections process across Madagascar's 22 regions. The monitors, drawn from the INHRC, the CFM, the Association of Journalists, the Bar Association and human rights NGOs, contributed data to a centralized alert and data collection centre that was set up and jointly coordinated

by OHCHR and the INHRC. The collection centre was tasked with compiling, alerting and providing timely responses to allegations of human rights violations. Subsequent reports were used by UNCT in drafting general reports on elections process.

Development (D)

D3 – National legislation and development policies comply more fully with international human rights norms and principles, notably in regard to land and housing.



By providing technical guidance, OHCHR aimed at facilitating the development of policies and legislation in compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

In April and May, OHCHR cooperated with the INHRC and an NGO named Centre de Recherches et d'Appui pour les Alternatives de Développement-Océan Indien to organize two workshops aimed at finalizing the Tripartite Charter on sustainable development and the respect of human rights in the framework of private investments in Madagascar. The Charter was developed with representatives of civil society, the Government and mining companies to promote principles of participation, transparency and accountability in law and policymaking and ensure that the Government's general policy and sector-based policies incorporate a human rights-based approach. The Charter has been validated by Government authorities and civil society stakeholders, and is awaiting validation from the private sector.

MALI: UNITED NATIONS MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILIZATION MISSION IN MALI (MINUSMA)

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
19.11 million	240,000 km ²	0.427 (rank: 181/188 in 2016)	Status B, 2012
Type of engagement		Peace Mission	
Year established		2013	
Field office(s)		Bamako, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka, Mopti, Timbuktu	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2015-2019	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		75	

XB requirements 2018 **US\$265,400**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security (PS)

PS1 – Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are monitored, documented and reported. Particular attention is given to abuses by armed groups and violations by State actors, especially in the Central and Northern regions of Mali. Perpetrators and those responsible are identified.

The Human Rights and Protection Division (HRPD) of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) monitored cases of human rights violations, raised them with relevant actors and advocated for these to be positively addressed.

During the reporting period, the HRPD documented 696 cases of human rights violations and abuses affecting at least 1,639 victims, including summary executions or arbitrary killings, abductions or

enforced disappearances, torture and ill treatment, illegal detentions, recruitment and the use of child soldiers as well as human rights violations or abuses committed during counter-terrorism operations by Malian and/or international forces. While the HRPD offered its assistance to the Ministry of Justice to address the 254 cases that had been reported in 2017, it has yet to receive any feedback from the Ministry.

PS4 – The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission fulfils its mandate and issues its final report. The Malian authorities implement its key recommendations, prioritizing victims' rights, in accordance with Mali's international obligations.

With the technical support provided by the HRPD, transitional justice mechanisms in Mali increasingly operate in line with international human rights norms and standards.

Although the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) has not yet published its report, it has opened a sub-office in Kidal. Mobile teams were deployed to Koulikoro, Banamba, Nara, Markala, Niono, Bourem, Ansongo, Goundam, Niafunké and Agoni to collect testimonies from victims living in remote areas. As of 30 November, the TJRC had received 10,247 depositions. The HRPD provided office equipment for the Kidal sub-office and facilitated a series of training workshops for the TJRC field officers and mobile teams.

The HRPD also supported the TJRC in the development of its investigations strategy, which was adopted in October. Since November, the HRPD has participated in the TJRC committee in charge of preparing the public hearings. The first public hearing is scheduled to take place in March 2019, in Bamako.

The HRPD continued to support victims' associations and helped to build the capacity of 10 members of three local associations in Ménaka. The associations will extend support to victims and accompany them throughout the transitional justice process, including during the upcoming public hearings.

PS5 – UN-led prevention and protection strategies more fully integrate human rights information and standards.

The HRPD contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the work of MINUSMA by conducting training activities to inform members of the UN system about the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP).

Between April and July, the HRPD organized training sessions in Timbuktu, Mopti, Gao and Ménaka regions targeting the UN system and the Malian armed forces. In May and November, the HRPD organized two conferences for the civilian military cooperation system of MINUSMA's military component. It also conducted 29 risk assessments for projects designed to support non-UN forces. Of those assessed, the beneficiaries of eight projects were identified as being high risk for committing violations of international human rights or international humanitarian law. The beneficiaries of 17 projects were identified as posing a medium risk and four were identified as posing a low risk. For projects posing a medium or high risk, the HRPD recommended the implementation of a set of mitigating measures.

The HRPD reporting process was the main source of information for the MINUSMA monitoring and reporting mechanism on conflict-related sexual violence. In 2018, six grave violations affecting children in armed conflict were documented and reported.

Finally, the HRPD supported the Malian Defence and Security Forces as well as the criminal courts to ensure that they were operating in increasing compliance with relevant international standards under the Accountability pillar.

MAURITANIA

Population size¹ 4.54 million **Surface area¹** 1,031,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.520 (rank: 159/188 in 2016) **NHRI (if applicable)³** Status A, 2011

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2010
Field office(s)	Nouakchott
UN partnership framework	Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2018-2022
Staff as of 31 December 2018	8

Total income	US\$1,334,835		
XB requirements 2018	US\$1,418,900		
Total XB expenditure	US\$1,125,145		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC⁴	
49%	40%	11%	
\$554,594	\$444,671	\$125,879	

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – Prison conditions increasingly comply with international standards due to monitoring and coordination of assistance efforts.

Through monitoring, technical support and advocacy activities, OHCHR contributed to the improvement of detention facilities in their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

After undertaking a series of regular visits to places of detention, the Office provided practical recommendations to relevant authorities, which led to some positive results. For instance, at the Bir Moghreïn Prison, the Registrar compiled a list of detainees who were or were on the verge of being held in prolonged pretrial detention.

A number of these cases were forwarded to the Prosecutor General for action. In addition, a doctor was contracted to provide healthcare services to detainees. Furthermore, a 17-year-old boy who was convicted of murder and was sentenced to death had his sentence upheld on appeal (in violation of the CRC). The case was flagged by the Office and relayed to the Direction de la Protection Judiciaire de l'Enfant. Finally, a public report on places of detention is being drafted and is expected to be released in 2019.

Participation (P)

P1 – The Government will provide for processes for meaningful participation of civil society in the development and implementation of human rights-related National Action Plans and legislation.



Rights-holders increasingly participated in selected public processes, due in part to OHCHR's advocacy and capacity-building activities.

The Commission for Human Rights and Humanitarian Action drafted a National Action Plan for the implementation of the 139 UPR recommendations accepted by Mauritania at the occasion of its second UPR cycle in 2015. The draft Action Plan integrates some human rights indicators and makes references to the SDGs. In accordance with OHCHR's advocacy efforts, it is expected that the Government will validate the Action Plan in 2019, following consultations with civil society.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – The host population affected by the presence of Malian refugees and victims of other humanitarian emergencies are increasingly involved in the development and implementation of response strategies.



OHCHR supported the increased participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected processes in order to prevent conflicts between host populations and refugees. This was primarily done by facilitating dialogue between these groups and helping them to raise their issues with relevant authorities.

Based on a three-year systematic mapping of vulnerabilities and their underlying causes in the villages in the district of Bassikounou, more than 65 villages were identified as being at high risk for conflict between the local population and refugees. In accordance with a 2016 partnership established between IOM and OHCHR, the Office helped to establish 49 village committees that are operating on a participatory approach that include vulnerable groups and women. In 2018, the Office trained 14 village committees in conflict prevention approaches and reinforced the capacity and knowledge of the other 35 committees. Moreover, the communication between local and regional authorities and international aid agencies on the one hand, and the village committees on the other, was facilitated through coordination frameworks that were built with OHCHR support over the past three years. In 2018, the Office enhanced this coordination and several conflicting situations were resolved peacefully, most of which were concluded without the intervention of security forces.

NIGER

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
22.31 million	267,000 km ²	0.354 (rank: 188/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2017
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2008	
Field office(s)		Niamey	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		2	

XB requirements 2018 **US\$164,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A2 – The action plan of the National Human Rights Commission is updated and fully implemented.



OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in increased conformity with the Paris Principles, by providing technical advice for the development of its action plan.

The NHRC approved its Strategic Action Plan 2019-2023 and both OHCHR and UNDP assisted in the identification of priorities and the development of the logical framework. A workshop to validate the draft Strategic Plan took place on 4 August, which benefited from the participation of various stakeholders working for the promotion and protection of human rights in Niger.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND6 – The Government and other relevant actors adopt a human rights-based response to combat migrant smuggling and human rights violations associated with irregular migration; particular attention is given to protecting women's and children's rights.



OHCHR contributed to the protection of groups in vulnerable situations from human rights violations by supporting the establishment of appropriate systems and procedures.

In December, Niger adopted a law for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons (IDPs), in line with the Kampala Convention. The Convention was adopted by the African Union in 2009 and ratified by Niger in 2012. The law aims to strengthen national measures to prevent, mitigate and eliminate the conditions that could lead to internal displacement and

calls for the protection and assistance of IDPs. During her March mission to Niger, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs encouraged the adoption of a national law for the assistance and protection of IDPs.

Furthermore, OHCHR analysed the conformity of national legislation in Niger in relation to the rights of migrants with international human rights standards. In particular, the Office reviewed Law 2015-36 against the standards established in ICRMW, which was ratified by Niger in 2009. The review demonstrated that the Law does not provide for concrete measures to enable migrants to fully enjoy their rights and freedoms on an equal basis with nationals of the country. During an eight-day mission to Niger in October 2018 the Special Rapporteur on the rights of migrants urged the Government of Niger to reform the law on illicit smuggling of migrants to clarify its purpose and provisions, ensure that it does not criminalize or victimize migrant persons and is fully in line with international human rights norms and standards.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – Niger submits reports promptly to the UPR and to the treaty bodies, engages with and responds to special procedures, and implements their recommendations.

OHCHR provided technical support to Niger to encourage the timely submission of its reports.

In 2018, Niger continued its efforts to submit outstanding reports to treaty bodies. As a result, the Government finalized and submitted its initial report under the ICESCR and its third and fourth periodic reports under the CRC. OHCHR trained the members of the interdepartmental committee in charge of drafting the reports on the reporting guidelines and facilitated validation workshops for their finalization.

NIGERIA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
195.88 million	924,000 km ²	0.532 (rank: 156/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2016
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2014	
Field office(s)		Abuja, Lafia, Maiduguri and Makurdi	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2018-2022	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		1	

XB requirements 2018 **US\$ 868,500**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security (PS)

PS2 – Terrorism suspects are speedily brought before a judge after arrest; terrorism trials are held with significantly less delay.

OHCHR supported the Nigerian judiciary in its efforts to increase the compliance of its procedures and decisions with international human rights norms and standards.

Trials in relation to the Boko Haram insurgency have been completed in the Wawa Cantonment. Arrangements are underway to begin the mass trial of Boko Haram detainees in Maiduguri. OHCHR met with officials of the Federal Ministry of Justice to advocate for the prompt initiation of the trials and for the secure access of national and international NGOs in order to monitor the proceedings.

PS3 – Human rights are integrated into humanitarian operations; human rights monitoring and reporting are strengthened; particular attention is given to those who are most vulnerable, including women and children and persons with disabilities.



OHCHR advocated for the establishment of systems and procedures to help protect groups in vulnerable situations from human rights violations.

The Humanitarian Country Team understood that a human rights perspective is a necessary component of any humanitarian deployment in the country. Consequently, human rights officers were deployed to all humanitarian interventions in Nigeria, in particular in the north-east and the Middle Belt. Furthermore, OHCHR regularly provided information to the United Nations

Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting in Nigeria, which focuses on children affected by armed conflict. In addition, OHCHR participated in a number of training initiatives on different human rights topics. In Adamawa State, the Human Rights Adviser collaborated with the Child Protection Sub-Working Group to facilitate a workshop on mainstreaming human rights into humanitarian and security responses in the State. OHCHR also collaborated with UNFPA, UNHCR and the Federal Ministry of Justice to strengthen the national referral system.

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – Civil society organizations double their use of the Human Rights Council’s complaints procedure. The UN Country Team and civil society organizations make twice as many submissions to human rights entities.



OHCHR sought to increase the number of submissions made by the UN Country Team (UNCT) and civil society organizations to the human rights mechanisms. It also worked to establish linkages between non-traditional actors, including by building partnerships and exchanging information.

To this end, OHCHR agreed to partner with the Nigerian Bar Association, the Human Rights Agenda Network (an umbrella organization of human rights NGOs) and groups of NGOs in the north-east in order to disseminate information on human rights developments and relevant publications to support their work.

Furthermore, with OHCHR technical guidance, the UNCT submitted inputs, for the first time, to the UN compilation report in anticipation of Nigeria’s third cycle of the UPR, which took place in November. Engagement of civil society organizations was also promoted through training and the provision of advice for the preparation of their inputs to the UPR.

In addition to the above, OHCHR supported authorities in Nigeria in the review and approval of legislation and policies that give effect to international human rights treaties obligations under the Accountability pillar. Finally, it supported the development of a national action plan on business and human rights under the Development pillar.

RWANDA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
12.50 million	26,000 km ²	0.524 (157/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2018
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2007	
Field office(s)		Kigali	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2018-2023	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		3	

XB requirements 2018 **US\$ 547,500**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Development (D)

D7 – All components of the UNDAP comply with and take account of human rights principles and adopt a human rights-based approach. Human rights principles guide the State when it implements the SDGs and other development initiatives.

OHCHR contributed to the integration of a human rights-based approach into UN programmes by facilitating capacity-building activities and disseminating handbooks on this approach to UN partners.

In 2018, the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) 2018-2023 was signed between the UN and the Government of Rwanda. OHCHR provided human rights inputs into the new UNDAP to ensure the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and, in particular, that the needs of discriminated groups would be addressed so that no one is left behind.

Accountability (A)

A1 – The National Human Rights Commission is strengthened and houses the National Protection Mechanism under the Optional Protocol to CAT.

Through constant advocacy, OHCHR promoted the establishment and functioning of national institutions in compliance with international human rights standards.

The Government of Rwanda continued its commitment to implementing the recommendations of the UPR and promulgated a law, in 2018, which states that the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) would also integrate the mandate of the National Preventive Mechanism. This decision followed a series of consultations that the Government held with various stakeholders and advocacy efforts that were undertaken by the UN, the NHRC, the Association for the Prevention of Torture and civil society organizations.

OHCHR also worked towards supporting the NHRC in the development of a draft law on business and human rights under the Development pillar.

SOMALIA: UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR SOMALIA (UN SOM)

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
15.18 million	638,000 km ²	-	-
Type of engagement	Peace Mission		
Year established	2008		
Field office(s)	Hirshabelle, Jubaland, Mogadishu, Puntland, Somaliland and South West State		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework 2017-2020		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	26		

XB requirements 2018 **US\$ 222,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



¹²³ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security (PS)

PS6 – Six risk assessments are conducted and at least 40 per cent of mitigation measures are implemented.

The Human Rights and Protection Group (HRPG) of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UN SOM) contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards, principles and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the work of the Peace Mission. This result primarily came about after the HRPG provided technical support on the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) and facilitated training on human rights concepts and methodologies.

The HRPG assisted the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Secretariat of the Comprehensive Approach to Security at UNSOM and

the Peace Mission's Defence Section in their implementation of the HRDDP in the framework of the support provided by UNOPS to the integration of 3,000 Puntland Defence Forces into the Somali National Army. In that context, more than 75 per cent of the mitigation measures proposed for the Puntland Defence Forces were implemented. With a view to enhancing the Somali National Army's capacity in that regard, the HRPG organized a training of trainers for 20 mid-rank officers.

A risk assessment was initiated in relation to the UN's support provided to the National Intelligence and Security Agency in the context of the implementation of the Defectors Rehabilitation Programme and other activities. Approximately 40 per cent of the mitigation measures proposed in 2017 are being implemented.

Participation (P)

P5 – Four thematic civil society networks are established or strengthened. Five civil society networks are able to monitor, report on and advocate for human rights effectively.

The HRPG encouraged the increased use of national protection systems by civil society actors through training sessions that were facilitated to enhance their capacity to advocate for their rights.

The HRPG trained civil society actors, including human rights defenders, journalists, youth and persons with disabilities, to strengthen their capacities in the implementation of human rights activities, particularly in monitoring and reporting, advocacy and engagement with national authorities. Some of the topics covered in these trainings included human rights, international humanitarian law, protection of human rights defenders and conflict-related sexual violence.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – Support is provided for one annual visit by the Independent Expert on Somalia. Somalia submits one UPR report and at least one periodic report to human rights mechanisms.

The HRPG supported the increased engagement of the Federal Government of Somalia with the human rights mechanisms.

The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia raised a number of issues during his mission in April, during which he met with representatives of humanitarian and civil society organizations. He also issued a set of recommendations that were included in his report to the Human Rights Council, which was presented in September. Furthermore, in 2018, the Federal Government extended an

invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism.

In October, the Federal Government acceded to the CRPD and it went on to sign into law the National Disability Agency Bill in December 2018. The ratification process was initiated.

Finally, the HRPG worked towards supporting the establishment of an effective national independent human rights commission under the Accountability pillar.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe
Year established	1998
Field office(s)	Pretoria
Staff as of 31 December 2018	8

Total income **US\$598,654**

XB requirements 2018 **US\$ 986,000**

Total XB expenditure **US\$572,758**

Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ¹
63%	25%	12%
\$363,320	\$143,565	\$65,873

Total RB expenditure **US\$156,815**

Personnel
100%
\$156,815

Key OMP pillars in 2018



¹ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – At least three countries adopt legal and policy measures, aligned with human rights, that prevent discrimination against women, migrants, persons with albinism, and persons with disabilities.



The Office contributed to the increased compliance of legislation and policies with international human rights standards through advocacy and technical cooperation work.

In June, the Kingdom of **Eswatini** adopted the Persons with Disabilities Bill, thereby domesticating the CRPD. In order to bring this about, OHCHR organized a two-day workshop that was designed to strengthen the capacity of the Government to prepare its State Party report under the Convention and to better protect the rights of persons with disabilities, including by using the concluding observations issued by the CRPD Committee as guidance.

In June, the Government of **Malawi** launched a new action plan on albinism with the support of UN agencies and OHCHR. The Office also supported efforts of the UN Country Team (UNCT) that led to the first official registration of five LGBTI civil society organizations.

Development (D)

D7 – All UNDAF roll-out countries adopt a human rights-based approach to programming; all link the SDGs to human rights standards.

With OHCHR support, UN common country programmes increasingly integrated human rights standards and recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR provided inputs into the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks of **Lesotho, Mauritius and Namibia** aimed at incorporating human rights recommendations into these documents. The Office further collaborated with UNCTs in **Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and Zambia** to implement programmes that were developed to strengthen national capacities to report to the treaty bodies and the UPR and to implement the recommendations issued by these mechanisms.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS5 – In at least four countries, UN Country Teams integrate human rights into their early warning, prevention, preparedness and response plans.



Efforts were undertaken by the Office to increasingly incorporate rights-based approaches and analyses into specific programmes of UN entities in the region.

Since 2017, the Regional Office has supported regional UNCTs to operationalize the Human Rights Up Front framework, for example by establishing an information management system for early warning and prevention and through the provision of regular human rights and early warning analyses, including in the context of

elections. To achieve this result, a robust information management system was developed that aggregated data from different sources and provided the Office with the capacity to analyse trends over time. The system is currently being implemented in **Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe**, where it will help inform decision-making and joint programming and advocacy initiatives undertaken by the UN.

Participation (P)

P6 – Civil society organizations are able to participate in public affairs and advocate for democratic space.



The Office sought to strengthen its partnership with civil society actors in the region to promote their increased participation in public processes.

New relationships were established with key regional organizations as well as with organizations in **Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe**. The Office was also able to support organizations in **South Africa** in the establishment of a Southern Africa Human Rights Defenders Network, where the Regional Office acts as an observer. OHCHR further supported the Network in the organization of a three-day regional summit for human rights defenders, which was attended by over 100 participants from non-governmental and community-based organizations, media outlets, the legal profession and key population groups in **Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe**.

SOUTH SUDAN: UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN (UNMISS)

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
12.92 million	659,000 km ²	0.388 (186/188 in 2016)	
Type of engagement		Peace Mission	
Year established		2011	
Field office(s)		Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Kuajok, Malakai, Pibor, Rumbek, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Yei	
UN partnership framework		Interim Cooperation Framework 2016-2018	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		44	

XB requirements 2018 **US\$ 122,600**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation (P)

P5 – By 2021, the South Sudanese Human Rights Commission is accredited and complies with the Paris Principles.



The Human Rights Division (HRD) of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) contributed to the efforts undertaken by national authorities to establish a national human rights institution in conformity with international standards.

During the sixty-third Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, which was held in the Gambia, in October, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission was accredited by the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions under the African Charter on Human and Peoples'

Rights. The HRD is working closely with the Commission to achieve its accreditation with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS4 – The Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) identifies human rights violations and takes administrative and legal action to hold perpetrators accountable. It establishes transitional justice institutions that comply with international human rights norms, standards and good practice.



The HRD sought to contribute to the establishment of oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms that

conform to international human rights standards, including by facilitating capacity-building activities.

In collaboration with UNDP, the HRD organized three training activities for the Technical Committee in charge of the establishment of the Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing. The training activities covered various topics such as transitional justice and consultation methodologies. In turn, these activities led to consultations that were organized by the Technical Committee, from 14 May until 1 July, with various stakeholders, including governors, ministers, security forces, members of the judiciary, traditional leaders and representatives of women's groups, civil society organizations, youth groups, faith-based associations, business communities, political parties and persons with disabilities. Their collected views will form the basis for draft legislation related to the Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing.

PS5 – Human rights data contribute to early warning mechanisms, responses to them, and decision-making strategies and operations, to prevent, mitigate and respond to emerging crises in South Sudan.



Through its early warning and early response procedures, as well as monitoring and reporting, the HRD has taken steps to contribute to the increasing compliance of policies with international human rights norms.

The HRD developed a system of early warning indicators to identify the developments that have had an impact on the human rights situation, especially in relation to conflict-related violations against civilians. Based on an analysis of trends and early warning indicators,

the HRD highlighted situations that required the attention and response of UNMISS, particularly with regard to prevention, protection and mitigation. An analysis of the early warning indicators and monthly reports on field incidents enabled the HRD to develop hotspot maps every month which highlighted the priority areas and where it should conduct more focused human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting activities.

Finally, the HRD supported national stakeholders in the implementation of UPR recommendations under the Mechanisms pillar. It also focused on the development and implementation of laws, policies and practices to strengthen the prevention and accountability for conflict-related sexual violence under the Accountability pillar.

SUDAN: AFRICAN UNION-UNITED NATIONS HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR (UNAMID)

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
41.51 million		0.502 (165/188 in 2016)	
Type of engagement	Peace Mission		
Year established	2008		
Field office(s)	Addis Abeba, El Daein, El Fasher, El Geneina, Khartoum, Nyala, Port Sudan and Zalingei		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2021		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	37		

XB requirements 2018 **US\$ 234,500**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security (PS)

PS1 – Frameworks, policies, mechanisms and initiatives are in place to prevent and respond to human rights violations that States and non-State actors commit in the context of conflict, violence and insecurity.

Through its monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation on the ground, the Human Rights Section (HRS) of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) continued to advocate for the establishment and functioning of oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.

During 2018, HRS documented 460 cases of human rights violations and abuses, including killings, physical assaults, abductions, arbitrary arrests and detentions. A total of 1,838 victims were reported,

including 156 minors and 166 women. Although HRS advocated with authorities for the timely and thorough investigation of these violations and abuses, the authorities made limited efforts to address them. HRS also advocated with State authorities regarding the necessity of providing security and access to justice for all individuals in vulnerable situations, especially displaced communities, returnees, women and children.

Accountability (A)

A1 – National and local police and prisons significantly improve their compliance with international human rights standards with respect to arrest, investigation and detention.

HRS sought to contribute to improving the compliance of selected State institutions with international human rights norms and standards by facilitating capacity-building activities.

As a result of training sessions that were facilitated by HRS, in cooperation with the North Darfur Bar Association, members of the police and the Sudan armed forces, as well as corrections officers, enhanced their knowledge about human rights standards, international humanitarian law and the protection of civilians.

In addition, HRS worked towards ensuring that the transitional justice mechanisms established under the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur complied with international human rights standards in discharging their mandates under the Accountability pillar.

UGANDA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
44.27 million	242,000 km ²	0.516 (rank: 162/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2018
Type of engagement	Country Office		
Year established	2005		
Field office(s)	Gulu, Kampala and Moroto		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	27		

Total income **US\$3,083,564**

XB requirements 2018 **US\$ 5,716,200**

Total XB expenditure **US\$3,014,165**

Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ¹
62%	27%	11%
\$1,850,060	\$818,066	\$346,040

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3*} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation (P)

P2 – The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) continues to implement its mandate in compliance with the Paris Principles.



OHCHR continued supporting the Uganda Human Rights Commission to strengthen its capacity to work in conformity with the Paris Principles, including by collaborating in joint monitoring missions.

During July and August, OHCHR supported the deployment of 101 UHRC staff members to conduct 41 field missions in seven municipalities so as to monitor elections of local council courts and Members of Parliament.

These missions were crucial for the UHRC to take a public position on the human rights implications of the local elections.

In addition, OHCHR and the UHRC conducted a total of 23 joint monitoring missions in Karamoja and northern Uganda in order to monitor the human rights consequences of the forceful disarmament operations led by the Uganda Peoples' Defence Force, as well as the conditions of detention and human rights violations and abuses in the context of land conflicts.

P4 – Civil society monitors more systematically and is in a position to raise human rights concerns. Women human rights defenders are able to raise concerns affecting them, and enhance their ability to seek redress for threats and attacks against them.



The Office contributed to the increasingly meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in public processes. This was primarily achieved by training civil society representatives on human rights issues relevant to their work and supporting their monitoring and advocacy efforts.

In 2018, the first national Network of Women Human Rights Defenders was established and formally launched. This result followed an OHCHR-organized national conference for women human rights defenders in 2017. At the conference, participants agreed to create a national network to strengthen their advocacy efforts with relevant local and national authorities. The Office also trained civil society organizations on how to undertake human rights advocacy with international and regional human rights mechanisms and with national and local authorities and how to integrate human rights monitoring interventions into their planning processes.

In September, OHCHR began rolling out the updated version of the human rights case database to civil society organizations. The recipient organizations have acknowledged the critical role of the database in their documentation and reporting of human rights violations.

Accountability (A)

A2 – National justice and human rights mechanisms, including the Uganda Human Rights Commission and the judiciary, provide redress and accountability to victims in more cases.

OHCHR contributed to strengthening national accountability and protection mechanisms to ensure that they are functioning in increased compliance with international human rights standards. These efforts included providing technical support for the review of guidance books that are used by the judiciary and advocating for the implementation of relevant legislation.

In 2017, the Judicial Training Institute began working on a guidance book on economic, social and cultural rights for judicial and court officials aimed at strengthening the judicial enforcement of these rights in Uganda. In 2018, OHCHR supported the Institute in finalizing the book, which will be launched in 2019. Moreover, the Judicial Service Commission reviewed the Citizen's Handbook on Law and Administration of Justice in Uganda. OHCHR facilitated consultations in four regions of the country to get inputs on the handbook from different stakeholders. Once it is finalized, the Office will support its printing and dissemination.

Finally, OHCHR continued to advocate for the effective implementation of the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Act, approved in 2012. Despite the high number of complaints of torture and ill-treatment, no criminal prosecutions have yet taken place under the Act.

Development (D)

D8 – The State's statistical frameworks, including the national standards indicator framework (NSI) and the results and resources framework (RRF), increasingly comply with international human rights norms, standards and principles with respect to data for national development.

In its effort to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Office sought to improve the compliance of selected State programmes with international human rights standards, including by facilitating technical advice on the human rights-based approach.

A total of 67 participants (38 female, 29 male) from the SDG National Taskforce and Technical Working Groups were trained on human rights indicators and a human rights-based approach to data. These training activities resulted in the development of an analysis of groups left behind in Uganda and a list of human rights indicators that will be incorporated into Uganda's SDG framework. Furthermore, a discussion was held to establish a memorandum of understanding between the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, the UHRC, the National Planning Authority and the Office of the Prime Minister.

In addition to the above, OHCHR has advocated for the compliance of proposed bills with international human rights principles, including the CRPD under the Non-Discrimination pillar. It has also provided technical support for the implementation of a database to follow up on the implementation of human rights recommendations issued in relation to Uganda under the Mechanisms pillar.

WEST AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo
Year established	2007
Field office(s)	Dakar
Staff as of 31 December 2018	12

Total income US\$3,221,885

XB requirements 2018 US\$5,753,900

Total XB expenditure US\$805,689

Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC*
32%	58%	10%
\$254,656	\$464,770	\$86,262

Total RB expenditure US\$1,096,112

Personnel	Non-personnel
92%	8%
\$1,012,201	\$83,911

Key OMP pillars in 2018



* Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – In three countries, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) operate effectively, or have been strengthened, in accordance with the Paris Principles.

The Regional Office contributed to the increased establishment and functioning of national human rights institutions (NHRIs), in line with international standards, by providing technical advice and advocating with authorities for the reform of related legislation.

In **Burkina Faso**, a new law increasing the independence of the National Human

Rights Commission was adopted. OHCHR conducted an induction workshop to enhance the capacities of the new members and staff of the Commission, which, among other outcomes, led to the development of a strategic plan for 2019-2021 and an annual action plan for 2019. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the Government submitted a draft law to the Parliament, for its consideration and adoption, aimed at reforming the NHRI in order to bring it in line with the Paris Principles. In addition, OHCHR provided the NHRI with methodological tools to enhance its reporting capacity. Finally, in **Cabo Verde**, a draft

law reforming the National Commission of Human Rights and Citizenship was submitted to the Council of Ministers for review.

A2 – In three countries, transitional justice mechanisms are in place and functioning in line with international human rights norms and standards.

Transitional justice mechanisms were established and/or strengthened, in compliance with international human rights norms and standards, with the technical support of the Office.

In the **Gambia**, following the December 2017 adoption of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission Act by the National Assembly, the Commission was formally established. The Office is helping to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the Commission, which has already undertaken a number of hearings of victims of human rights violations.

A3 – States in the region ensure that women, persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons have effective access to justice and that perpetrators of violence are duly prosecuted by a competent criminal court.

OHCHR advocated with authorities to ensure that accountability or protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards are in place and/or functioning.

The Office monitored 10 women's prisons in **Senegal** and interviewed more than 90 per cent of the prisoners about their detention conditions and the status of their judicial proceedings. This monitoring was carried out in partnership with the Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty and the Association of Senegalese Women Jurists. Reports were prepared after each visit and meetings were held with the judicial and prison authorities to follow

up on cases requiring urgent attention. As a result of OHCHR's work and in accordance with recommendations it made in various reports, the Ministry of Justice prepared a list of all cases of long preventive detention and provided OHCHR with regular updates; women lawyers were engaged to extend pro bono legal assistance to poor women, pregnant women and women with children; doctors committed to providing regular free medical consultations; and the Ministry of Justice pledged to attend to the needs of children who are in prison with their mothers.

Participation (P)

P1 – Women participate more in representative assemblies. In one country, the number of selected policy areas that comply with international human rights norms and standards has increased.

With support from the Office, policies and practices were established to protect the right to participate and to enhance civic space.

In partnership with the Department of Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice of **Senegal**, OHCHR helped to establish a coalition of human rights groups, known as the Platform for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (PPDH). A series of meetings were organized between PPDH and relevant authorities. The first meeting focused on the preparation

and submission of the periodic report of **Senegal** under CAT. During the meeting, NGOs urged the Director of the Department of Human Rights to, among other measures, take steps to broaden the definition of torture contained in the Criminal Code. In a second meeting, civil society actors reiterated their willingness to work collaboratively with State actors to seek a solution to the alarming situation of child abuse. A third meeting was held to discuss the use of social media as an early warning mechanism in cases of human rights violations. Overall, the meetings contributed to strengthening PPDH, including by enabling greater coordination of their efforts through the sharing of information about various human rights initiatives and activities taking place, offering a space for human rights organizations to discuss current issues with

relevant State institutions and promoting the exchange of information and good practices on the promotion and protection of human rights.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – Three countries submit overdue reports to the treaty bodies.

OHCHR sought to increase the number and timeliness of reports submitted to the treaty bodies and the UPR through capacity-building and advocacy activities.

As a result of direct assistance provided by the Office, the following reports were submitted in 2018: **Cabo Verde** under ICRMW and **Senegal** under ICCPR and ICESCR. Moreover, OHCHR facilitated interaction between the Gambian Ministry of Justice and the Human Rights Committee, which enabled the Government to prepare and submit its replies to the list of issues that was sent by the Committee.

M1 – In four countries, the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (NMRF) is established or strengthened; NMRFs set out a plan for implementing recommendations.

Mechanisms for integrated reporting and/or implementation of treaty bodies, special procedures and UPR recommendations were developed or strengthened following technical guidance provided by the Office.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the members of the NMRF took up their functions in October and the Office strengthened their capacity in relation to treaty body reporting. The Office also trained members of the NMRF in **Burkina Faso** on human rights and the SDGs, and the development of human rights indicators for the adoption of an implementation plan. Following years of advocacy undertaken by OHCHR, **Senegal** revised its decree on the NMRF, which included provisions to extend its functions, allocate a budget and clarify its membership and leadership.

In addition to the above, OHCHR promoted the establishment of mechanisms, legal frameworks and policies to protect the rights of migrants and the rights of children in countries of the subregion under the Non-Discrimination pillar.

STRENGTHENING REPORTING TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS IN WEST AFRICA

“Thanks to the train the trainers session, I am in a better position to identify the needs of the people I train,” Julien says. “With the expertise acquired, I have greatly contributed to Senegal’s efforts to overcome all the delays so far suffered in the submission of State reports to the UN human rights mechanisms. Gaps have now been filled, which I am very proud of,” he adds.

“The train the trainers session has enhanced my expertise and my ability to transfer knowledge to colleagues and to governmental counterparts,” Arlindo acknowledges. The National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship (the Cabo Verde national human rights institution) is undergoing intense reform to become independent from the State. “After the train the trainers session, myself and the Chair of the National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship engaged in intense advocacy for the establishment of a governmental structure in charge of presenting State reports to UN human rights mechanisms.” Until then, given the lack of capacity of the Government to do so,

the National Commission was fulfilling this task, thus impeding its aspiration to become independent from the Government. “In September, with support from UN Human Rights, I conducted a training of the newly established governmental structure, the Interministerial Committee, in charge of reporting to UN human rights mechanisms,” Arlindo adds.

“Another result of the train the trainers session has been my enhanced capacity to strengthen our national structure in charge of reporting to the UN human rights mechanisms. The direct result has been the entry into force of the ministerial decree strengthening the national mechanism on reporting and follow-up in Senegal,” Julien adds.

Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 68/268 in 2014, more than 350 State officials from 135 countries became trained trainers through training of trainer sessions similar to the one attended by Arlindo and Julien.

ZIMBABWE

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
16.91 million	391,000 km ²	0.535 (155/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2016

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2018
Field office(s)	Harare
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020
Staff as of 31 December 2018	1

XB requirements 2018	US\$258,800
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Key OMP pillars in 2018 

^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A2 – NHRIs and other national protection systems are established and increasingly operate according to international standards.

OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC) and the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC), in conformity with international standards. This was done by providing technical support for the development of tools and guidelines that comply with human rights principles.

Various tools and forms that will facilitate the NPRC's investigative work, including the Complaints and Investigations Handling Manual, investigation plans and referral forms, all of which are human rights compliant, were finalized and adopted by the NPRC. Furthermore, as a result of technical support provided by OHCHR, human rights,

including gender considerations, were integrated into the NPRC's five-year strategic plan (2018-2022), which was launched in October.

OHCHR provided technical support to the ZHRC in the development of tools for monitoring human rights during the elections. To this end, the Office conducted a working session with the Commission's Human Rights Team to finalize these tools. The tools were used during the July elections and were instrumental in assisting the ZHRC to monitor the human rights situation and gather information for its outcome report.






In addition to the activities mentioned above, OHCHR worked towards promoting the integration of human rights concepts and principles into the programming and planning of other UN agencies in Zimbabwe under the Development pillar. It also took

steps to support the review and operationalization of the National Plan of Action for the implementation of the recommendations from the UPR under the Mechanisms pillar.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE AMERICAS



TYPE OF PRESENCE

	Headquarters
	Country/Stand-alone Offices/ Human Rights Missions
	Regional Offices/Centres
	Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions
	Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the UNDG

LOCATION

New York
Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico
Central America (Panama City, Panama) South America (Santiago de Chile, Chile)
Haiti (MINUJUSTH)
Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic (closed in mid-2018), Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay

The work of OHCHR in the region covers 35 countries. The Office supported two regional offices (Central America based in Panama City, and South America based in Santiago de Chile); four country offices (Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico); two Human Rights Advisers (HRAs) in UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in the Dominican Republic (until July) and Jamaica; as well as nine Human Rights Advisers/officers in Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay; and one human rights component in a United Nations Peace Mission in Haiti (MINUJUSTH).

During the reporting period, OHCHR supported governments, civil society organizations and other actors to adopt a human rights perspective in order to strengthen accountability systems, improve access to justice and reparations for victims of gross human rights violations, widen civic space and support technical cooperation and institution-building. OHCHR's early warning, monitoring and reporting mandate enabled it to identify and assess human rights protection gaps and shortcomings and make appropriate recommendations.

OHCHR continued to closely monitor and report on the deteriorating human rights situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Since access to the country was not authorized, OHCHR applied its strategy of remote monitoring. In June, OHCHR issued its second report on the human rights situation in Venezuela entitled *Human rights violations in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: A downward spiral with no end in sight*. In September, the Human Rights Council adopted Resolution A/HRC/RES/39/1 requesting the High Commissioner to present oral updates

during its 40th and 42nd sessions (March and September 2019 respectively), and to prepare a comprehensive written report to be followed by an interactive dialogue, during its 41st session in June 2019. Following meetings between the High Commissioner and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a renewed dialogue was established. On 26 November 2018, the Venezuelan Government invited the High Commissioner to conduct an official visit to the country.

Since April, OHCHR's work on Nicaragua has focused on monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation with a view to preventing human rights violations and abuses. At the invitation of the Government, OHCHR deployed a team to Managua, from June to August, to support the mandate of the Verification and Security Commission. At the end of August, OHCHR published a report entitled *Human Rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua: 18 April-18 August 2018*. One day after its publication, the Government withdrew its invitation to OHCHR and requested the team to leave the country. Since September, a team monitored and reported on the human rights situation in Nicaragua from the Regional Office for Central America, including through the publication of monthly bulletins.

The region experienced significant shortcomings in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, resulting in deepened inequalities. Decreasing economic growth and austerity measures exacerbated this situation, causing social protests that were often met with repression. Development projects and the growth of the extractive industries further affected the rights of indigenous peoples and other traditional communities. Moreover, the region continued to face widespread violence and insecurity and reported one of the highest murder rates in the world. Governments adopted security approaches that fell short

of human rights standards. In a number of countries, governments militarized their public security, introduced criminal laws that undermined due process and fair trial guarantees, applied tough anti-terrorist laws, employed private security companies without appropriate oversight and increased the length of pre-trial incarcerations.

A number of countries strengthened their legal and institutional frameworks to protect the rights of women and LGBTI persons. Nevertheless, violence against women, including gender-related killings, remains widespread. In addition, discriminatory sociocultural patterns persist, limiting access to education and work, among other human rights violations and abuses. In several countries, femicide rates are among the highest in the world. Opposition to women's rights and LGBTI rights, as well as efforts to seriously restrict gender equality and sexual and reproductive rights, is growing in the region, with support from religious and conservative groups.

The Americas are experiencing unprecedented flows of migrants and asylum seekers (in particular from Central America, Haiti and Venezuela). Although some States adopted open border policies, the flows are placing a massive strain on already stretched public services. Policies recently adopted by the United States of America to address migration have raised a series of human rights concerns, including regarding possible restrictions on the right to seek asylum.

In response to the migration crisis in the region, OHCHR conducted missions to Guatemala and Honduras to strengthen the capacity of governments and civil society organizations to address the issue of disappeared migrants and document and advocate in relation to cases of human rights violations in transit and at borders. OHCHR's country presences in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and

Mexico monitored the human rights situation of migrants travelling in caravans towards the United States. OHCHR shared information with different stakeholders and provided technical assistance to authorities and national human rights institutions to uphold migrants' human rights. OHCHR also monitored the crisis of Venezuelan and Nicaraguan migrants and refugees and conducted field missions to various countries to interview Venezuelan and Nicaraguan migrants and refugees.

To advance human rights in the region, OHCHR maintained its close contact with regional organizations, especially with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Positive results achieved during the reporting period include an increasing number of joint press releases issued by the field presences and the IACHR; stronger collaboration in monitoring the situation of human rights defenders on the ground; joint capacity-building initiatives for human rights defenders and additional follow-up on the implementation of precautionary measures granted to human rights defenders at risk. The Commission participated in the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Human Rights Council and OHCHR participated in the 170th session of the IACHR. Furthermore, a joint expert consultation on the protection of human rights defenders and the annual meeting of focal points of OHCHR and the IACHR were co-organized within the framework of the Joint Action Mechanism to contribute to the Protection of Human Rights Defenders in the Americas.

OHCHR actively participated in Regional OHCHR Monthly Reviews under the Human Rights up Front Initiative, identified potential risks of human rights deterioration and recommended appropriate UN integrated responses in the Americas.

BARBADOS

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser for English-speaking Caribbean
Countries of engagement	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago
Year established	2012
Field office(s)	Bridgetown
UN partnership framework	UN Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) in the Caribbean 2017-2021
Staff as of 31 December 2018	1

XB requirements 2018 **US\$125,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – At least four Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Jamaica) have established mechanisms for human rights reporting and follow-up.

The Office advocated for the establishment of mechanisms for integrated reporting and implementation of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, including by raising awareness and building their capacity on human rights reporting and implementation.

To address the long-standing challenges of reporting to the international human rights mechanisms in the subregion, the Office conducted trainings on human rights reporting and implementation for National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs) for 70 participants from **Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and Saint Kitts and Nevis**.

OHCHR conducted a human rights training for key government representatives in **Saint Lucia**, which included advocacy for the establishment of an NMRF. In 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted Cabinet papers in support of establishing an NMRF.

M2 – At least five civil society organizations have produced alternative reports to a treaty body or a stakeholder report in the third UPR cycle (Jamaica, Barbados, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, Trinidad and Tobago).

During the reporting period, four joint UN submissions were made from **Barbados, Dominica, Guyana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** to the treaty bodies and in anticipation of these countries' third UPR cycles.

In 2018, the Office conducted trainings on shadow reporting for civil society organizations in **Barbados, Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Suriname** and at a Caribbean regional conference for CSOs working on women's rights. More than 150 participants in total, including 107 women, attended the trainings. As a result of this training, the number of CSOs that submitted shadow reports for the third UPR cycle of **Barbados** increased to six.

The Office supported the UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and the UN Subregional Team in drafting four joint submissions, specifically a joint submission from **Guyana's** UNCT to CEDAW; a joint submission from the UN Subregional Team and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) for **Barbados'** third UPR cycle; a joint submission from the UN Subregional Team and the OECS to the Human Rights Committee regarding **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**; and a joint submission from the United Nations Subregional Team for Dominica's third UPR cycles.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – At least in three countries (Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados) laws and/or policies provide better protection of the rights of women, persons with disabilities, PLHIV, LGBTI persons and/or religious minorities.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance of legislation and policy with international human rights norms and standards in relation to the rights of women, LGBTI persons and persons with disabilities in five countries of the subregion.

The Office engaged in human rights trainings and advocacy relating to discriminatory laws and practices regarding the rights of women, LGBTI persons and the rights of persons with disabilities in **Barbados, Saint Kitts and Nevis**,

Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The trainings focused on discriminatory laws in the region regarding the age of consent and marriage and sodomy and the absence of anti-discriminatory legislation addressing the rights of persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons.

OHCHR conducted workshops on the CRPD for government officials in **Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Suriname.** The workshops contributed to promoting the key principles and core obligations of CRPD and facilitating exchange among government officials on legislation and policy review. As of December, the draft disabilities policy was pending before the Cabinet in **Saint Kitts and Nevis** and disabilities legislation was pending in **Barbados and Suriname.**

ND3 – In three Caribbean countries (Barbados, Jamaica, Grenada) legislative change and/or policy reform regarding domestic violence, marital rape and/or sexual harassment is underway.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance of sexual harassment and marital rape legislation in the sub-region with international human rights norms and standards.

Both **Barbados** and **Dominica** amended their respective Sexual Offences Act to criminalize marital rape. **Barbados** recently introduced sexual harassment legislation that is applicable in the workplace. In 2019, the Office will work with UN Women to train government officials in charge of the implementation of the new legislation.

Finally, OHCHR facilitated a consultation at the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) on the development of the organization's sexual harassment policy. It is expected that the Office will facilitate CCJ consultations in 2019 until a policy is adopted.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic (since mid-2018), El Salvador, Nicaragua and Panama
Year established	2007
Field office(s)	Panama City, Panama
Staff as of 31 December 2018	12

Total income	US\$1,205,879		
XB requirements 2018	US\$603,600		
Total XB expenditure	US\$1,544,545		
	Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC*
	51%	38%	11%
	\$785,051	\$582,139	\$177,354
Total RB expenditure	US\$892,314		
	Personnel	Non-personnel	
	84%	16%	
	\$748,644	\$143,670	

Key OMP pillars in 2018



* Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A2 – Processes for election of magistrates to higher courts in the region have been introduced in order to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the courts; they comply with international standards.

OHCHR worked to ensure that transitional justice mechanisms conforming to international human rights norms and standards are in place and functioning by providing technical assistance, training and mediation.

Following the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Amnesty Law in **El Salvador**, OHCHR provided technical, legal and political support to the Attorney General's Office and to civil society for the investigation and criminal prosecution of crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in the context of the armed conflict. After a research and consultation process that OHCHR undertook in collaboration with prosecutors, victims and civil society organizations, the Office elaborated the Policy on the Investigation and Criminal

Prosecution of Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes Constituting Serious Violations of Human Rights Committed in the **El Salvador** Armed Conflict, which was adopted by the Attorney General. This instrument is crucial to combating impunity and guaranteeing redress for victims.

The capacity of the Attorney General's Office to investigate human rights violations that occurred during the armed conflict increased through three specialized trainings conducted by the Office. Participants also received advice on using the military as the basis and support for judicial investigations.

In addition, the Office organized a high-level seminar on the implementation of recommendations issued by the Truth Commission and one on transitional justice and reconciliation, which included the participation of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence. More than 100 participants from public institutions, the academic sector and civil society attended the seminars and valued them as instrumental in the promotion of victims' rights.

OHCHR also organized a bilateral meeting between the Offices of the Attorney General in **El Salvador** and in **Guatemala** to promote the mutual sharing of good practices and lessons learned in the area of transitional justice, thereby increasing El Salvador's capacity to investigate crimes against humanity.

Throughout the reporting period, OHCHR acted as an intermediary and advocate between civil society organizations and the Attorney General in **El Salvador** to address issues of vital relevance in transitional justice. OHCHR also organized two training courses for CSOs on transitional justice to increase their capacity to represent the interests of victims in criminal matters.

The Office further promoted the functioning of oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms in conformity with international human rights standards. In September, OHCHR advocated for the election of the magistrates of **El Salvador's** Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice to be carried out in accordance with international standards on judicial independence. To this end, OHCHR sent a letter to the Chair of the Political Committee of the Legislative Assembly, expressing concern about the delay in the appointment of magistrates and urging that magistrates be promptly selected in accordance with international human rights standards. Similarly, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers spoke out publicly at the request of OHCHR. The magistrates were finally appointed in November.

A3 – The decisions of judicial institutions increasingly reference international human rights standards and principles of gender equality in cases of femicide and violence against women.

OHCHR promoted the use of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards through capacity-building and advocacy efforts.

OHCHR organized two national workshops on judicial gender stereotyping, in **Uruguay** and **Panama**, which contributed to strengthening the capacities of key judicial officials. Participants also discussed the role of the judiciary in upholding women's rights by addressing wrongful gender stereotyping when considering cases of violence and sexual attacks against women and girls, including femicide, in line with international human rights standards.

OHCHR, in cooperation with UN Women, promoted the application of the Latin

American Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women (femicide/feminicide) and its virtual course among judicial authorities in different countries of the region, including **Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico** and **Panama**. It continued its advocacy role during the second meeting of the Gender Working Group of the Ibero-American Association of Public Ministries. In addition, OHCHR supported national adaptation processes.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS5 – The Regional Office has increased its capacity to gather, analyse and manage information relevant to early warning, advocacy and response to critical situations of violence and insecurity; as a result, it has contributed significantly to key regional and national processes and discussions. Relevant security institutions receive political and technical advice enabling them to protect citizens' security in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.

OHCHR worked to significantly improve the level of compliance of legislation and policy with international human rights norms and standards in specific policy areas by monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation, providing technical advice and promoting human rights issues.

OHCHR has been monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in **Nicaragua** since the beginning of the social protests in April by remotely collecting and cross-checking information, including open source investigations; maintaining close contact with key national civil society actors and key regional NGOs; publicly reporting on the human rights situation in the country, including to United Nations and regional early warning mechanisms;

carrying out fact-finding missions to neighbouring countries to interview Nicaraguan victims of human rights violations and their family members, human rights defenders (HRDs) and journalists; and, finally, closely coordinating and cooperating with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. It also published a report entitled *Human Rights violations and abuses in the context of protests in Nicaragua, 18 April-18 August 2018*, and three monthly bulletins with updated information and analysis on trends and patterns of human rights violations.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – Structures to report to human rights mechanisms and follow-up on their recommendations have been established or strengthened. They are equipped to consult and coordinate with the human rights mechanisms and relevant national actors, manage information, and engage appropriately with the mechanisms, the authorities and the public.

By providing technical advice and support, OHCHR worked to ensure that NMRFs are in place or functioning for the integrated reporting and/or implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, special procedures, the Human Rights Council and the UPR.

The Office supported **Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador** and **Panama** to strengthen their capacity to engage with the international human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, as well as with the treaty bodies. In this regard, the Office promoted the use of the Universal Human Rights Index Database as a tool to disseminate and analyse their recommendations and to facilitate follow-up through the elaboration of action plans.

In **Belize**, OHCHR collaborated with the Resident Coordinator, UNICEF and UNHCR to strengthen the capacity of the Government to report to the treaty bodies, systematize its consultation processes for the preparation of national reports to the international human rights mechanisms and elaborate a five-year road map on reporting to the treaty bodies. In addition, OHCHR provided technical guidance and shared good practices with the UNCT in the context of their written contribution for the country's third UPR cycle.

In **El Salvador**, sustained advocacy efforts for the establishment of a permanent structure on reporting and follow-up and the implementation of UPR recommendations led to the establishment of the NMRF through an Executive Decree.

In **Costa Rica**, the Office provided support to the NMRF, as well as training on the definition and use of indicators for the monitoring of progress in public policies.

Participation (P)

P5 – Governments and other relevant institutions have taken effective steps to protect human rights defenders. The situation and security of human rights defenders is monitored more closely.



OHCHR established systems and procedures that contributed to the protection of HRDs from human rights violations.

OHCHR continued monitoring the situation of HRDs and informed the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders as well as other human rights mechanisms about developments and individual cases of attacks and reprisals for their cooperation with UN bodies in the region. The Special Rapporteur released five press releases and one video

message on **Nicaragua**. OHCHR also supported academic visits by the Special Rapporteur to **El Salvador** and **Nicaragua** to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and to raise awareness about the importance of the work of HRDs and civil society actors.

In **El Salvador**, OHCHR supported the process for the adoption of a law on the protection of HRDs by advising on the relevant human rights standards.

Following the human rights crisis in Nicaragua, OHCHR consolidated solid relationships with a broad range of civil society actors. The Office conducted different trainings for HRDs, including on self-protection and security measures and the mandate and effective use of international human rights protection mechanisms. The objective was to help strengthen the capacity of participants to document and report on human rights violations. These trainings took into account OHCHR's monitoring work during the crisis and provided an opportunity to conduct in-person monitoring interviews of victims, thereby enabling OHCHR to document alleged human rights violations. The Office also contributed to initiatives for the promotion and protection of HRDs, including in coordination with the Special Follow-Up Mechanism for **Nicaragua** (MESENI) of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on a number of individual cases.

P6 – Groups that suffer discrimination, including women, LGBTI persons, people of African descent, indigenous peoples and persons living with disabilities, have increased their advocacy capacity and are able to exercise their right to participate in decision-making processes.

OHCHR contributed to increasing the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in certain public processes through advice, advocacy and partnership.

OHCHR continued supporting indigenous peoples and the Government of **Costa Rica** in establishing a permanent national mechanism of consultation with indigenous peoples, which was approved by the President. The Office also facilitated the internal organizations of 24 indigenous territories to participate in consultations on initiatives that may affect the enjoyment of their human rights.

The Office also contributed to advancing the participation of people of African descent in the preparatory process of the next census in **Panama**, which is scheduled to take place in 2020 and to carry out an evaluation of racial profiling in **Panama** to combat discrimination.

Following the Inter-American Court on Human Rights' landmark Advisory Opinion 24/2018, which establishes important human rights standards concerning couples of the same sex and gender identity, OHCHR undertook and participated in different promotional activities carried out by LGBTI groups in **Costa Rica, El Salvador** and **Panama** to advocate for the adoption of relevant legislation and public policies.

In addition, as a result of OHCHR's advocacy, the Attorney General of **El Salvador** adopted a policy on transitional justice, which created a follow-up implementation space with civil society participation.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND6 – Official migration policies and programmes recognize the need to protect the human rights of migrants, especially those who are in situations of vulnerability, and have taken steps to do so.



OHCHR supported selected State institutions and programmes to significantly improve their compliance with international human rights norms and standards on migration.

At the end of 2017, OHCHR conducted an assessment mission to better understand the challenges and the human rights protection gaps faced by migrants travelling from or through **El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras** and **Mexico**. The findings of the mission contributed to the development of a subregional and national strategy on access to justice for relatives of disappeared migrants and the documentation of human rights violations suffered by migrants. In 2018, OHCHR facilitated dialogue between the committees of relatives of disappeared and deceased migrants and the Governments of **El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras** and **Mexico**. The Governments committed to continuing the dialogue to improve the protocols for missing migrants and the coordination with the committees of relatives, as well as for investigations and reparations.

The Office took steps to create synergies among national and regional organizations in Central and North America in order to share information and work in a coordinated manner. This enabled the submission of complaints, the identification of patterns of human rights violations and facilitated access to justice related to the documentation of violations suffered by migrants in transit and in destination countries.

COLOMBIA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
49.46 million	142,000 km ²	0.747 (89/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2017
Type of engagement	Country Office		
Year established	1997		
Field office(s)	Bogotá, Barrancabermeja, Barranquilla, Cali, Cúcuta, Florencia, Medellín, Mocoa, Neiva, Quibdó, Villavicencio; Apartadó, Buenaventura, Montería, Tumaco (satellite offices); Arauca, Amazonas (presences)		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2015-2019		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	53		
Total income	US\$13,836,533		
XB requirements 2018	US\$ 13,052,00		
Total XB expenditure	US\$10,412,772		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC⁴	
68%	21%	11%	
\$7,023,172	\$2,216,607	\$1,172,993	

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Participation (P)**

P1 – Relevant national, regional and local institutions apply a human rights-based approach in public policies and programmes that result from implementation of the Peace Accords; they emphasize participation and accountability in particular.

OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of legislation and policy with international human rights norms and standards through technical assistance, training and monitoring activities.

The Office's Training for Actions strategy with human rights defenders facilitated the

work of public servants in charge of formulating development plans in three regions. This enabled them to ensure that the first stages of the process were undertaken in a participatory manner and incorporated international human rights standards.

In August, the Ministry of Interior adopted the Protocol for the coordination of actions to respect and guarantee peaceful protest, which included OHCHR's recommendation to identify mechanisms that would guarantee the exercise of fundamental rights related to social protest.

During the reporting period, OHCHR supported the formulation process of the National Action Plan on Human Rights, which was led by the Presidential Council on Human Rights. As a result, the process was participatory, involved local level authorities and civil society organizations and ensured the incorporation of a human rights-based approach.

While most of the social dialogue processes that were undertaken by the previous government were inactive in 2018, OHCHR and the Office of the Procurator General continued to monitor the social dialogue in Cauca and Valle. In coordination with other UN agencies, the Office facilitated a dialogue between the Government and peasant settlers in southeast Colombia to address increasing deforestation while ensuring that the rights of settlers are being recognized and respected by the State. The Office also monitored student protests in various locations across the country, thereby contributing to reducing acts of violence and excessive use of force and encouraging compliance with due process.

P6 – Victims, indigenous peoples and women participate more fully in decisions that concern them.


OHCHR supported and strengthened the establishment of spaces for the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially victims, ethnic groups, women and LGBTI persons, in various public processes. This was done by facilitating discussions, providing technical assistance, issuing recommendations, holding training workshops and undertaking monitoring.

OHCHR facilitated dialogue between the System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition mechanisms and victims, the families of victims, human rights

organizations, social processes and ethnic groups to discuss their expectations and proposals for the design, structure and regionalization of the mechanisms while also securing their active participation in these mechanisms. Moreover, OHCHR provided training on the scope and content of the mechanisms as well as technical assistance on creating the space for participation, intervention strategies, strategic litigation and the preparation of reports as a means to exercise victims' rights before the comprehensive system and authorities of the ordinary justice system. Furthermore, the Office provided technical assistance regarding coordination between the special indigenous jurisdiction and the special jurisdiction for peace. It also made recommendations for the preparation of documents to be submitted to governmental and jurisdictional authorities, including Congress and the Constitutional Court.

As a result of OHCHR's support, two Afro-Colombian communities have established protocols for relations with third parties. A total of 15 indigenous communities, including the Putumayo, the Pueblo Negro di Cocomacia del Rio Atrato (Choco) and the Afro-Colombians of the Renacer Negro Community Council (Cauca) advanced with the formulation of these protocols. In addition, OHCHR supported the Ethnic Peace Commission in preparing a 2018-2019 workplan to address the serious human rights situation being faced by ethnic groups with the aim of increasing their participation in 2019.

Moreover, OHCHR built the capacity of five local-level networks of human rights promoters to improve their participation and dialogue with local and national public servants. This enabled the networks to file legal actions and judicial remedies, thereby providing greater opportunities to participate and secure the realization of their rights.

 **Peace and Security (PS)**
PS4 – Transitional justice mechanisms increase accountability for conflict-related violations of human rights and humanitarian law.

OHCHR contributed to increasing the capacity of the transitional justice mechanisms to incorporate international human rights standards into their design and operations and to address the challenges deriving from the implementation of their respective mandates.

In this regard, the Office provided technical inputs and ongoing support to the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) Chamber for the Acknowledgement of Truth and Responsibility. The objective was to increase its analytical and methodological capacity to develop strategies to prosecute serious human rights violations constituting crimes under international law. OHCHR also carried out advocacy activities and provided technical assistance for the approval of the general regulations and the development of selection and prioritization criteria to strengthen the capacity of the JEP to effectively respond to the demands and expectations of victims.

In 2018, the legal and interpretative groundwork was laid for the substantive and operative implementation of the Commission for the Clarification of the Truth, Coexistence and Non-Recurrence (CEV). OHCHR contributed to this process by providing technical assistance through 39 technical inputs, supporting field missions to build bridges between public institutions and civil society and obtaining updated information on the situation in the regions. During the reporting period, the Office supported the analytical and methodological capacity of the CEV and worked on specialized research initiatives related to gross violations of human rights.

OHCHR supported the design and structuring phase of the Missing Persons Search Unit and strengthened its capacity to incorporate international human rights standards into its presentations before the Constitutional Court. The Office also contributed to the greater use of analytical tools and methodologies to comply with the State's international obligations with respect to the search for, location, identification and dignified delivery of the remains of those presumed missing.

 **Mechanisms (M)**
M2 – The national human rights institution (NHRI), civil society organizations, individuals, and UN agencies make substantive contributions to the Treaty Bodies, special procedures, and UPR submissions.

OHCHR worked with the NHRI, civil society organizations, individuals and the UN Country Team (UNCT) to ensure that substantive contributions were submitted to the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

The Office and the UNCT made seven joint contributions, including one to the UPR; three (two written and one oral) to CEDAW; and two to mechanisms deriving from Security Council resolutions 1820 and 1612.

On 10 May, Colombia underwent its third UPR cycle, during which 86 delegations made presentations. Colombia accepted 182 recommendations, of which 115 are related to economic, social and cultural rights and/or rights of women as well as vulnerable populations, such as LGBTI persons, children, indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombian communities and persons with disabilities.

In collaboration with UN Women, the Office prepared a technical document that the UNCT submitted to CEDAW in

anticipation of the Committee's preparation of a list of issues related to its review of Colombia's ninth periodic report.

The Office helped to arrange informal meetings and promoted opportunities for dialogue between representatives of State institutions, civil society and social organizations and FARC with the special rapporteurs who visited Colombia in the context of the 167th Period of Sessions of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). OHCHR also provided support to the official visit of the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, signalling the first official country visit by a special procedure in eight years. At the end of November, the IACHR undertook a three-day visit to Colombia, supported by OHCHR. The situation of human rights defenders as well as indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombians were some of the key issues examined.

Development (D)

D4 – Populations in situations of vulnerability (including Afro-Colombian and indigenous peoples) participate more fully in realizing their right to health. The policies and programmes of the comprehensive health assistance system (MIAS) and the comprehensive indigenous intercultural health system (SISPI) increasingly comply with human rights standards.

OHCHR supported the Government to ensure that MIAS and SISPI increasingly complied with human rights standards, therefore enabling populations in situations of vulnerability to participate more fully in realizing their right to health.

MIAS incorporated a number of international human rights standards and is based on a realistic diagnosis that includes the obstacles to the enjoyment of the right to health. Nevertheless, no significant progress was made in the implementation of MIAS over

the year. The Office primarily organized and participated in meetings, and provided technical inputs to facilitate coordination between MIAS and SISPI, especially in relation to their implementation in Choco.

The Governor of Amazonas and indigenous authorities reached an agreement to advance the implementation of SISPI in this department. OHCHR contributed to this result by promoting the Permanent Coordination Roundtable of Indigenous Authorities and the Governor of Amazonas where it advised the departmental government and indigenous governments on the right to health and other economic and social rights of indigenous peoples.

In addition, OHCHR supported the Government in adopting or strengthening policies that prevent human rights violations from occurring in the context of the justice system and strengthen mechanisms for collective reparations and land restitution under the Accountability pillar.

Under the Non-Discrimination pillar, OHCHR worked with national institutions, namely the Ombudsman's Office, the Ministry of Interior, the Procurator General's Office, the Ministry of the Environment, the national police and the Presidential Office for Women's Equality, to help them more effectively combat discrimination against ethnic minorities, women and LGBTI persons.

Finally, OHCHR supported the implementation of the national action plan on business and human rights under the Development pillar and worked with the Social Prosperity Agency, the Illicit Crop Substitution Division, the National Land Agency, the Rural Development Agency and the Territorial Renovation Agency to strengthen their capacity to increasingly comply with international human rights standards.

GUATEMALA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
17.25 million	109,000 km ²	0.650 (rank: 126/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2018

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2005
Field office(s)	Guatemala City
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018
Staff as of 31 December 2018	48

Total income	US\$1,564,197	
XB requirements 2018	US\$5,420,500	
Total XB expenditure	US\$3,596,992	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC⁴
71%	18%	11%
\$2,548,500	\$654,864	\$393,629

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – Civil society organizations use Treaty Body or UPR follow-up procedures to submit individual case.



OHCHR worked with civil society organizations to increase their capacity to present substantive submissions to the treaty bodies and UPR follow-up procedures and engage with special procedures by providing technical assistance, information and substantive support.

In the context of the follow-up to the UPR recommendations that were published in March 2018, OHCHR provided support to ensure the consolidation of the UPR

Coalition, comprised of approximately 100 civil society organizations from a wide range of sectors. Its main objective is to follow up on recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and the commitments undertaken by the Guatemalan State, submit shadow reports to the international human rights mechanisms and develop an advocacy process for the implementation of the recommendations. The Office also provided technical assistance to the State to improve its platform for follow up of the recommendations from human rights mechanisms (SIMOREG).

Furthermore, OHCHR supported a number of civil society organizations in their

efforts to submit joint shadow reports to the Human Rights Committee and CAT. The Office assisted civil society in providing information to 10 special procedures mandate holders on a range of allegations of human rights violations, thereby improving civil society's capacity to make use of these mechanisms. OHCHR also supported the official visit of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, ensuring that over 2,000 people from civil society organizations and indigenous organizations met directly with the Special Rapporteur and became more aware of and engaged in the substantive work of this mandate.

Finally, the Office provided technical assistance on how to submit an individual complaint under CRPD to a legal team representing a woman with disabilities in a case of rape.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – The policies and conduct of State institutions that are responsible for the security of citizens increasingly comply with international human rights standards; they give special attention to the rights of indigenous peoples, women, children, migrants and other groups subject to discrimination, as well as civil society organizations.



OHCHR worked to increase the capacity of State institutions to comply with international human right norms and standards by providing technical assistance and support and documenting human rights concerns.

2018 marked the return to a more repressive approach to security, including through the increased military involvement in public security tasks. OHCHR documented cases of criminalization against human rights defenders.

It also documented and expressed concern over changes that had taken place within the police force since the arrival of new authorities in the Ministry of Interior.

Upon request, OHCHR supported the national police in reviewing protocols on public demonstrations, road blockages and evictions. Jointly with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Presidential Commission for Coordinating Executive Policy in the Field of Human Rights, OHCHR held four workshops for police officers to improve these protocols and develop a single protocol on the use of force. As a result, police has played an important role in preventing forced evictions affecting indigenous communities.

Furthermore, OHCHR provided technical assistance to authorities and civil society in relation to documentation and investigation of complaints about extortion, the confiscation of documents, arbitrary detentions affecting migrants and collaborated with local and national authorities towards the adoption of protection mechanisms as the establishment of shelters during their transit.

OHCHR closely monitored the humanitarian crisis caused by the eruption of the Fuego Volcano and carried out nearly 20 missions to the affected area. It documented various human rights concerns, coordinated closely with UN agencies and provided technical assistance to State authorities and has supported displaced communities in the search for legal assistance to access adequate housing.

Participation (P)

P6 – Rights-holders, especially women, youth, indigenous peoples and other underrepresented groups, defend human rights and make their voices heard.



OHCHR contributed to ensuring the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women, youth, indigenous peoples and others from underrepresented groups, in various public processes by strengthening their capacity, providing technical assistance and ensuring dialogue and coordination.

OHCHR took steps to strengthen indigenous peoples' capacities as rights-holders to take part in the formulation of proposals for participation that are more inclusive and respectful of their rights. The Office worked with the Government to improve these conditions, including through the provision of technical assistance.

OHCHR was an observer in three working groups that were created by the Government, with the participation of rights-holders, in order to find alternative solutions to conflicts that arise in relation to land. These working groups have now dealt with 97 land conflicts affecting various regions.

Moreover, OHCHR organized four high level meetings between the judiciary and indigenous authorities to ensure dialogue and coordination across both justice systems. These meetings generated relevant inputs for the Judicial Organism, which enabled it to establish action points focused on improving the access of indigenous peoples to justice, in particular women, as well as the identification of areas where more coordination is needed.

The Office also provided technical assistance to the National Weavers Movement, a group of indigenous women from various regions in the country that promoted legal reforms including a specific law – ordered by the Constitutional Court – for the protection of indigenous textiles. These actions are part of the Office's support for strategic litigation initiated through the Maya Programme and continued with the Profem project to ensure protection by the State of the collective intellectual property and ancestral knowledge related to Maya textile art.

OHCHR also worked with the Political Association of Maya Women (Moloj) to strengthen their capacity to formulate human rights indicators that are relevant for indigenous women within the framework of the recommendations made to the State in its third cycle of the UPR (2017).

OHCHR followed up on around 225 emergency cases of protection of human rights defenders. In these cases, the Office verified and cross-checked information with victims and their families as well as with State institutions (National Civil Police, NHRI, Office of the Attorney General), to support the provision of a protection response and assessment from a human rights perspective. In addition, OHCHR continued to follow up on around 75 cases of criminalization of human rights defenders. It met on a regular basis with legal teams defending human rights defenders from spurious charges, participated in judiciary hearings of those cases and carried out around 20 visits to detention centres where human rights defenders were held on criminal charges.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – National laws, policies and practices take a human rights-based approach, and in particular respect the rights of indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, women, LGBTI persons, and other groups that experience discrimination.



Through technical assistance and advocacy work, OHCHR contributed to increasing the capacity of key State institutions on international human rights standards related to indigenous peoples' collective rights and the rights of persons with disabilities, women and LGBTI persons, as well as those of groups facing discrimination.

OHCHR continued to promote the implementation of the access policy for indigenous peoples in the Office of the Attorney General. OHCHR provided technical assistance and advice to the Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples of the judicial branch and promoted training processes on indigenous peoples' rights for staff of government institutions that have mandates concerning human rights and the justice system. In this context, OHCHR provided training to 56 judges on the rights of indigenous peoples under the auspices of the School of Judicial Studies.

OHCHR monitored threats and attacks against LGBTI human rights defenders, provided technical assistance to the State regarding Bill 5272 (containing discriminatory provisions against LGBTI persons) and Bill 5395 (promoting the rights of trans persons). The Office also implemented the Free & Equal campaign in Guatemala, with the aim of making LGBTI persons visible as subjects of rights while also raising the awareness of Guatemalan society as a whole in order to reduce discrimination suffered by LGBTI persons in the country. From April to July 2018 the campaign reached 1,5 million people.

Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the State on a draft law on mental health. The Office prepared an initial mapping of draft laws related to the rights of persons with disabilities.

ND1 – Indigenous peoples, women, and other groups subject to discrimination make use of strategic litigation to demand their rights and hold to account individuals and institutions that violate human rights.



Through methodological and substantive support, OHCHR contributed to increasing the knowledge of indigenous peoples, women and certain groups about relevant international human rights standards and the potential of strategic litigation.

OHCHR continued following up on cases of the Maya Programme, in particular the implementation of judgments of the Constitutional Court regarding land, territories, bilingual intercultural education, intellectual property over textile art and violence and sexual slavery against Q'eqchi' indigenous women of the Sepur Zarco community. In the latter, the court ruling established 16 transformative reparation measures, including measures to ensure justice for the enforced disappearance of members of the community, guarantees of non-repetition, and measures to fulfil economic, social and cultural rights of the victims and their communities. OHCHR is providing technical assistance for the implementation of the reparation plan.

Furthermore, the Office provided methodological and substantive support to the legal teams involved in judicial proceedings in three emblematic cases of discrimination against women in the framework of the Profem project, specifically indigenous women weavers;

indigenous midwives; and girls victims of the 2017 fire in the State-run Hogar Seguro Virgen de la Asunción orphanage for children victims of violence. OHCHR supported families of girls who died, as well as 15 survivors, by supporting government institutions and organizations that represent them in judicial proceedings, in order to guarantee their access to justice and reparation.

Under the Development pillar, OHCHR worked to ensure that businesses and other economic actors were held to account for human rights abuses and also supported the Government to ensure that legislation and policy related to food, housing and land increasingly complied with international human rights norms and standards. Finally, OHCHR worked to increase the capacity of the UN Country Team to incorporate a human rights-based approach into the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2020-2024.

HAITI: UNITED NATIONS MISSION FOR JUSTICE SUPPORT IN HAITI (MINUJUSTH)

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
11.11 million	28,000 km ²	0.498 (rank: 167/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2013
Type of engagement	Peace Mission		
Year established	2004 as MINUSTAH; 2017 as MINUJUSTH		
Field office(s)	Port-au-Prince		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2021		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	21		

XB requirements 2018 **US\$ 408,400**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – The Interministerial Committee meets regularly and, basing itself on a national action plan, takes action to implement recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR enhanced the capacity of the national mechanism for integrated reporting and the implementation of recommendations by providing specialized training and advocating for the development of a national human rights action plan.

The Human Rights Service (HRS) of MINUJUSTH consistently advocated for the appointment of a high-level human rights focal point in the executive branch in order to facilitate the development of a national human rights action plan. In September, the Prime Minister of Haiti appointed a Minister Delegate for Human Rights and the Fight against Extreme Poverty to coordinate the Interministerial

Participation (P)

P1 – The Office of the National Human Rights Ombudsperson (OPC) retains its legal standing and receives the resources it requires to operate independently in all departments. The OPC has been acknowledged since 2013 as independent and functional, reflecting the highest status of compliance with the Paris Principles endorsed by the General Assembly. In 2018, the Executive announced a significant increase of the Ombudsperson's budget.

By providing technical assistance, MINUJUSTH contributed to the effective functioning of the OPC, in conformity with international standards.

In October, following two workshops organized by the HRS to strengthen the capacity of the OPC to monitor, document and advocate on human rights violations, 66 members of the OPC and representatives of local human rights organizations enhanced their skills. Two additional workshops were organized specifically for civil society organizations in August and December, attended by over 70 participants. The HRS consequently observed increased professionalism and accuracy in the monitoring, investigation and reporting of allegations of human rights violations by the participating organizations.

MINUJUSTH also contributed to consolidating OPC capacities and to extending the regional coverage of the OPC by supporting the establishment of two regional offices in Jeremie and St-Marc.

Committee on Human Rights (IMCHR), the body in charge of developing the national human rights action plan.

In February, OHCHR facilitated a workshop to enhance the capacity of IMCHR's 16 members (five women, 11 men) to draft reports and conduct follow-up on the implementation of treaty body recommendations. In October, the HRS and the IMCHR co-organized a workshop on the elaboration of Haiti's second periodic report to the Human Rights Committee. On 20 December, Haiti submitted to the Human Rights Committee its second report on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Accountability (A)

A1 – The General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police (IGHNP) and the Superior Council of the Judiciary (SCJ) function effectively and consistently investigate and prosecute serious violations.

The Office contributed to an improvement in the compliance of the IGHNP with international human rights norms in its investigation and prosecution of human rights violations, including by documenting incidents and providing technical assistance.

With support from HRS, the IGHNP worked on standardizing its criteria for the qualification of human rights violations to improve accountability for violations committed by the national police. HRS provided technical assistance to develop the Inspectorate's ability to distinguish between allegations of human rights violations and incidents of misconduct. Between January and December 2018, HRS documented 142 human rights violations. The IGHNP conducted administrative investigations in 82 of them and recommended sanctions in 21 cases, 11 of which were implemented. Only six allegations of human rights violations have been transferred for judicial proceedings. This reflects an improvement in relation to the previous reporting period in which only one incident proceeded to the prosecution stage.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS6 – HRDDP implementation mechanisms and procedures have been established; these ensure that HRDDP is implemented fully.

MINUJUSTH increasingly integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles into its work.

MINUJUSTH developed standard operating procedures (SOPs) on the basis of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) that were signed on 1 June. A presentation of the SOPs and the implications of the HRDDP were presented to national and international stakeholders.

A general risk assessment was developed regarding support provided by the United Nations Police to the Haitian national police, including in relation to demonstration and crowd control and unilateral or joint operations by the national police. The assessment covers human rights violations documented by the human rights components and identifies risk factors from 2015 until the release of the report in November 2018.

In addition, under the Non-Discrimination pillar, the Office worked to address and reduce discrimination against LGBTI persons. The Haitian LGBTI organization, Kouraj Pou Pwoteje Dwa Moun (Courage to Protect Human Rights), was awarded funding from MINUJUSTH for a six-month project titled Community intervention oriented to LGBTI persons. This was part of the Office's work to address discrimination being faced by LGBTI persons under the Non-Discrimination pillar. In order to address and reduce discrimination against members of the LGBTI community, between July and September 2018, Kouraj carried out 20 sensitization workshops with community members and provide training to 15 representatives of other NGOs on how to fight homophobia and promote tolerance, equality and security. Additionally, 15 LGBTI youth who have been rejected by their families benefitted from psychological support and employment assistance.

HONDURAS

Population size¹ 9.42 million **Surface area¹** 112,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.617 (rank: 132/188 in 2016) **NHRI (if applicable)³** Status B, 2016

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2015
Field office(s)	Tegucigalpa
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017-2021
Staff as of 31 December 2018	9

Total income	US\$2,500,154		
XB requirements 2018	US\$ 2,568,800		
Total XB expenditure	US\$2,429,735		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC⁴	
67%	22%	11%	
\$1,616,116	\$533,022	\$280,597	

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – An effective national monitoring and reporting mechanism is established.

The Office supported preparations for the establishment of a national mechanism for integrated reporting and the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms by providing expert legal advice and building the capacity of key stakeholders to ensure an effective transition.

The National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) has not yet been formally established. As of December, the Council of Ministers had not yet adopted the decree to which OHCHR had provided expert legal advice in 2017 and 2018.

The Ministry of Human Rights, however, reaffirmed the interest and readiness of the Government to establish the NMRF.

Meanwhile, OHCHR developed and started to implement a training programme for the government officials who will be nominated as agency focal points in the NMRF. The six-month training programme for 40 focal points from 50 State agencies was prepared in accordance with a needs assessment that was conducted with the participation of 27 State agencies. It covers a wide range of human rights and public policy subjects, including engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. As of the end of December, two modules of the programme had been delivered.

M2 – The national human rights institution, civil society organizations, and UN agencies send information to UN human rights mechanisms and use their recommendations, guidance and jurisprudence in advocacy.

By building the capacity of relevant partners, including civil society organizations, individuals and UN entities, the Office sought to contribute to their increased engagement with and submission of substantive inputs to the treaty bodies, special procedures and UPR.

OHCHR provided capacity-building support to the Ministry of Human Rights, which chairs the State coordinating mechanism on the reporting obligations of Honduras. The Office provided technical assistance on the classification of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and the development of software, known as SIMOREH, to monitor the implementation of the recommendations.

During the reporting period, OHCHR facilitated the academic mission of an expert from CED as well as an official visit of the UN Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, in November. This ensured their engagement with a variety of actors throughout the country, including relevant civil society organizations.

The UN Country Team agreed on and presented the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Workplan 2019-2021 to the Government. As a result of the political dialogue that followed, the Government committed to situating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the centre of its development programme, including by aligning the Country Vision 2010-2038, the National Plan 2010-2022 and the Government's Strategic Plan 2014-2018 with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Accountability (A)

A1 – Legislation, policies and practices on security achieve a greater level of compliance with human rights standards, such as in the areas of the participation of military forces in citizen security tasks.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance of electoral and migration legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards by providing expert legal advice and targeted recommendations.

In 2018, OHCHR focused on the documentation of violations and presented its findings in public reports that advocated for change. A report on electoral violence, first presented in March 2017, was a key element of OHCHR's findings on the Government's security practices and consequential human rights violations. In the context of the UN-supported National Political Dialogue that took place between August and December, during which OHCHR acted as a thematic adviser on human rights, the Human Rights Working Group agreed on a set of useful recommendations that were fully aligned with the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

In response to the expansion of the migration phenomenon and the need for a comprehensive assessment of the region, OHCHR worked on strengthening access to justice for migrant populations. It assisted the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala to develop a protocol for effectively responding to cases of missing or disappeared migrants. An OHCHR monitoring mission was complemented by a two-day workshop with 23 national authorities. The workshop addressed current challenges and identified the measures that should be adopted to improve the protection of migrants in transit and at international

borders. OHCHR will follow up on the outcomes of this workshop through regional conferences.

A2 – The Supreme Court and the Office of the Attorney General strengthen their technical and institutional capacity to prosecute human rights violations promptly, impartially and effectively. As part of its strategic working plan, the Supreme Court adopts and implements strategies that improve the access to justice of marginalized groups, including migrants, women victims of violence, indigenous peoples, members of the LGBTBI community, and persons living with disabilities.



By promoting awareness of human rights standards and providing expert legal advice, the Office contributed to the improved functioning of the oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.

In collaboration with the Organization of American States and its Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras, OHCHR strongly advocated for public oversight in relation to the re-election of the Attorney General, including by promoting awareness about human rights standards, undertaking legal analysis, monitoring the process, organizing public fora and issuing publications. The re-election of the acting Attorney General, in apparent disregard of the legal procedure, clearly demonstrated the need for a comprehensive reform of the framework for electing justice personnel.

In terms of the investigation of human rights violations, limited political will was demonstrated to strengthen the institutional framework of the Supreme Court or to adopt protocols to improve

investigations. In late 2018, dialogue was resumed on the Latin American Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women (femicide/feminicide). This result came about after OHCHR facilitated joint advocacy with the UN Country Team, shared comparative experiences in public fora and organized technical workshops. In addition, following a dialogue with authorities, OHCHR developed a monitoring strategy on the issue of gender-related killings of women. As the development of a protocol on human rights defenders has been called for in recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, OHCHR sought guidance on the topic from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, particularly in relation to the implementation of a judgement handed down by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

Participation (P)

P6 – Rights-holders, especially women, indigenous peoples and other underrepresented groups, participate in selected public processes at the local and national level.

OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in various public processes by accompanying rights-holders in social mobilization processes at the national and local level.

OHCHR followed a number of social mobilizations and protests, such as the students' movement, the migrant caravan and the first anniversary of the contested 2017 general and presidential election. The levels of violence and repression in the demonstrations varied according to the movement and region of the country. According to CSOs and public authorities, the presence of OHCHR created a more

peaceful and protective environment during the demonstrations.

Rights-holders and CSOs enhanced their knowledge and capacity to claim their rights as a result of training that was conducted by OHCHR. The training was attended by 40 representatives of civil society organizations and addressed the protection of human rights defenders in Honduras, taking into account the situation of women, LGTBI persons and indigenous rights defenders.

JAMAICA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
2.90 million	11,000 km ²	0.732 (rank: 96/188 in 2016)	Yes
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2013	
Field office(s)		Kingston	
UN partnership framework			
UN Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) in the Caribbean 2017-2021			
Staff as of 31 December 2018		1	

XB requirements 2018

US\$262,500

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – At least four Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Jamaica) have established mechanisms for human rights reporting and follow-up.

In Jamaica, the Office substantially contributed to the formal establishment of the national mechanism for integrated reporting and implementation of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, including by consistently advocating for its establishment with other partners.

In a notable development, following OHCHR's intensive advocacy efforts, the Cabinet approved the formal establishment and institutionalization of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights as the official national entity of Jamaica for reporting and follow up to the UN human rights mechanisms.

On 14 December, the Office presented its database project on a National Human Rights Recommendations Tracking Database. The objective of the database is to facilitate recording, tracking and reporting on the national-level implementation of human rights recommendations emanating from the international, regional and national human rights mechanisms. Jamaica is expected to join the pilot phase of the project.

Accountability (A)

A1 – In at least one country (Jamaica) law enforcement authorities and the judiciary have adopted in-house training on human rights.



The Office supported the institutionalization of human rights training for the judiciary and the police by providing

technical assistance to build and strengthen national capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights.

In 2018, the Office developed and launched an online training course for the judiciary on international human rights law in cooperation with the Judicial Education Institute. The training manual entitled Human Rights for the Judiciary was published on the website of the Judicial Education Institute.

The Office supported the National Police College of Jamaica to integrate human rights into the curriculum for the police force. It produced a pocket guide on human rights in law enforcement entitled *Human Rights: How to protect them*, which was published in cooperation with the National Police College. The guide will be used as a resource for the police in their daily work.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – In at least three countries (Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago), laws and policies protect the rights of women, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV, LGBTI persons and religious minorities.



The Office contributed to raising awareness about the rights of LGBTI persons by facilitating tailored training for civil society organizations that are working on LGBTI rights.

In June, OHCHR collaborated with UNDP to provide training for 20 participants from six Jamaican NGOs that are working on LGBTI rights. The training was delivered within the regional programme known as Being LGBTI in the Caribbean and focused on international human rights standards and practices. More specifically,

the knowledge, capacity and skills of the participants were enhanced in the areas of international, regional and national human rights mechanisms, including protection and complaints procedures and the monitoring and reporting of human rights violations, with a special emphasis on violations against LGBTI communities.

The Office also contributed to improving the compliance of legislation and policy in the areas of sexual harassment and trafficking in persons with international human rights norms and standards.

During the reporting period, the Government of Jamaica adopted a Sexual Harassment Bill that established a Sexual Harassment Tribunal to hear complaints. In addition, the 10-year National Strategic Action Plan to eliminate gender-based violence, which was officially launched in December 2017, established a programme with specific targets to eliminate gender-based crimes. The Office provided technical assistance and advice to the Government in drafting the Bill and the National Action Plan.

OHCHR worked with UNDP to finalize the National Policy to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Jamaica 2018-2030, which provides a comprehensive framework to implement, monitor and evaluate the policy on human trafficking. It is expected that the Government will adopt the policy document in 2019. These efforts are a sign of significant progress as Jamaica is both a source and destination country for trafficking in persons, especially women and girls.

Under the Development pillar, OHCHR provided training to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and government stakeholders on climate change and human rights. It jointly advocated with the UNCT, UNEP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the ratification

of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Agreement, which is known as the Escazú Agreement, was adopted in March.

Under the Peace and Security pillar, the Office worked towards integrating human rights data into the emergency preparedness and response plan that was developed by the Humanitarian Country Team.

MEXICO

Population size¹ 130.76 million **Surface area¹** 1,964,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.774 (rank: 74/188 in 2016) **NHRI (if applicable)³** Status A, 2016

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2002
Field office(s)	Mexico City
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2019
Staff as of 31 December 2018	23

Total income	US\$2,297,003		
XB requirements 2018	US\$3,315,700		
Total XB expenditure	US\$2,213,229		
Personnel	70%	Non-personnel	PSC⁴
\$1,535,770		\$423,017	\$254,442

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – Effective steps have been taken to establish two or more of the following: safeguards during detention, including a registry of detentions; a national mechanism for the prevention of torture; exclusion of illicit evidence. Mexico has adopted a national regulatory framework on the use of force that complies with international human rights standards.



The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance of the implementation of the exclusionary rule and detention safeguards with international human rights norms and standards.

In 2018, OHCHR advocated before several Mexican tribunals for the compulsory implementation of the exclusionary rule that prohibits the use of evidence obtained through torture. In two workshops with federal judges, the Office presented information regarding the concrete application of the exclusionary rule in accordance with international standards. Also during the year, the Office published a report entitled *Doble Injusticia*, which deals with the torture of 37 persons who were criminally accused of the disappearance of 43 students from Ayotzinapa. The report had a significant impact on public opinion and in particular on members of the judiciary that are in charge of criminal procedures.

The report brought about a dramatic change in criminal procedures and judges began to play a more active role in declaring testimony as inadmissible when it was allegedly obtained through torture. Due to the high profile of the Ayotzinapa case, it is anticipated that the case will resonate with judges in other tribunals.

OHCHR has taken steps to build partnerships with the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (NMPT), the Association for the Prevention of Torture and local NGOs to push for changes in the implementation of detention safeguards. In partnership with the NGOs that are involved in enhancing the work of the NMPT, OHCHR co-organized a national workshop on detention safeguards, which also addressed cooperation between the NMPT and local NGOs. During the reporting period, OHCHR sent communications to the NMPT regarding critical situations in places of detention, triggering an immediate response from the Mechanism that led to unannounced prison visits and important findings.

A3 – Relevant authorities take account of international human rights norms and standards in at least four prosecutions for violence against women, femicide or denial of sexual and reproductive right.



The Office contributed to the increased use of international human rights law and jurisprudence on violence against women by providing technical assistance to federal and state gender-based violence alert mechanisms and facilitating a follow-up visit on the implementation of CEDAW's concluding observations.

OHCHR provided technical assistance in relation to gender alerts as a mechanism to combat violence against women

through several protocols in five states of the country (Chiapas, Ciudad de México, Estado de México, Jalisco and Veracruz). It also worked on the coordination of the alerts with the National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women. OHCHR participated in the drafting and follow-up of the workplan for the implementation of the measures dictated by the five alert mechanisms and proposed the creation of a series of human rights indicators for the evaluation of these measures. To this end, the Office worked with victims, CSOs, the federal executive and local authorities from all branches.

Together with UN Women, OHCHR hosted the visit of an independent expert from CEDAW and the Committee's country rapporteur for Mexico's 2018 review. The visit called for the implementation of CEDAW's recommendations that were outlined in its concluding observations. It also stressed the need for CSOs to better understand the recommendations and construct strategies for follow-up on their implementation.

Participation (P)

P1 – The relevant authorities take effective action to investigate and sanction attacks or reprisals against journalists and human rights defenders (HRDs) in at least 10 per cent of the cases raised by OHCHR-Mexico.



The Office addressed cases of human rights violations of human rights defenders and journalists with relevant judicial and executive authorities.

As a result of improvements in OHCHR's methodologies, record-keeping and the capacity for rapid responses in cases of violence against HRDs and journalists, the Office has become a key reference regarding human rights violations of HRDs and

journalists in Mexico for authorities in charge of protection, investigations and the international community. OHCHR documented at least 16 cases of reprisals against HRDs and journalists, including bogus accusations, the use of strategic lawsuits against public participation and smear campaigns.

OHCHR submitted comments and recommendations to the Federal Special Prosecutor on crimes against freedom of expression, which were included in the adopted Protocol to investigate crimes against journalists. The 33 national institutions that are in charge of these investigations will implement the Protocol. In 2018, the Office of the Federal Special Prosecutor was more active than in previous years, leading to a greater number of convictions than in the past. In 2018, the Federal Special Prosecutor achieved six convictions compared to only four convictions between 2012 and 2017.

The Office documented a number of cases of criminalization, developed research on relevant international standards and shared its findings with judicial and executive powers. The campaign that was launched by the Office on the Tlanixco case resulted in the release of defenders unjustly imprisoned for over a decade. The next step is the transformation of that experience into a set of accessible tools for criminalized defenders, civil society, lawyers, public ministries and judges, to support their defence strategies.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – By the end of 2021, Mexico has ratified two international or regional human rights treaties and recognized the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider individual communications.



As of the end of 2018, Mexico had ratified one international labour convention and

signed two Inter-American conventions. More specifically, the Senate of Mexico ratified ILO Convention No. 98 on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention. In addition, the Government ratified the Escazú Convention on Access to Information, Participation and Access to Justice, due in part to OHCHR's advocacy efforts. The Government also signed the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance.

M3 – The workplans and activities of national and local institutions of the executive, legislative and judiciary, and other relevant actors, have integrated at least four recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, and related mechanisms. The judiciary references international human rights standards more frequently in its decisions and activities; it does so in cases where the OHCHR has submitted a legal brief.



The Office supported several state institutions in improving their compliance with international human rights norms and standards in the areas of adequate housing, economic and social rights and the right to water.

During the visit to Mexico of the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, the Office collaborated with CSO partners to organize a visit to informal/irregular settlements in Mexico City and Estado de México and to the zones affected by the 2017 earthquakes. The Special Rapporteur included information that was gathered during these field visits in her thematic report. As a result of her visit, the Government and the City of Mexico included strategies and actions on adequate

housing and earthquake response to their agendas.

In 2018, CESCR reviewed the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Mexico. It has been 10 years since their last review. For the first time, the Office facilitated a dialogue between CESCR and CSOs on the list of issues. The Office also collaborated with CSOs and the national human rights institution to organize an event to present the Committee’s concluding observations to the wider public. A brochure was distributed that summarized the reporting process and outlined the recommendations that were issued by the Committee to facilitate their use by different kinds of actors.

OHCHR documented several cases of communities that lacked access to water that reinforced the findings of CESCR and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation. The Office promoted the use of the recommendations issued by these international human rights mechanisms to address the requests of the communities.

 **Development (D)**

D2 – Businesses, especially businesses in the energy sector, increasingly apply the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, notably in their due diligence procedures.



Through technical advice and advocacy, OHCHR aimed to contribute to the increased compliance of legislation and policy on business and human rights with international human rights norms and standards.

In 2018, OHCHR initiated a series of meetings with energy sector companies to open a communication channel and present OHCHR’s work and mandate; share

international standards and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs); and exchange relevant information. The Office also facilitated a workshop with private renewable energy companies on the UN human rights system and the UNGPs, the rights of indigenous peoples and due diligence principles. A seminar with corporate members of the Mining Chamber of Mexico on the application of the UNGPs, as well as the role of human rights defenders and organizations, represented a first step in a sector which is responsible for the greatest number of human rights violations.

OHCHR provided technical assistance to Grupo México, Mexico’s largest mining company, which was responsible for one of Mexico’s worst environmental disasters, the massive leak of toxic materials into the Sonora River. This had a dramatic impact on human rights of entire communities, as well as for other human rights challenges. The Office advised the company on the incorporation of a human rights-based approach into their community involvement policies, the development of a complaint and remedy system and the possible application of a due diligence policy in the future.

Despite continued advocacy that was undertaken by the Office, the Ministry of Interior, in charge of the elaboration of the National Action Plan on business and human rights, decided to discontinue the process. However, two weeks before the administration ended its mandate, the Ministry signed an agreement with the Business Coordinating Council (COPARMEX) to create a Joint Committee for the implementation of the objectives, strategies and coordinated actions on business and human rights.

SOUTH AMERICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela
Year established	2009
Field office(s)	Santiago, Chile with Human Rights Advisers in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay
UN partnership framework	n/a
Staff as of 31 December 2018	9

Total income	US\$956,263		
XB requirements 2018	US\$1,320,400		
Total XB expenditure	US\$867,189		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC*	
72%	17%	11%	
\$624,646	\$142,872	\$99,671	
Total RB expenditure	US\$1,191,537		
Personnel	Non-personnel		
89%	11%		
\$1,056,998	\$134,539		

Key OMP pillars in 2018



* Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Mechanisms (M)**

M1 – National mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (NMRFs) function effectively in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.



With technical support from OHCHR, the region advanced in the establishment of NMRFs to monitor and report on the implementation of recommendations issued

by the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

The Government of **Argentina** concluded an agreement with the Government of Paraguay to implement SIMORE PLUS, a database that was developed in **Paraguay** with the technical support of OHCHR to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

The NMRF database will be launched in 2019. As a result of technical support for the development of the NMRFs, as well as regular interactions with key counterparts, the Government of **Peru** developed a draft protocol for the establishment of an NMRF, expected in 2019. Furthermore, following a series of workshops on treaty body reporting that were facilitated by the Office, **Bolivia** and **Brazil** expressed interest in exploring the establishment of permanent structures for reporting and follow-up.

M2 – Civil society organizations report regularly to UN mechanisms, participate in sessions (including through the use of technology), and use concluding observations and reports for advocacy and follow-up purposes.



OHCHR supported civil society organizations and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in the submission of reports to a number of international human rights mechanisms. This was done by building their capacities in relation to the reporting procedures and deploying Human Rights Advisers (HRAs) to countries in the region that provided advice and support for the drafting of these reports.

In **Uruguay**, one report from the UNCT and 20 reports from civil society organizations were submitted in anticipation of the country’s third UPR cycle. OHCHR coordinated one dialogue session among civil society organizations and state institutions, and held six workshops that were attended by approximately 150 participants from civil society organizations, the national human rights institution and the UNCT. The objective of the workshops was to build the capacity of these actors to develop reports and follow up on the implementation of the recommendations accepted by **Uruguay**. In **Chile**, eight workshops were

carried out across the country in preparation for the country's third UPR cycle. A total of 272 individuals were trained, resulting in the preparation of 37 individual submissions and 30 joint submissions. In some cases, the submissions were the first to be made by various indigenous peoples, persons of African descent and rural communities.

Framework for 2019-2022, both of which fully integrate a human rights-based approach into all outcome areas and make linkages to the recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms. OHCHR provided inputs to both documents.

Development (D)

D7 – States' procedures for reviewing and follow-up make increasing use of national human rights mechanisms, and adopt a human rights-based approach to data.



Through technical guidance provided by national HRAs that have been deployed to countries of the subregion, OHCHR contributed to the improved compliance with international human rights standards of certain State institutions in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Paraguay launched its voluntary national review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The review highlighted OHCHR's technical cooperation in several areas, such as the development of SIMORE PLUS and the mainstreaming of a human rights-based approach into social protection policies. Examples of these policies include a prior consultation protocol with indigenous peoples that is under development, and a set of human rights indicators for programmes that are implemented by the Secretariat for Social Action. In **Argentina**, the voluntary national review report was drafted with the support of the national HRA and includes a human rights perspective.

In **Chile**, the UNCT finalized the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance

Non-Discrimination (ND)

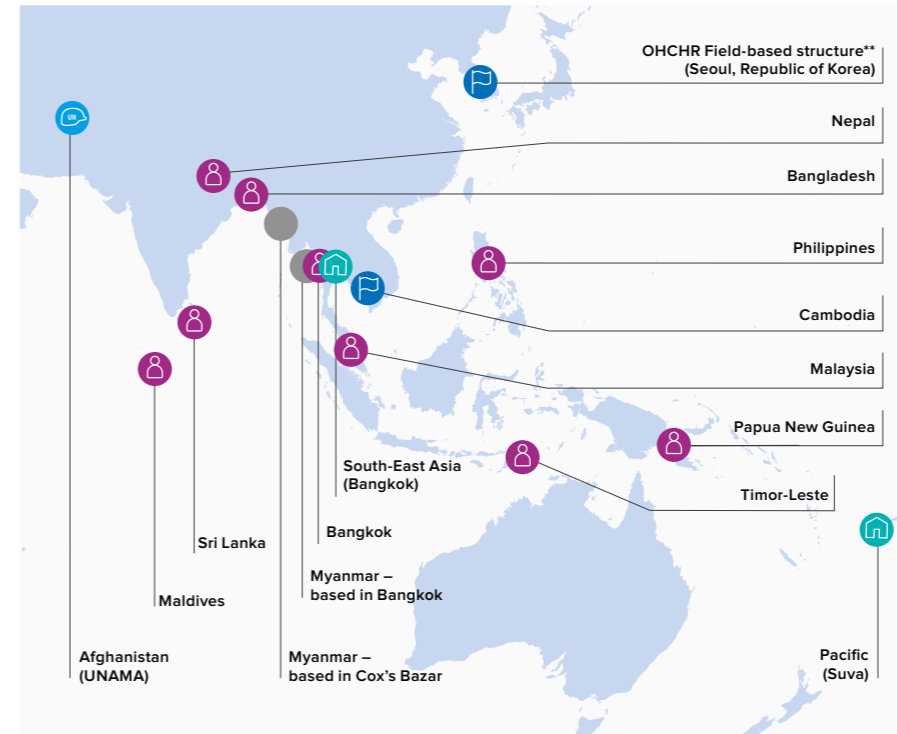
ND1 – Judges and prosecutors are better equipped, in terms of law and training, to prosecute discrimination and gender crimes successfully.

OHCHR contributed to the increased use of international human rights standards by judges and prosecutors through targeted capacity-building sessions.

In May, OHCHR cooperated with the UNCT and the Centre for Judicial Studies of **Uruguay** to train 25 judges to increase their skills in addressing harmful gender stereotypes. Particular focus was placed on cases related to sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as gender-based violence. The activity also aimed at contributing to the comprehensive implementation of the 2017 integral law on violence against women. At the end of the workshop, the Centre for Judicial Studies and the Office of the Attorney General requested that the Office and the UNCT replicate these capacity-building activities throughout the country. Furthermore, a consultant was engaged by the UNCT to develop a guide for the judiciary on wrongful gender stereotyping, to be published in 2019.

In addition, OHCHR worked to enhance the capacity of State institutions and non-State actors to expand civic space and protect human rights defenders in **Paraguay** and **Peru** under the Participation pillar.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN ASIA-PACIFIC



The Asia-Pacific region is the largest in the world, both in terms of its geography and population. The work of OHCHR covers 39 countries in the region, which is bordered by Afghanistan to the west, Mongolia to the north, Kiribati to the east and New Zealand to the south. In 2018, the Office supported one country office in Cambodia; Human Rights Advisers in Bangladesh, Malaysia, the Maldives, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste and a regional Human Rights Adviser at the United Nations Sustainable Development Group in Asia-Pacific (until April 2018); two regional offices for the Pacific and South-East Asia; one human rights service in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA); and one field-based structure based in Seoul that covers the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The South-East Asia Regional Office (SEARO) continued to sustain the temporary deployment of OHCHR staff working on Myanmar. OHCHR also continued to assist three special procedures country mandate holders for Cambodia, the DPRK and Myanmar.

OHCHR oversaw the implementation of Human Rights Council resolutions on Afghanistan, Cambodia, the DPRK, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. Pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-27/1 on the situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, the High Commissioner prepared a comprehensive report on the human rights situation of the Rohingya in the Rakhine State, which was presented at the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council, in March 2019. During the year, OHCHR conducted several field and investigative

TYPE OF PRESENCE	LOCATION
Country/Stand-alone Offices/ Human Rights Missions	Cambodia, Republic of Korea (Seoul)**
Regional Offices/Centres	Pacific (Suva), South-East Asia (Bangkok)
Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions	Afghanistan
Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the UNDG	Bangladesh, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste
Other types of field presences	Myanmar (based in Bangkok and Cox's Bazar)

** Mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.

missions to Cox's Bazar with the objective of monitoring the deteriorating human rights situation in the northern Rakhine State. In the absence of a full-fledged field presence in Myanmar, OHCHR deployed a team of human rights officers to Bangkok and Cox's Bazar.

In South Asia, there was an outbreak of protests in Indian-Administered Kashmir, in mid-2016, which led to heightened levels of violence. Consequently, the High Commissioner requested access to the region from both India and Pakistan in order to make an independent assessment. As neither State permitted such access, OHCHR remotely monitored the human rights situation from both sides of the Line of Control. In June, OHCHR released a report of its findings regarding the excessive use of force leading to civilian killings and injuries, arbitrary detentions, effective legal impunity for security forces and violations of freedom of expression through extensive communications blackouts.

Following the political crisis in Sri Lanka that lasted between October and December, OHCHR deployed a rapid response team to assess and monitor the human rights situations, particularly in the southern, eastern and northern parts of the country. The rapid response team provided necessary surge capacity to the Resident Coordinator's Office to ensure that human rights were protected during the crisis. Throughout the year, OHCHR was also active in the Maldives. It engaged the Government to address human rights concerns during the state of emergency, in February, and leading up to the presidential elections, in September. Monitoring of the human rights environment was also conducted in the context of the presidential elections that were held in Bangladesh, in December.

In Nepal, engagement with the international human rights mechanisms significantly

improved after nine years without country visits by any mandate holders. For instance, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants visited the country in January and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women visited in November. Nepal also participated in three treaty body reviews, CRPD, CERD and CEDAW. Civil society organizations were also active participants in the reviews.

In the Northeast Asia region, OHCHR continued to explore entry points to strengthen its partnerships with authorities, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and civil society organizations, including in relation to the UPR follow-up. Common challenges that cut across the sub-region are related to deep-seated and multiple forms of discrimination that affect youth, women, persons with disabilities, the LGBTI community and other groups that are marginalized.

In Mongolia, an agreement was reached with the UN Country Team (UNCT) to establish a post of a Human Rights Adviser that will assist the Government with its implementation of recommendations issued by the UPR.

The Field-Based Structure in Seoul continued to monitor and document the human rights situation in the DPRK, including in the framework of the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 34/24, which strengthened the capacity of OHCHR's work on accountability for human rights violations in the DPRK.

During 2018, the Office received information from a variety of sources alleging a deterioration in the human rights situation in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), in the west of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Of particular concern were reports about the alleged

establishment of "re-education" camps by the PRC Government in response to security concerns and in the context of countering potential terrorism and violent extremism. In June and September, the High Commissioner for Human Rights called on the Chinese Government to ensure transparency in relation to its policies in the XUAR and to consider granting OHCHR unfettered access to the region. It also offered to provide technical assistance on protecting human rights in this context. OHCHR continued to engage bilaterally with the Chinese authorities in relation to these issues.

The South-East Asia Regional Office worked closely with its partners at the regional and national levels, including governments, NHRIs, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), human rights defenders, activists and civil society. The Office strengthened and expanded its work on economic, social and cultural rights with a focus on land, business and human rights, climate change and human rights and the environment. Work was undertaken with UNCTs and Resident Coordinators in support of their efforts to mainstream a human rights-based approach to development and humanitarian action and to effectively address key human rights developments in the region. The Office continued to advocate for the abolition of the death penalty and effective measures to address the ongoing shrinking of democratic space across the region. In addition, OHCHR began more focused work on early warning, prevention and emergency preparedness. Throughout the year, OHCHR supported the treaty body reviews of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. In November, Malaysia underwent its third UPR cycle. In April, the Working Group on business and human rights visited

Thailand and addressed large-scale development programmes. In February, OHCHR supported the organization of the High Commissioner's official mission to Indonesia.

During the reporting period, there was an improvement in the engagement of the Pacific Island countries with the international human rights mechanisms. The Cook Islands, Fiji, the Marshall Islands and Samoa engaged in a constructive dialogue with CEDAW, whereas CRC reviewed the Marshall Islands, Palau and Solomon Islands. The Regional Office provided technical support to these countries on treaty body reporting. In addition, these countries increased their engagement with the special procedures. For instance, Fiji invited the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment for a country visit in December. Vanuatu accepted the visits of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues and the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples.

As part of OHCHR's global strategy to tackle climate change and mainstream human rights through climate action, the Regional Office continued working on climate change and justice using the human rights-based approach. OHCHR also engaged with Member States in the Pacific region to highlight the need for climate justice and provided input into the first National Adaptation Plan produced by the Government of Fiji.

AFGHANISTAN: UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA)

Population size¹ 36.37 million **Surface area¹** 653,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.498 (rank: 168/188 in 2016) **NHRI (if applicable)³** Status A, 2014

Type of engagement	Peace Mission
Year established	2002
Field office(s)	Kabul
UN partnership framework	One UN for Afghanistan 2018-2021
Staff as of 31 December 2018	73

XB requirements 2018 **US\$449,100**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – Afghanistan submits its third periodic report to the Committee against Torture and subsequently provides information on how the Committee's recommendations have been followed up.

The Human Rights Service (HRS) of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) advocated with the Government for the submission of State Party reports to the treaty bodies in compliance with the reporting guidelines.

In June, the Government of Afghanistan submitted its follow-up report to CAT, outlining progress made in the implementation of some of the Committee's recommendations regarding certain areas of concern, in particular, a culture of impunity, coerced confessions and the death penalty. In October, the Government submitted its State report for

the third UPR cycle review of Afghanistan. It also made progress in the drafting of its periodic reports under ICERD, CRPD, CEDAW and two Optional Protocols to CRC. The CEDAW report was submitted in December 2018 and other reports are expected to be submitted in 2019.

Accountability (A)

A2 – Inclusive and accountable peace and reconciliation processes are established that conform to international human rights standards and internationally recognized principles of transitional justice. They include mechanisms for vetting ex-combatants and for identifying potential violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

The HRS contributed to the functioning of transitional justice mechanisms, in line with international human rights standards, by advocating with and supporting civil society, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and the Government to promote the increased participation of civil society actors in reconciliation processes.

In 2018, the HRS organized 39 round-table discussions, workshops and seminars to promote civil society space and engagement in peace processes and to enable civil society activists and human rights defenders to monitor, report and advocate on human rights. It further published a compilation of 34 provincial road maps for peace and facilitated advocacy events in 20 provinces with the participation of approximately 600 Afghans, including local authorities, civil society and media organizations.

A3 – The Government adopts measures to improve implementation of the 2009 Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women. It effectively investigates cases of violence against women, prosecutes perpetrators, and introduces measures to support victims.

As a result of advocacy and technical support provided by the HRS, various State institutions and programmes improved their compliance with international human

rights standards, in particular for the promotion and protection of women's rights.

Two draft policies, on women's inheritance and property ownership rights and on the protection of women in war and emergencies, were resubmitted to the Cabinet's Gender Committee for endorsement. The first draft policy aims at facilitating women's economic empowerment and financial independence while the second is intended to ensure a holistic State response for the protection of women in the event of emergencies. In addition, following advocacy by the HRS and other partners, Presidential Decree No. 262 was issued, in March, amending the 2017 Penal Code to enable the 2009 Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women to remain applicable, including all crimes and punishments. This was necessary to ensure that women and girls have continuing legal protection from crimes of violence against women. In May, the Attorney General's Office recruited 93 female prosecutors, thereby enabling the deployment of more female prosecutors to the provinces and districts and the increase in the number of female-headed prosecution units that are focused on cases of violence against women from 25 to 31. The number of courts dealing with these violations also increased from 15 in 2017 to 22 in 2018.

Participation (P)

P1 – The Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission works in conformity with international standards (Paris Principles) especially in the areas of independence and improving female representation and access to adequate resources for independent functioning.



The HRS contributed to the independent functioning of the AIHRC in conformity

with the Paris Principles through regular engagement, coordination of activities, the sharing of information and other support.

The AIHRC maintained its "A" status and was in full compliance with the Paris Principles. During 2018, the Commission effectively engaged with the international human rights mechanisms and submitted a number of reports to the treaty bodies and the UPR. It also submitted cases of victims of enforced or involuntary disappearance, on behalf of their families, to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. The Commission led the committee responsible for the drafting of legal provisions criminalizing sexual violence against children, particularly bacha bazi, which were included in the new Penal Code that entered into force in February.

The term of office for the Commissioners of the AIHRC expired in June. In July, a revised presidential order was issued setting out the procedure for the selection of new Commissioners. The order established a two-tier vetting system to ensure suitable qualifications and diversity among a final pool of 27 applicants. The President will select nine of these individuals to serve on the Commission. The HRS has been advocating to promote transparency and fairness in the selection process.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS1 – The Government and armed opposition groups formulate, revise and strengthen policies, mechanisms and regulations to protect civilians and prevent civilian casualties; these comply with international humanitarian law and international human rights standards.



Through monitoring and advocacy efforts, the HRS contributed to the establishment and functioning of mechanisms to protect

civilians, in line with international human rights standards.

The HRS regularly engaged in advocacy with the Government to promote the implementation of the action plan of the National Policy for Civilian Casualty Prevention and Mitigation and relevant orders to reduce civilian casualties during military operations conducted by the Afghan national security and defence forces. Moreover, the HRS also engaged with the Taliban to emphasize the importance of protecting civilians during the armed conflict.

Between 1 January and 31 December, the HRS documented 10,993 civilian casualties, including 3,804 killings, representing a five per cent increase in overall civilian casualties and 11 per cent increase in civilian deaths compared to 2017. In addition, violence during the parliamentary elections, on 20 October, caused the most civilian casualties recorded in a single day in 2018 (435), as well as the most civilian casualties on any election day since the HRS began documenting such incidents in 2009.

Finally, in May, the HRS submitted a confidential report to the Government on the prevalence of the recruitment and use of children by parties to the conflict. The report highlights that the practice of child recruitment is perceived as common in Afghanistan, with the Taliban being reported as the main perpetrators. Through the Afghan National Police Child Protection Unit, the Government took measures to prevent the recruitment and use of children in the ranks of the national and local police forces.

BANGLADESH

Population size¹ 166.37 million **Surface area¹** 148,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.608 (rank: 138/188 in 2016) **NHRI (if applicable)³** Status B, 2015

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2018 (following earlier deployment 2014-2016)
Field office(s)	Dhaka
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017-2020
Staff as of 31 December 2018	2

XB requirements 2018 **US\$242,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



¹²³ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – The Government regularly submits reports to the treaty bodies.

By building the capacity of local partners, the Office and the UN in Bangladesh sought to contribute to increased engagement with and submission of substantive inputs to the human rights mechanisms.

Consistent engagement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and other authorities, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), civil society and the development partner community regarding the preparation, conduct and follow-up to the review of Bangladesh by the UPR led to increased awareness of critical human rights issues. The Government committed to following up on the UPR and treaty body outcomes and to developing an implementation plan. In August, a stakeholder dialogue was held with civil

society, and follow-up was supported on key issues such as laws discriminating against women, and constraints on civic space and freedom of expression.

The Office advocated with MoFA for the submission of Bangladesh's outstanding State Party report to CAT for review in 2019. The review is scheduled to take place even in the absence of the report, which has been overdue for 19 years.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS5 – The UN system will systematically integrate a human rights-based approach into programming related to the humanitarian relief operations and in support of the dignified, safe and sustainable repatriation of the Rohingya refugee population.



From Bangladesh, the Office provided policy-related support to the Rohingya refugee response in Myanmar and sought to advance the integration of human rights norms and principles into the humanitarian response. It further supported the engagement of special procedures and the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar.

Advice to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar included accompanying the Special Rapporteur on two missions to Cox's Bazar and facilitating engagement with the UNCT, development partners and other stakeholders in Dhaka.

The Office engaged with the RC, UN Women and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict regarding the impact of sexual violence post conflict.

Under the Accountability and Participation pillars, the Office advocated for the implementation of the moratorium of the death penalty in the context of drug convictions and for the increased effectiveness and independence of the NHRC.

CAMBODIA

Population size¹ 16.25 million **Surface area¹** 181,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.582 (rank: 146/188 in 2016) **NHRI (if applicable)³** Status A, 2015

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	1993
Field office(s)	Phnom Penh
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2018
Staff as of 31 December 2018	36

Total income **US\$1,673,774**

XB requirements 2018 **US\$2,962,200**

Total XB expenditure	US\$1,740,197
Personnel	Non-personnel
46%	45%
\$796,201	\$785,816
	PSC ⁴
	9%
	\$158,180

Total RB expenditure	US\$1,631,591
Personnel	Non-personnel
86%	14%
\$1,399,870	\$231,721

Key OMP pillars in 2018



¹²³⁺ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – Laws and policies in the areas of justice and prisons increasingly comply with international human rights standards.



The level of compliance of legal aid policy with international human rights norms and standards has significantly improved by providing legal expertise to the drafting and consultation processes.

OHCHR produced a legal analysis of amendments to the Constitution and the Criminal Code and identified provisions that are inconsistent with Cambodia's international obligations. The Office also began an analysis of the draft Law on Surrogacy and undertook consultations in the context of an OHCHR-WHO-UNFPA regional expert meeting on surrogacy that was held in Bangkok.

The draft legal aid policy was finalized in 2018. The consultative and participatory

nature of the drafting process ensured compliance of the policy with international human rights standards and significantly extended its scope. OHCHR will continue advocating for the policy to be adopted in 2019. Due in part to OHCHR's advocacy, the legal aid budget increased and at least one lawyer was delegated to each province. The administrative process of requesting a legal aid lawyer was simplified and made more efficient, resulting in increased access to legal aid for persons in all provinces.

The Bar Association also cooperated with some local prisons to construct new lawyers' rooms to ensure that prisoners can meet in confidence with their lawyers. Thanks to three existing and new OHCHR grants to civil society partners, legal aid was provided in three types of cases: prisoners with a longstanding, pending appeal, land cases and cases involving persons with disabilities. Although some cases pending appeal were closed, many are still pending due to misplaced case files. In some cases, authorities demanded bribes from lawyers seeking to obtain case files or to accelerate the process or because of difficulties in communication and information sharing between different stakeholders of the criminal justice system. Progress is slow in relation to land cases, but some achievements were made during this period.

A1 – Allegations of torture and ill-treatment and cases of mob violence are promptly investigated; perpetrators are prosecuted and sanctioned.

Through OHCHR monitoring and advocacy with the Government's Cambodian Human Rights Committee, some progress was made towards ensuring that authorities investigated all deaths that occurred in custody. The Kandal Provincial Court of First Instance took up a case of a reported

death in prison due to physical beatings. Following its removal from the SPT article 17 list, in June, the Cambodian National Committee against Torture (NCAT) was formally launched, in early December, in an event co-organized by OHCHR and NCAT. At this sensitization workshop on the role and duties of NCAT, which brought together almost 200 senior representatives from the police, gendarmerie, prisons, social affairs and the offices of provincial governors, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior emphasized NCAT's independence and its power to conduct unfettered, unannounced visits to all places of deprivation of liberty.

Participation (P)

P5 – International, regional and national protection mechanisms respond to the protection needs of civil society organizations and individuals, particularly (but not only) in the context of political participation.

The Office contributed to enhancing compliance of legislation and policies with international human rights standards of protection for human rights defenders (HRDs), oversight of civil society participation in public life, rights of ethnic minorities and access to information.

While HRDs and political activists remained under pressure during and following the national election, OHCHR's monitoring and advocacy efforts, including with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia and the diplomatic community, played a role in preventing further arrests and harassment of HRDs. OHCHR worked closely with local and regional human rights organizations to ensure that HRDs were protected. When HRDs and political activists who expressed their opinion were threatened or charged, OHCHR intervened with

relevant authorities, including the Ministry of Interior and the National Election Committee. Documentation related to 40 cases of human rights violations was shared with the Special Rapporteur, who focused on the elections in her public interventions, in July, and in her subsequent addendum report that was presented at the Human Rights Council's September session. Following the election, some prominent HRDs were released from prison and incidents of harassment and intimidation against others have reportedly decreased.

In its ongoing review of Cambodia's access to the European Union (EU) market under the "Everything But Arms" preferential trade initiative, which links trade preferences to the human rights performance of beneficiary countries, the European Commission referred extensively to the conclusions of the UN human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, the treaty bodies and the Office's analysis of legislation impacting on civic space, such as the Law on Political Parties and the Law on Association and NGOs in Cambodia. At the end of 2018, the Government announced the revocation of some administrative hurdles against CSOs, the establishment of a forum for regular civil society consultations and a possible review of problematic legislation.

OHCHR continued its support to local human rights groups, including the Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC) and the Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (LICADHO), in order to better monitor, report and advocate on human rights issues in Cambodia. A grant that was awarded to LICADHO, until the end of 2019, and a similar grant for ADHOC, that is pending approval, are intended to enhance the capacity of these

organizations to use international mechanisms for the protection of human rights. Both NGOs shared reports of violations with OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur. They were also part of an informal 'intervention group,' together with OHCHR and another local NGO, that was set up to respond to protection concerns of HRDs in the context of the elections.

OHCHR monitored the situation of ethnic Vietnamese communities (EVC) to increase the awareness of authorities. Progress has been made towards the naturalization of some stateless EVC members and OHCHR monitored the registration process. In collaboration with the Special Rapporteur, the Office successfully advocated with authorities to delay a planned forced relocation of EVC floating villages until May 2019.

After several years of concerted efforts by OHCHR and UNESCO, the Ministry of Information Working Group (composed of representatives from relevant ministries, civil society organizations, OHCHR and UNESCO) adopted the draft Access to Information Law, in January, that is generally compliant with international standards. In spite of lobbying efforts undertaken by OHCHR, UNESCO and the Special Rapporteur, the draft was not adopted in 2018. The Ministry of Information indicated that it would be adopted by June 2019.

P7 – Youth networks increasingly recognize the value and importance of human rights and accountability and their contribution to development and peace.



The Office enhanced the level of engagement of young persons in supporting human rights messages by conducting a targeted online and offline

advocacy campaign on human rights. It also launched consultations with youth groups on integrating human rights principles into their work.

The Office led a communications campaign to raise awareness and engage youth on human rights, the UDHR and HRDs. The campaign entitled "I am a human rights champion," ran from the end of September until the end of December. In addition, a celebratory event was held on 8 December to mark the occasion of Human Rights Day (10 December). The target audience for the campaign was Cambodian youth living in urban and rural settings and the objective was to increase public recognition of how respect for and enjoyment of human rights can contribute to inclusive and sustainable peace and development. The campaign significantly increased the Office's public profile, in particular among youth. The number of "Likes" on the Country Office's Facebook page increased from nearly 9,000 to over 13,800 during the course of the campaign. The campaign's musical video, featuring a number of local celebrities who are popular with youth, was viewed over one million times on the Office's Facebook page. Furthermore, over 1,000 persons, most of whom were young people, participated in the public event marking Human Rights Day.

The campaign signalled the first step in the Office's drive to broaden the Cambodian human rights constituency. Using its global expertise in human rights education and monitoring on the right to participation, OHCHR began developing its work with youth groups and associations to empower them, in traditional and innovative ways, to be agents of change for human rights. The first consultation workshop took place in December. There are plans to work with at least 15 youth groups in 2019 to incorporate human rights principles into their work.

TI YANG CAN DREAM ABOUT A BETTER FUTURE FOR HER CHILDREN

One morning, in early October, local authorities and police embarked on the relocation of more than 10,000 inhabitants of floating villages at the mouth of the Tonle Sap Lake, the vast majority of whom were part of the Vietnamese ethnic minority, to remote lands. They were unclear about what the future might bring. Ti Yang was very worried about moving to the identified location, which had no direct access to a road, water or other basic facilities.

Ti Yang is 68 years old and ethnic Vietnamese. She lives in Chnong Kaoh, a floating village in Kampong Chhnang province, on the Tonle Sap River. As far as she can recall, her ancestors have lived there, practicing fishing and living on houseboats that follow the seasonal tides. Yet, they never obtained Cambodian citizenship and remained stateless.

UN Human Rights in Cambodia carried out several local missions to assess the human rights situation and speak with communities and local authorities. After advocacy was undertaken by UN Human Rights and a visit was undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, the Governor decided to delay the relocation of the ethnic Vietnamese communities. A provincial working group is now monitoring the progress of the infrastructure at the relocation site.

Ti Yang and other ethnic Vietnamese in the community have noted that they are grateful that their voices have been heard. Ti Yang has a long memory of the struggles of the ethnic Vietnamese around the Tonle Sap. She recalls discrimination in the 1970s and the extrajudicial killings that took place in 1975 under the Khmer Rouge before being forced to leave Cambodia. In 1979, Ti Yang returned. "It is my country," she says, "I wanted to come back to my native place." By 2018, Ti Yang was officially registered, albeit as a "permanent immigrant." This status does not confer full rights to education, legal employment or land. Ti Yang's dream is to have her six children and grandchildren live an adequate life and become fully integrated into Cambodian society in the near future.

UN Human Rights is working to promote equality and combat discrimination against ethnic minorities, including ethnic Vietnamese and indigenous peoples.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – Cambodia submits five reports to the treaty bodies that conform with reporting guidelines, as well as its report to the UPR. It adopts an integrated and participatory approach to preparing and following up these reports.

The four reports submitted during the reporting period (CERD, CEDAW, CRC and UPR) largely conformed to the respective reporting guidelines.

In 2018, a series of trainings on treaty body reporting were completed with support from OHCHR. Following the conclusion of the training workshops, State Party reports were submitted to CERD, CEDAW and CRC. OHCHR provided substantive support to the mechanisms that are responsible for drafting the CEDAW and CRC reports to ensure that they complied with the reporting guidelines. Consultations with CSOs were carried out during the drafting of the reports. At the end of the year, the overdue reports to CRPD and CESC were in the final drafting stages. Initial work was underway on the overdue report to CED, yet no progress was made on completing the overdue response to CAT's list of issues or the reply to the findings and recommendations issued by SPT. The State report for the UPR was submitted on time. Following an initial consultation with limited CSO participation, OHCHR supported a larger and more participatory event that included civil society as well as development partners and line ministries.

The National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow up (NMRF) was officially established in June 2018. Although it was not responsible for all treaty reporting in 2018, it should play an important coordination role for the preparation of all reports to the international human rights mechanisms. OHCHR supported the first meeting of

the NMRF and shared examples of good practices and lessons learned from around the world. The Cambodian Human Rights Commission and the NMRF committed, in writing, to establishing a workplan to follow up on the UPR recommendations once they are adopted in 2019.

M2 – Civil society organizations and the UN Country Team increasingly engage with the human rights mechanisms when they report to the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.



During the reporting period, two shadow reports to CEDAW and CRC, the first individual complaint to CEDAW, a joint UNCT submission and 11 collective substantive thematic submissions by CSOs for the third UPR cycle were made.

Following OHCHR's trainings on the Optional Protocol to CEDAW, the first individual complaint was submitted to CEDAW regarding a female land rights activist. OHCHR supported two umbrella organizations, namely NGO-CRC and NGO-CEDAW, to submit their respective shadow reports to the Committee.

The UNCT prepared a joint confidential report to CEDAW, with inputs from OHCHR. The submission was finalized by the United Nations Theme Group on Gender, in early December, for validation and submission by the UNCT in February 2019.

In the context of the OHCHR-chaired UNCT Theme Group on Human Rights, the UNCT prepared a report for the UPR, which was submitted by the Resident Coordinator in July. A courtesy copy was shared with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Initial meetings were held with the MFA to discuss possible cooperation for UPR follow-up in 2019.

In addition to individual submissions, national and international civil society organizations prepared 11 collective substantive thematic submissions for Cambodia's third cycle of the UPR. For the first time in Cambodia, each thematic working group drafted a two-page summary factsheet on their report as a practical tool to advocate for Member States to use the recommendations of CSOs. This was the outcome of a series of five workshops that were organized by OHCHR, after March, in cooperation with the Cambodian Center for Human Rights and UPR Info (an international NGO). The workshops helped to raise awareness about Cambodian CSOs on the importance of making substantive submissions to the UPR and trained them in preparing quality submissions. In November, the EU delegation in Phnom Penh hosted a half-day session, during which CSOs presented the factsheets to the diplomatic community. All invited embassies expressed their great appreciation for this advocacy model.

Development (D)

D2 – Business actors increasingly implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including by engaging with local and national authorities, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders.

In 2018, the Office continued to raise the awareness of various business enterprises to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). The Office provided them with a video, in Khmer, on the implementation framework of the UNGPs. OHCHR also teamed up with the Resident Coordinator's Office to engage with the private sector in the context of the SDGs.

With support from the Office, progress was achieved with regard to solving land disputes through non-judicial mechanisms. OHCHR provided technical assistance and observed a mediation process between the SOCFIN Company and the Bunong Indigenous Peoples' Community regarding traditional land that was granted to the company in 2007 as an Economic Land Concession (ELC). The support from OHCHR contributed to solving most of the disputes related to collective land. Support for dispute resolution began in 2015. In 2017, the Independent Mediation Group launched a mediation process. To address the power imbalance between the company and the Bunong community, OHCHR provided financial support to the Legal Aid of Cambodia NGO. This enabled them to train community representatives in mediation skills and provide legal advice during the mediation.

Together with ADHOC and LICADHO, OHCHR advocated within and monitored a land dispute resolution process between a community and an ELC/Cement Company in Sdao Commune, in the Rattanak Mondul District of the Battambang Province. As a result, the 27 remaining families received fair compensation and the case was closed.

D3 – Laws, policies and strategies on land, housing and property increasingly comply with human rights standards. Their implementation by the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Rural Development and sub-national authorities similarly complies with international standards.

Through capacity-building and awareness-raising activities, OHCHR aimed at improving the compliance of selected

State institutions and programmes with international human rights norms and standards.

During the reporting period, OHCHR and various partners continued to raise concerns about the complexity, length and cost of the Communal Land Titling (CLT) process. With the support of OHCHR, and following advocacy by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, the five concerned ministries refined a discussion paper on the simplification of the CLT process. Following its endorsement at the technical level, OHCHR will convene a high-level seminar with the five ministries in 2019.

Pending the simplification process, implementation of the CLT process continued, including with the support of OHCHR. As a result, 11 indigenous peoples' communities (IPCs) in the Ratanakiri, Pursat and Kampong Thom Provinces have now progressed through Step 1, two IPCs progressed to Step 2 and one progressed to Step 3, the last step before the issuance of a land title. In collaboration with OHCHR, authorities trained 24 IPCs in two provinces that are in possession of a CLT on how to resolve land disputes using their CLTs. OHCHR published a government-sanctioned manual on the three-step CLT process for indigenous peoples, which was developed through a consultative process with the five ministries concerned. The manual will assist local authorities and IPCs to progress more efficiently through the CLT steps.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
25.61 million	121,000 km ²	-	-
Type of engagement	Field-based structure		
Countries of engagement	DPRK		
Year established	2015		
Field office(s)	Seoul, Republic of Korea		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Strategic Framework 2017-2021		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	10		

Total income	US\$121,413		
XB requirements 2018	US\$234,500		
Total XB expenditure	US\$81,300		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴	
57%	31%	12%	
\$46,670	\$25,277	\$9,353	
Total RB expenditure	US\$879,456		
Personnel	Non-personnel		
92%	8%		
\$809,594	\$69,862		

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – The international community continues its efforts to hold perpetrators of crimes against humanity accountable.



With OHCHR support, critical human rights issues in the DPRK have been taken up in international fora.

The Office stressed the importance of the Security Council debate on human rights

in the DPRK and the need for continuing discussions related to a resolution in the General Assembly's Third Committee.

OHCHR strengthened its efforts towards accountability, including through the recruitment of legal staff. The Office continued to interview North Korean escapees and compile relevant laws and decrees of the DPRK criminal justice system. The Office is using a significant body of information, including interviews and expert reports that were

gathered by OHCHR, civil society organizations and others. A database prototype has been developed, which will be used as a repository for documented information on criminal cases in the DPRK. This will be an essential resource for future national or international accountability mechanisms. The Office supported capacity building of civil society, including through training for civil society organizations on documenting cases of crimes against humanity. The Office drafted a report on its accountability work, which will be submitted to the Human Rights Council in 2019.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – International approaches to the DPRK integrate human rights as a cross-cutting issue and recognize the centrality of human rights in the promotion of peace and security in the DPRK.



OHCHR consistently raised critical human rights issues and advocated for them to be taken up in international fora.

During the reporting period, OHCHR engaged with the Government of the Republic of Korea, the diplomatic community, humanitarian actors and the UNCT to highlight the importance of including human rights principles in all peace processes and humanitarian action. In March, OHCHR organized a briefing, in Seoul, for diplomats from 20 countries. As a follow-up to the briefing, bilateral meetings were held to discuss the possibilities for integrating human rights into ongoing peace talks. The Office also provided briefing papers for Executive Committee meetings, which featured a strong message about the need for the centrality of human rights in all peacebuilding and conflict resolution measures. The Office also worked closely with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DPRK to reiterate the

same messages. This sustained messaging enabled the media, civil society actors and victims groups to consistently push for the integration of human rights into peace processes.

Participation (P)

P4 – Human rights principles, norms and language are embraced by civil society organizations that work with the DPRK government or with DPRK escapees.



Through continued engagement with civil society actors and other stakeholders, OHCHR took steps to ensure that human rights principles, norms and language were increasingly integrated into their work and that the narrative on selected human rights issues significantly improved.

OHCHR strengthened its engagement with humanitarian actors based in the Republic of Korea to advocate for the application of a human rights-based approach to humanitarian action in the DPRK. For instance, on 31 October and 1 November, the Office participated in the “2018 International Conference on Humanitarian and Development Assistance to the DPRK” organized by the Korean Sharing Movement, a movement of civil society organizations promoting peace, cooperation and reconciliation on the Korean peninsula. OHCHR shared its human rights message to more than 50 humanitarian civil society organizations working on the DPRK.

As a part of its efforts to reach a broader constituency, in particular young people, the Office organized a series of lectures for students at Korea University. The students received information through interactive activities about OHCHR's mandate, the international human rights mechanisms and human rights issues in the DPRK. In

addition, during an international conference that was attended by youth from China, the DPRK, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Russia and the United States, a keynote speech was given on the role of youth in peacebuilding, including the peaceful resolution of conflict in the Korean peninsula. These and other initiatives were instrumental in highlighting the role of the UN in addressing human rights issues in the Korean peninsula to a broader constituency.

Finally, the OHCHR field-based structure in Seoul worked with the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the UNCT to support capacity-building for national reporting to the international human rights mechanisms and the implementation of their recommendations, especially in light of the DPRK's upcoming third UPR cycle in 2019.

MALDIVES

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
0.44 million		0.717 (rank: 102/188 in 2016)	Status B, 2010
Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser		
Year established	2018		
Field office(s)	Male		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	1		

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – Civil society organizations are empowered to effectively monitor and report on the human rights situations including freedom of expression, association, and media; and are able to submit UPR mid-term reports, and other shadow and alternative reports to the treaty body reviews.

As a result of OHCHR advocacy and technical guidance, civil society organizations made three substantive submissions to CAT.

In preparation for CAT's review of the Maldives State Party report, OHCHR provided technical guidance on the submission of reports by stakeholders and raised awareness among civil society organizations to encourage them to submit their own stakeholder reports. As a result, three submissions were made to CAT. In 2019, OHCHR will provide a training for civil society organizations, the UNCT, the Human Rights Commission of Maldives and the Government in preparation for the upcoming UPR review.

Accountability (A)

A1 – Maldives maintains the moratorium on the death penalty with improved legislation related to protecting juvenile offenders.

Throughout 2018, OHCHR communicated its concerns to the Government regarding its expressed intention to lift the 64-year de facto moratorium on the death penalty. The new administration that was sworn into office, in November, announced its willingness to maintain the moratorium. In preparation of the review by the Committee against Torture (CAT) of the Maldives State Party report, also in November, OHCHR briefed the Committee on its concerns related to the death penalty in Maldives. During its official statement to CAT, on 27 November, the new Government repeated its intention to uphold the 65-year moratorium on the death penalty. Based on CAT's concluding observations, combined with the statement delivered by the Minister at the President's Office during the review, OHCHR will follow up with the Government to explore further means of constructive engagement in order to ensure that the de facto moratorium is maintained.

Participation (P)

P1 – Legislation and policies related to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly have significantly improved and the environment is conducive to free, fair and transparent elections.

From June to September, in cooperation with DPA and in liaison with the Resident Coordinator's Office, the Office contributed to ensuring the compliance of the right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly with international human rights norms by monitoring the political and human rights situation leading up to and following the presidential elections. The elections were held on 23 September.

OHCHR consistently communicated its concerns related to the absence of an environment that would be conducive to genuine, free and fair elections through the reporting period and advocated for the fundamental rights of individuals who have been considered to be arbitrarily detained by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and individuals who were arrested after the declaration of the state of emergency in February. The Office also conducted a mission to the Maldives during the state of emergency and engaged with the Government on concerns related to the suspension of key rights. After the change of the administration, some restrictive laws, such as the Anti-Defamation Law, were repealed. The Government expressed its intention to conduct a comprehensive legal audit to ensure its compliance with international law during the review by CAT in November 2018.

MYANMAR

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
53.86 million	677,000 km ²	0.578 (rank: 147/188 in 2016)	Status B, 2015
Type of engagement	Human Rights staff (Other type of field presence)		
Year established	2014		
Field office(s)	Bangkok, Thailand, Cox's Bazaar		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	3		

XB requirements 2018

US\$1,660,500

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A5 – UN policies and practices comply with human rights standards and UNDAF guidance (2017); they focus on accountable institutions, access to justice, and the participation of civil society in planning and monitoring.

OHCHR contributed to incorporating rights-based approaches into various accountability processes related to Myanmar by producing two public reports and providing training for civil society partners on the documentation of human rights violations.

During the reporting period, OHCHR continued to fulfil its promotion and protection mandate with regard to the evolving human rights situation on the ground. In order to enhance human rights protection in Myanmar, the Office formulated a number of recommendations targeting parties to the conflict, Member States and

UN partners involved in both the political and humanitarian response. Specifically, OHCHR produced a number of public reports, including on the human rights situation in Myanmar that was circulated in the context of the High Commissioner's interactive dialogue at the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council as well as the report *The Invisible Boundary: Criminal prosecutions of journalism in Myanmar*, in September. It also provided regular briefings and inputs to OHCHR and relevant international stakeholders.

To encourage the participation of civil society partners in the monitoring of human rights violations, the Human Rights Team organized a week-long workshop for a wide variety of civil society representatives in Myanmar. The training, which is intended as the first of a series of training, involved 11 participants (six women and five men) and

focused on civil society engagement with international human rights mechanisms and on human rights monitoring, documentation and reporting.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – Relevant intergovernmental fora, processes and mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council, UN General Assembly and Security Council, integrate human rights concerns when they address situations of conflict and insecurity in the subregion.



The Office raised human rights issues in several relevant UN fora, including at the global and national levels.

OHCHR supported and liaised with UN partners to strengthen the mainstreaming of protection concerns and human rights into humanitarian processes and the UN's responses to the conflict. OHCHR provided technical support to various missions, including those undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on Myanmar (January and June/July), the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) on Myanmar and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. The Office also contributed to the New York-based discussions in the Executive Committee and its Permanent Monitoring Group on Myanmar.

Moreover, OHCHR provided technical advice and policy positions to the UNCT in Myanmar and its sub-entities, including the Human Rights Theme Group, the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Sector Coordination Group operating in Cox's Bazar. The Office advised the UNCT on promoting the recommendations of the FFM report, which addressed alleged human rights violations in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan states and urged greater adherence to the UN's Human Rights up

Front Initiative and the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy. OHCHR strengthened its monitoring in Northern Rakhine, including in relation to the human rights situation of the Rohingya population, through the deployment and further consolidation of its work with the refugee population in Cox's Bazar.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – In Myanmar, discriminatory laws, policies and practices that undermine the right to equality and the rights of religious, ethnic or national minorities, and women, children, or persons with disabilities, are reformed or abolished. These include the 1982 Citizenship Law and the four laws associated with the Protection of Race and Religion package.



The Office contributed data and reporting on discriminatory laws, policies and practices regarding the Rohingya minority and noted that there is improved compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

With limited access to the country, no international staff as of August 2017 and only two staff members that were working for the first six months of 2018, the Office spent considerable time re-establishing contacts and networks with Myanmar's civil society and local human rights defenders. These efforts were complicated due to security and protection concerns. While the Office conducted regular missions to Cox's Bazar from March onwards, it was only after August that prolonged missions took place, thereby enabling the development of contacts and networks with partners who are working on the human rights situation of the Rohingya. The Rohingya population is severely affected by discriminatory laws, such as

the 1982 Citizenship Law and the laws that make up the Protection of Race and Religion package.

The Office drafted a paper that was circulated in the context of the High Commissioner's interactive dialogue with the Human Rights Council at its thirty-eighth session, in June. The objective was to further the resolution adopted at the Council's special session on the Rohingya on 5 December 2017. To this end, the Office drafted and finalized a written report on the implementation of UN recommendations and Human Rights Council resolutions regarding the Rohingya, in December. The High Commissioner presented the report at the Council's fortieth session on 20 March 2019.

NEPAL

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
29.62 million	147,000 km ²	0.574 (rank: 148/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2014
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2012	
Field office(s)		Kathmandu	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		1	

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A2 – The transitional justice mechanism is strengthened to investigate conflict-related cases, through the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) or the Commission of Investigation on Enforced Disappeared Persons (CIEDP); the National Human Rights Commission; or any other new institution appropriately developed for the purpose.

Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2006, OHCHR has been supporting the Government of Nepal to move forward with its transitional justice process, by addressing the claims of victims who continue to wait for truth and justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence. The Office continued to engage with the Government of Nepal to enhance the conformity of Nepal's transitional justice mechanism with international human rights norms and standards by engaging in substantive dialogue with the Government and providing technical guidance on a comprehensive approach to transitional justice.

During 2018, OHCHR engaged with the Government of Nepal in its process to amend the Nepal Act on the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons, Truth and Reconciliation, 2071 (2014), which contains several provisions that do not fully conform with international law and standards; and to revitalize the transitional justice process to meet the needs of the victims. In response to the draft of the amended Bill that was officially shared with OHCHR in June, the Office prepared a technical note to highlight its positive changes and outline its remaining concerns. OHCHR also advocated with the Government on the importance of meaningful consultation with relevant stakeholders, particularly victims, before finalizing the draft's language. While the amendment process remained incomplete through 2018, OHCHR continues to advocate for the rights of victims and Nepal's international compliance with international human rights law in 2019.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – The monitoring mechanism for UPR and treaty body reporting is strengthened through timely report submission.

During the reporting period, the Government of Nepal actively engaged in the review process of their State Party reports by CRPD (February), CERD (May) and CEDAW (October). OHCHR followed up with the Government and the Permanent Mission of Nepal in Geneva and encouraged their continued engagement with the treaty body reporting process. Nepal has a number of pending submissions to the international human rights mechanisms, including a State Party report for the Human Rights Committee, due on 23 March 2018 and another for CESCR, due on 30 November 2019. In addition, Nepal's UPR State report is tentatively due in July 2020. Finally, the Government hosted a country visit by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, in January, and a country visit by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, in November.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – Marginalized and vulnerable populations, including Dalits, women, persons with disabilities, LGBTI persons, are able to enjoy their equal status protected by the Constitution and have access to a functioning mechanism to redress grievances related to discrimination.

Through supporting the review of Nepal by CERD, CEDAW and CRPD, the Office promoted the compliance of oversight and accountability mechanisms with international human rights standards regarding the rights of Dalits, women and persons with disabilities.

The three reviews of Nepal that were undertaken by the treaty bodies resulted in a number of recommendations related to non-discrimination issues. These recommendations were strengthened through contributions from OHCHR and the UNCT. OHCHR will continue working with the Government on the implementation of recommendations to advance the non-discrimination agenda.

In anticipation of CEDAW's review of Nepal, OHCHR worked closely with the UNCT to identify strategic entry points that could be brought to the attention of the Committee members. The Office also gathered information from civil society members that attended the review in Geneva to gain a better understanding of key women's rights issues in the country. Civil society organizations have expressed their great appreciation for the CEDAW recommendations.

THE PACIFIC

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Year established	2005
Field office(s)	Fiji
UN partnership framework	United Nations Pacific Strategy 2018-2022
Staff as of 31 December 2018	5

Total income	US\$1,303,904
XB requirements 2018	US\$1,471,500

Total XB expenditure	US\$958,050	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC*
53%	36%	11%
\$511,386	\$339,834	\$106,830

Total RB expenditure	US\$123,341
Personnel	Non-personnel
99%	1%
\$121,621	\$1,720

Key OMP pillars in 2018



* Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – More Pacific Island Countries and Territories ratify at least five core international human rights treaties.

OHCHR advocated for the increased ratification of international and regional human rights treaties by countries in the region.

Fiji and the **Marshall Islands** acceded to ICCPR and ICESCR. The **Marshall Islands** also acceded to CAT. To bring about this result, the Regional Office conducted a

country mission to the **Marshall Islands** and held a number of briefing sessions for government officials and members of the national coordination mechanism on reporting and follow-up named the National Human Rights Committee. In **Fiji**, OHCHR provided an oral briefing to the Parliament's Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence on the significance of ratifying and becoming a Party to both Covenants. In addition, the UPR

recommendations that were issued in relation to Pacific Island countries, as well as those issued by the relevant treaty bodies and special procedures that called for their ratification, contributed to this result.

M1 – Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Vanuatu establish national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (NMRFs) to coordinate reporting and implement recommendations made by the treaty bodies, special procedures, the Human Rights Council, and the UPR.

The Regional Office provided technical assistance to contribute to the establishment and functioning of national mechanisms for integrated reporting and/or the implementation of recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

Training was provided to members of the NMRFs in **Kiribati**, the **Marshall Islands** and **Vanuatu** to increase their coordination, consultation and information management capacities. The Office also shared the terms of reference and good practices of NMRFs from other countries. These interventions led to some positive results, such as the constructive engagement of the **Marshall Islands** with the CRC and CEDAW Committees, the finalization of Kiribati's initial report to CRPD and its periodic reports to CRC and CEDAW and the drafting of Vanuatu's initial reports to the Human Rights Committee and CAT. All of these reporting initiatives were led by NMRFs in their respective countries.

M1 – Special procedures mandate holders make at least two visits each year to the Pacific region.

During the reporting period, OHCHR encouraged countries in the region to accept special procedures visit requests.

Nine out of the 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories, in addition to **Australia** and **New Zealand**, have extended standing invitations to the special procedures. In 2018, the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment visited **Fiji**. Nevertheless, the number of visit requests to these countries and territories that have not been responded to has increased. For instance, **Fiji** has received requests from nine special procedures mandate holders and **Vanuatu** has received three visit requests. **Tonga** has had a pending request from the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice since 2017.

M1 – States in the region submit on time a higher proportion of the reports that are due to the treaty bodies and UPR.

OHCHR engaged with and provided technical assistance to countries in the region to support their timely submission of reports to the treaty bodies and the UPR.

In 2018, the Pacific Island countries saw some progress in timely reporting to the treaty bodies and the UPR. As of December, five Pacific island countries and territories, including **Cook Islands**, **Micronesia**, **Niue**, **Palau** and **Tuvalu** were up-to-date in their respective reporting to the treaty bodies. **Kiribati** and the **Marshall Islands** finalized their initial reports to CRPD, while **Tonga** submitted its initial report to the CRC. Regarding the UPR, the Regional Office engaged with Tuvalu's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Ministry of Justice to follow-up on the implementation of the country's UPR recommendations. In **Vanuatu**, OHCHR delivered two rounds of training sessions for State officials and members of the National Human Rights Committee, which resulted in the preparation of its national report to the UPR.

M2 – National human rights institutions, civil society organizations and individuals from Fiji and Samoa make more submissions to the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

OHCHR provided advisory services and technical support to NHRIs and civil society organizations to encourage their increased engagement with and the drafting of substantive submissions to the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

The reporting period saw an increased engagement of these actors, through the submission of shadow reports and oral briefings, with the international human rights mechanisms, particularly the treaty bodies and the UPR. For example, the NHRI in **Samoa** made a submission to CEDAW and, in August, released its National Inquiry into Family Violence Report. This helped the Committee to assess Samoa's implementation of the Convention. In **Fiji**, civil society organizations played an active role, including through the submission of interventions, in the course of CEDAW's consideration of the Government's periodic report. Apart from its written submissions, representatives from these organizations made oral briefings to CEDAW prior to its dialogue with the Government delegation. In addition, the **Fiji** Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission submitted a shadow report to CEDAW.

Finally, OHCHR worked towards supporting the establishment and functioning of NHRIs in line with the Paris Principles under the Accountability pillar.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Population size¹ 8.42 million **Surface area¹** 463,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.544 (rank: 141/188 in 2016) **NHRI (if applicable)³**

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Port Moresby
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022
Staff as of 31 December 2018	4

XB requirements 2018 **US\$1,245,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation (P)

P6 – Disenfranchised male and female youth, and persons with disabilities, participate meaningfully in the 2019 Bougainville referendum.



The Office promoted the meaningful participation of rights-holders in the upcoming June 2019 Bougainville independence referendum by enhancing the capacity of the Government and civil society to address human rights issues in the context of that referendum.

As a result of technical assistance that was provided by OHCHR, the Parliament of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ABG) took steps, in September, to establish a Gender and Human Rights Committee that would be responsible for handling complaints, monitoring human rights and providing advisory services to

the Parliament on human rights matters. Following this initiative, 30 parliamentarians and cabinet members, including the President and Vice-President, were trained during a comprehensive three-day workshop on human rights. In light of the upcoming referendum, the enhancement of the Government's capacity to deal with human rights issues is a major development.

At the technical level, the capacity of 30 senior ABG officials (10 women, 20 men) to apply human rights principles was increased through a workshop on human rights that was organized by the Office, in October. The participants represented key departments that were involved in the preparation and implementation of the referendum, including the Department of Bougainville Peace Agreement Implementation, the Department for Community Development, the Office

for Gender Equality, the Department of Community Government and District Affairs and the Department of Justice.

To support civil society in monitoring and reporting on human rights issues during the referendum, OHCHR trained 268 civil society participants (including 15 persons with disabilities), on human rights monitoring in that context. The participants came from three regions of the ABG and included human rights defenders, women's groups, youth groups and persons with disabilities.

Accountability (A)

A1 – The Royal PNG Constabulary and PNG Correctional Services receive regular human rights training. Civil society organizations increase their capacity to lobby the Government to maintain its de facto moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to abolition.

OHCHR continued to strengthen the capacity of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC) to respect and protect human rights at the operational and senior management levels and to support the mainstreaming of human rights throughout the institution.

To drive institutional change, 40 senior police officers, including the Provincial Police Commanders of the RPNGC, attended a comprehensive four-day human rights training, for the first time. The training, which was held in December, produced a workplan for the consideration of senior management on how to integrate human rights into the operations of the police. Specifically, the workplan included a gender audit to identify bottlenecks to the recruitment of more women into the police force; a critical review of the existing standard operating procedures using a human rights lens; the adoption of a human rights training policy; and the establishment of

a human rights section within the RPNGC to coordinate and support human rights integration.

Furthermore, human rights training modules were developed for the regular curriculum of the Bomana Police Training College. The training manual for recruits was completed with technical support from OHCHR. During the reporting period, the training modules were rolled out to 55 in-service officers across two provinces (Western Province and East New Britain). In addition, as a result of technical assistance provided by OHCHR, key trainers at Bomana Police Training College strengthened their capacity to deliver the human rights training modules for recruits.

OHCHR continued providing technical support to the Ombudsman Commission in monitoring prisons and places of detention. In June, following concerns that were raised about the conditions of the prison in Goroka, OHCHR supported the Ombudsman Commission in monitoring the rights of prisoners and making concrete recommendations to the Government. In October, following a comprehensive monitoring of the Beon Prison, in Madang, by the Ombudsman Commission, a joint training was organized by the Office and the Ombudsman Commission targeting correction officers and police officers involved in detention management.

A2 – An operational National Human Rights Commission is established, which complies with the Paris Principles.



The Office, together with key partners, advocated for the establishment of an operational National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in compliance with the Paris Principles.

In 2018, the Office supported the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT in strengthening their advocacy with key stakeholders, including the Minister of Justice and Chief Secretary, on the establishment of the NHRC. The Minister of Justice announced that the Government would establish a human rights secretariat in January 2019 that would be hosted by the Ministry of Justice. The Ministry would coordinate all human rights-related activities and complete the preparatory work for the establishment of the NHRC.

Considering the importance of continued advocacy for the establishment of the NHRC, the UNCT adopted a strategy, in November, which provides guidance for active engagement with a range of stakeholders as well as support for the development of promotional activities for the general public related to the NHRC. OHCHR also provided technical assistance to civil society organizations to enable them to jointly develop an information note on the role of a national human rights institution and identify key actors that can effectively advocate for the establishment of the Commission.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND2 – The Government amends selected laws to ensure that they comply with CEDAW and CRPD.



As a result of technical advice that was provided by the Office, there is improved compliance of the draft Disability Authority Bill with international human rights norms and standards.

The Law Reform Commission and the Department for Community Development prepared the draft and held consultations in four regions. In collaboration with other UN agencies, OHCHR extensively

reviewed the draft and provided inputs to ensure that it integrates the provisions of the CRPD. In December, an inter-agency consultation was organized in Port Moresby, which concluded a series of consultations on the draft. It is expected that it will be submitted to the Parliament in 2019.

ND6 – Civil society organizations and the Government increasingly monitor and address human rights violations suffered by refugees, migrants and targeted vulnerable groups, advocate on their behalf, and produce regular public reports.



The Office advocated on behalf of and raised awareness about the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in compliance with international human rights standards. To this end, it produced public reports and engaged in advocacy with national authorities.

Throughout 2018, the rights of refugees and asylum seekers were remotely monitored by the Office, including through media monitoring, information shared by stakeholders that had visited Manus Island, information provided by walk-in refugees and information provided by UNHCR and other stakeholders. The Office contributed to a joint public report on the human rights of asylum seekers and refugees on Nauru and Manus Island. OHCHR engaged with national authorities and supported the Resident Coordinator in advocating for the rights of refugees and asylum seekers on key issues of concern, including access to adequate medical facilities for refugees.

Finally, under the Mechanisms pillar the Office collaborated with the UNCT to support the Government and civil society to implement the recommendations issued during PNG's second UPR cycle in 2016.

PHILIPPINES

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
106.51 million	300,000 km ²	0.699 (rank: 111/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2017

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2014
Field office(s)	Manila
UN partnership framework	Philippines-UN Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (2019-2023)
Staff as of 31 December 2018	1

XB requirements 2018 **US\$618,600**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Development (D)

D7 – The UNCT integrates human rights norms, standards and principles when it formulates and implements programmes and projects.

OHCHR substantially contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the new UN common country programme 2019-2023 (Philippines-UN Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development). This was achieved by providing technical advice and facilitating stakeholder dialogue during the preparation process.

The new 2019-2023 Partnership Framework, signed in November, is aligned with human rights. More specifically, it applies the “Leaving No One Behind” principle, identifies vulnerable

and marginalized groups and mainstreams gender equality and women’s empowerment. The Framework also facilitates improved implementation of a human rights-based approach through agency programming and calls for capacity development on the implementation of these standards and principles. The structure of the Framework provides a solid entry point to work on economic, social and cultural rights by referencing selected and relevant outcomes of international human rights mechanisms, such as the recommendations issued by CESC, CEDAW and the UPR.

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – Civil society organizations increasingly engage with the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR.

The Office contributed to increasing the engagement of CSOs with the special procedures by raising awareness, building capacity and providing substantive expertise.

During the reporting period, OHCHR supported several processes to promote the engagement of different stakeholders with the international human rights mechanisms. As a result, one joint UN Country Team submission was made to the CRPD, at least 12 communications were sent by CSOs to the special procedures and six press statements were issued.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR), Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam
Year established	2002
Field office(s)	Bangkok
Staff as of 31 December 2018	17

Total income **US\$4,701,627**

XB requirements 2018 **US\$3,844,100**

Total XB expenditure	US\$1,507,976	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC*
56%	34%	10%
\$846,674	\$513,513	\$147,789

Total RB expenditure	US\$724,060
Personnel	Non-personnel
86%	14%
\$620,178	\$103,882

Key OMP pillars in 2018



* Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.

OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance with international human rights norms and standards by advocating with governments, facilitating dialogue between governments and civil society and strengthening the capacity of law enforcement authorities.

In **Malaysia**, the Office advocated with the Government to repeal the Anti-Fake News Bill. While the Bill was later revoked by the Lower House of Parliament, it remains on the books as the initiative did not pass in the Upper House.

In **Thailand**, the Office facilitated a high-level dialogue with the Justice Minister, in March, and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, in September, regarding the delay in the passing of the Suppression of Torture and Disappearance

Bill. In December, the draft was resubmitted to the National Legislative Assembly for its consideration and adoption.

OHCHR contributed to increasing the participation of civil society organizations from affected communities in the development of a national action plan on business and human rights. To do so, it co-organized a consultation with the participation of 200 CSO representatives, together with the Ministry of Justice, the National Human Rights Commission of **Thailand** (NHRCT) and UNDP. Participants welcomed OHCHR’s role as a convenor of the dialogue between CSOs and the Government.

In **Thailand**, the first execution took place in June, after nine years of a de facto moratorium on the death penalty. The Office issued a public statement urging the Thai Government to take steps to reinstate the moratorium as part of a process to abolish capital punishment.

To strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities, the Office co-hosted a regional workshop, in July, on the conduct of investigations into alleged unlawful killings and enforced disappearances. The workshop participants included government officials from Asia and representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the International Commission of Jurists and the Embassy of **New Zealand**. As a result of the workshop, 15 Thai officials (eight women, seven men) from several agencies, including the Central Institute of Forensic Science, the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) and the Internal Security Operations Command (Region 4), enhanced their knowledge on the subject.

A4 – Thailand: Victims groups are better organized and are aware of their rights to truth, justice and reparations. Law enforcement agencies are more transparent in their functioning.

The Office facilitated meaningful participation and improved awareness of rights-holders about their rights to truth, justice and reparations by advocating with relevant government authorities, accompanying the families of victims and building the capacity of victims to access complaints mechanisms.

To enhance the awareness of law enforcement officials on the right to truth of the families of victims and the right to access to a lawyer and communication with a family member, OHCHR was in close contact with the spokesperson and military officials from the law enforcement department of the National Council for Peace and Order. The Office also sent 10 official letters to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) during the year to raise concerns about arbitrary arrests, detentions, incommunicado detentions, deportations and the resumption of the death penalty. The Office issued two public statements, in February and June, regarding arbitrary arrests and the resumption of the death penalty and called for the right to information and the right to truth of the families of victims. OHCHR accompanied two families of victims to four meetings with the Ministry of Justice's DSI, the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission and the Attorney General's Office. As a result of this continued engagement, the DSI agreed to investigate the case of a disappeared human rights defender and provided witness protection for the member of a victim's family. In addition, the authorities took steps to ensure the rights to information and participation of the two families by appointing a liaison officer. Moreover, in cases of arbitrary arrest and detention of victims, the authorities

allowed them to have access to lawyers and their families.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – Relevant intergovernmental fora, processes and mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council, UN General Assembly and Security Council, integrate human rights concerns when they address situations of conflict and insecurity in the subregion.

The Office helped to integrate international human rights norms and standards into dialogue related to the conflict in Indonesia and **Thailand** by strengthening the capacity of government, NHRIs and civil society to engage with the international human rights mechanisms and facilitate dialogue between these entities at the national level.

In **Indonesia**, the Office helped to strengthen the capacity of local civil society organizations in **Papua** and **Maluka** to better monitor, document and report on human rights violations. As a result, civil society partners submitted information to the Working Group on business and human rights, representing an important step forward in engagement that supports their advocacy.

In **Thailand**, the Office contributed to increasing the integration of human rights into the work of government officials, including the military. In January, OHCHR proposed a methodology for facilitating constructive dialogue between civil society with the MOFA and the Internal Security Operations Command (Region 4) in the Southern Border Provinces. The recommendation was accepted by MOFA, which continued organizing monthly meetings with civil society organizations to discuss human rights concerns. The NHRCT increased its capacity to independently raise human rights issues in the

Southern Border Provinces and monitor places of detention inside military barracks. It also increased its coordination with the international human rights mechanisms through the Human Rights School that was organized by the Office in May and September.

PS5 – UN country policies and programmes, including UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), successfully integrate international human rights norms, standards and principles, including the recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR provided systematic support and contributed analysis and data on human rights issues to RCs and UNCTs in **Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand** and **Viet Nam** in order to integrate international human rights norms and standards into their work. The use of evidence-based human rights analysis was strengthened in UNCTs across the region for programmatic and policy interventions.

In addition, the Office strengthened the capacity of UNCTs to undertake specific evidence-based political and human rights analysis for advocacy purposes. During the reporting period, analysis was completed on regional legislation related to “fake news” and its human rights impact in the region, early warning analysis on the National Registration of Citizenship (Assam-India) and the rapid analysis of human rights concerns related to the enactment of the Cyber Security Law (Viet Nam). OHCHR's remote monitoring of protests in Viet Nam, in June, and of the student protests in Bangladesh, in August, provided important information to determine appropriate engagement and advocacy efforts.

Development (D)

D3 – In the subregion, relevant ministries, departments and parliamentary committees incorporate human rights standards and frameworks when they fulfil their mandates on land, housing and poverty; they give due attention to gender concerns.

The Office contributed to improving the level of compliance of housing and business legislation and policies with international human rights norms and standards by producing regional mapping studies, monitoring human rights violations and supporting civil society engagement.

In 2018, on the occasion of the visit to **Indonesia** of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, the Office strengthened engagement and advocacy with the government on land and housing rights together with national institutions and civil society. Emblematic cases were raised regarding various rights related to the environment, land, the extractive industries, energy and infrastructure projects. This enhanced the engagement of Indonesian civil society with the UN Human Rights mechanisms and deepened OHCHR's network with civil society.

In **Thailand**, the Office continued monitoring strategic lawsuits that were filed against human rights defenders related to business and human rights cases. OHCHR observed four such legal proceedings and trial sessions, between February and July, and the Criminal Court dismissed at least one of these cases. In November, the National Legislative Assembly approved, in principle, the adoption of an amendment of the Criminal Code that would enable judges to dismiss cases that were filed by companies against communities affected by their activities.

During the reporting period, OHCHR organized a series of meetings with the Thai Government, the NHRCT, the Ministry of Justice and civil society organizations to discuss the drafting process of the Thai National Action Plan on business and human rights. Through the meetings, OHCHR worked with all stakeholders to ensure that the draft was in line with international human rights standards, including the recommendations issued by the Working Group on business and human rights and the UN General Principles on business and human rights.

D5 – Laws and policies on the environment, climate change, extractive industries and urban planning comply with international human rights standards and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. National institutions and civil society organizations act to ensure that rights-holders can participate in decision-making processes on the environment and climate change and engage with duty-bearers and the private sector on these issues.

As a result of interventions undertaken by the Office, progress has been noted with regards to environmental and climate policies and plans to protect and fulfil international human rights norms and standards.

At the regional level, OHCHR initiated its engagement on climate change and human rights by broadening its partnerships with regional and national counterparts and by identifying partnerships and synergies with other UN actors, NHRIs and civil society. The Office supported a regional workshop that brought together NHRIs from Asia and the Pacific. Participants discussed the impact of large-scale development projects on marginalized communities, including from the perspective of climate change. As a result, in 2019

OHCHR will hold a follow-up event to enable NHRIs in the region to discuss joint action that needs to be taken on climate change, and the Office will prepare and release a publication on human rights and climate change in the Asia-Pacific region. The Office also produced a compilation of key recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms in relation to countries in Asia. The compilation will be used as a mapping document and disseminated as an advocacy tool and will be complemented by trainings for NHRIs and CSOs at the regional level to strengthen participants' capacity in monitoring and advocating for economic, social and cultural rights, including land, health and housing, and in the context of climate change.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – In six countries, National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs) are established or strengthened; they report to the treaty bodies and implement recommendations made by all human rights mechanisms.

The Office contributed to the strengthening of NMRFs and the overall engagement of the Governments of **Lao PDR** and **Thailand** with the international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR consistently advocated for the submission of overdue State Party reports, and Lao PDR was reviewed by three treaty bodies within a period of six months (Human Rights Committee, CRC and CEDAW). The Office has worked closely with the diplomatic community and its UN partners to integrate advocacy for treaty body reporting into their discussions with the Government.

M2 – The AICHR has more capacity and is fulfilling its protection mandate.

The Office contributed to enhancing the capacity of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) by supporting thematic areas of work and by providing technical support to an AICHR study on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation.

In May, the Regional Office, together with the Resident Coordinator in **Indonesia**, led a delegation of 10 UN agencies to meet with AICHR during their annual consultation in Jakarta. The meeting's objective was to identify thematic areas of common interest on human rights for AICHR and relevant UN agencies and to explore possible areas of current and future technical cooperation. This was the first such official consultation between a group of UN agencies and AICHR.

In addition, the Office provided support to a number of individual initiatives by AICHR Commissioners, notably two for **Indonesia**, including the AICHR High-Level Dialogue on Managing Freedom of Expression in the Information Age held in April, and the AICHR capacity building workshop on Article 14 of the ASEAN human rights declaration in August. In November, as part of a broader initiative led by AICHR **Malaysia** on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, OHCHR provided technical support to a second thematic activity, building on the recommendations that were made during the initial 2017 workshop.

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

The Office contributed to the increased engagement of civil society organizations with the international human rights mechanisms in **Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore** and **Thailand**.

During the reporting period, CSOs working on **Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand** and **Viet Nam** made submissions to several special procedures including Special Rapporteurs on freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, freedom of religion, situation of human rights defenders, torture; the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances; the Working Group on Business and Human Rights and others.

The Office facilitated increased engagement by the UNCT, CSOs and the National Human Rights Commission of **Malaysia** with various international human rights mechanisms. This engagement took place during the review by CEDAW in February, during the UPR review in November, and in the context of country visits to **Malaysia** by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children in September, and the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation in November.

SRI LANKA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
20.95 million	66,000 km ²	0.770 (rank: 76/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2018
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2004	
Field office(s)		Colombo	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2018-2022	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		4	
XB requirements 2018		US\$370,700	

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A2 – Fulfilling Human Rights Council resolution 30/1, Sri Lanka implements a comprehensive transitional justice strategy that is victim-oriented, gender-sensitive and complies with international human rights standards. It establishes an Office for Missing Persons, a truth and reconciliation commission, a reparations programme and a credible special judicial accountability mechanism in which foreign experts participate.

OHCHR sought to contribute to the establishment of accountability mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.

The High Commissioner's report on "Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights" to the Human Rights Council's thirty-seventh session, in March, (A/HRC/37/23) reviewed the Government's progress from March 2017 to January 2018 on the implementation of resolutions

30/1 and 34/1. Emphasis was placed on strengthening the protection of human rights, democracy and the rule of law and on the comprehensive recommendations that were issued regarding the judicial and non-judicial measures that are essential to advancing accountability and reconciliation. In preparation for the presentation of the High Commissioner's report 40/1 to the Human Rights Council fortieth session, in March 2019, the Office and the Transitional Justice Adviser conducted visits to the north and east of Sri Lanka to assess any progress made on the implementation of the resolutions 30/1 and 34/1.

In 2018, the Office on Missing Persons, a transitional justice mechanism, began operations with the support of OHCHR. In addition, legislation was adopted in the Parliament establishing a second mechanism, the Office for Reparations. The Cabinet approved a draft concept for a third transitional justice mechanism that

will function as a truth and reconciliation commission. The concept is in the process of being translated into draft legislation. Despite OHCHR's continued advocacy in its reports to the Human Rights Council, no progress was made in 2018 to establish a special court in accordance with resolution 30/1.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS5 – The Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) operates as an early warning mechanism when the human rights situation deteriorates. The HRWG helps to integrate human rights approaches in specific programmes.



OHCHR aimed to support UN entities in incorporating rights-based approaches in their programmes.

The HRWG met regularly during 2018, including as an ad hoc early warning tool during the riots that took place in Kandy, in March. During the political crisis of October and November, and in keeping with a focus on prevention, OHCHR deployed two staff members to monitor the impact of the political and constitutional crisis on human rights in Sri Lanka. The two staff members conducted field missions in all regions of Sri Lanka.

PS6 – All Sri Lanka military or police personnel proposed for deployment in UN peacekeeping operations undergo a stringent screening process, led by civilians.



With OHCHR technical support, the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL), the UN and the Government integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles into their work.

by providing expert advice on compliance with international human rights law and supporting advocacy campaigns.

In November, the Association of Persons with Disabilities in Timor-Leste (ADTL) successfully obtained a grant to conduct a public campaign on the equal rights of persons with disabilities under the UN’s “Empower for Change” project. The objective was to reduce violence and discrimination against women and children with disabilities. ADTL has begun preparations for the design of the campaign materials and events that will be conducted in the first half of 2019. As one of five UN agencies implementing the project, OHCHR provided technical advice to ensure that the messaging reflected the essence of the CRPD.

In 2018, civil society and the UN placed greater emphasis on advocacy for LGBTI rights. As a result of various outreach activities, the public was made more aware of the equal rights of LGBTI persons and the challenges that many people face in exercising their rights in Timor-Leste. Some of the outreach materials were developed by civil society partners, with support from the Office, and were aligned with the UN’s “Free & Equal” campaign. The second pride march in the country’s history, which was co-funded by OHCHR, attracted approximately 400 persons. There was a considerably larger crowd than in 2017.

Development (D)

[D7 – National actors and the United Nations integrate human rights norms and standards in their programmes.](#)

UN staff improved their knowledge about the links between human rights and data and began discussions to identify those who are left behind in the context of development in Timor-Leste.

OHCHR disseminated a publication entitled A Human rights-based approach to data: Leaving No One Behind in the 2030 Development Agenda, and initiated discussions with the UNCT Programme Management Team on operationalizing the “Leaving No One Behind” (LNOB) principle in UN programming. OHCHR provided comments on a draft operational guide that was prepared by the UN Sustainable Development Group in relation to LNOB. It also offered to provide pilot training for the UNCT and agency staff on the guide when it is finalized in 2019.

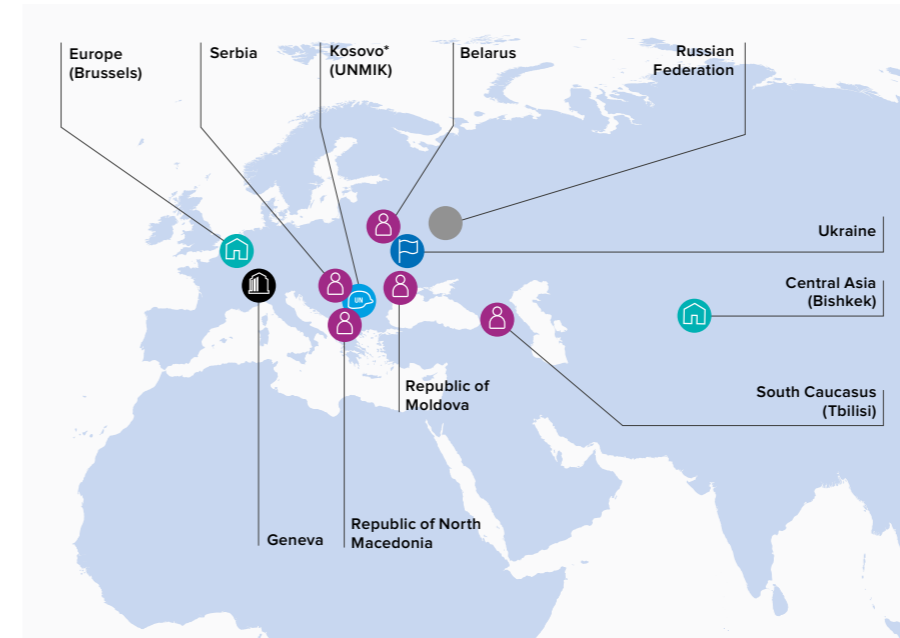
The UN partnered with the national NGO, Belun, in order to produce five policy briefs. These briefs analysed the situation of five specific groups of vulnerable youth and focused on how to address the challenges they face while furthering the 2030 Development Agenda in Timor-Leste. Entitled Leaving no youth behind in Timor-Leste, the briefs focused on youth with disabilities, LGBTI youth, young female farmers, youth who are not in education, employment or training and youth migrants. The briefs also described how these groups are faring in relation to the five pillars of the 2016 National Youth Policy that was adopted by the Timor-Leste Government, namely, health, education, work, discrimination and violence and political participation. The briefs provided concrete recommendations for the Government and other State institutions, as well as donors, on how to address the identified challenges. In close collaboration with the National Statistics Office, quantitative analysis of the 2015 Census Data was conducted for the policy briefs. The policy briefs were launched in a seminar, in April, with the support of the Secretary of State for Youth and Labour. Advocacy was undertaken throughout the year to raise awareness about the current situation of youth and to implement the recommendations of the briefs, including through meetings with officials on social media platforms. These efforts were jointly

led by UNFPA, UN Women and OHCHR, as well as by Belun, were carried out in coordination with the UN Youth Results Group and funded by the UNSDG Asia-Pacific.

In 2018, 91 staff (50 women 41 men) of various UN agencies and national partners in Government, the National Human Rights Institution, NGOs and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities improved their knowledge about the human rights-based approach to disability and the rights of persons with disabilities. Together with persons with disabilities, OHCHR co-facilitated a two-day training session, translated materials and tailored the training session in accordance with the local context. Subsequent to the training, UNICEF, as one of the UN agency partners of the project, used the materials and partnered with these trainers to build the capacity of teachers and officials from the Ministry of Education on disability rights.

Finally, OHCHR encouraged the adoption of an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the international human rights mechanisms and the implementation of their recommendations under the Mechanisms pillar. New policies and laws on housing, land and evictions were adopted that comply with human rights standards under the Development pillar.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA



TYPE OF PRESENCE	LOCATION
Headquarters	Geneva
Country/Stand-alone Offices/ Human Rights Missions	Ukraine
Regional Offices/Centres	Central Asia (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan), Europe (Brussels, Belgium)
Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions	Kosovo* (UNMIK)
Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the UNDG	Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia, South Caucasus (based in Tbilisi, covering Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia)
Other types of field presences	Russian Federation

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

In 2018, the work of OHCHR in Europe and Central Asia covered 54 countries, including nine territories run by de facto authorities. OHCHR established a new field presence in Belarus by deploying a Human Rights Adviser to the UN Country Team (UNCT). OHCHR stepped up its engagement with Armenia, Moldova and Montenegro through the deployment of human rights officers in each country as surge capacity within the respective UNCTs. In other locations, OHCHR maintained a strong country engagement from Geneva and through its field presences, including the Regional Offices for Europe (based in Brussels) and for Central Asia (based in Bishkek); Human Rights Advisers in the Republic of North Macedonia and the South Caucasus (based in Georgia); human rights officers/staff in the Russian Federation and Serbia; one human rights component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; and the Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine.

During the reporting period, the Europe and Central Asia region faced multiple challenges to human rights. These included rule of law challenges; the persistence of frozen conflicts in disputed territories; discrimination, hate speech and attacks against migrants, Roma, LGBTI persons and sexual minorities; racism and xenophobia; threats against journalists and media freedom; reprisals against human rights defenders; corruption; terrorism; shrinking civic space; the use of legal regulations and sanctions to limit fundamental freedoms; the arbitrary deprivation of liberty and the use of torture against persons in detention; and wide development disparities.

To evaluate the various challenges facing the region, OHCHR carried out field/assessment missions, including to Armenia (on human rights aspects of mass protests), Austria (on migration with a focus on the return of migrants), France (on non-discrimination, the right to housing and related human rights of Roma), Hungary and Poland (on civic space, the rule of law and migration) and Moldova and Ukraine (on the overall assessment of OHCHR's in-country presence, with a focus on early warning, human rights in conflict resolution and civic space). Through direct engagement and communication with Member States, remote monitoring and public advocacy, the Office identified early warning signs of potential human rights violations and crises and encouraged the development and implementation of recommendations to address such situations.

The Office also pursued a programmatic focus on providing advisory services, technical cooperation, training and capacity-building and other requested assistance for Governments, national human rights institutions, the judiciary, lawyers, parliamentarians, civil society and UNCTs in their engagement with and follow-up to reviews undertaken by the international human rights mechanisms.

The Office ensured the full implementation of relevant Human Rights Council and General Assembly mandates, including through support provided to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus; the drafting of annual reports to the Human Rights Council on the question of human rights in Cyprus and on cooperation with Georgia; and the provision of support for presentations of four quarterly reports and two thematic reports on Ukraine through an interactive dialogue with the Human Rights Council. The Office also supported remote monitoring of the human rights situation in Turkey and published a report, in March, on the human rights impact of the state of emergency.

During the reporting period, OHCHR organized, provided substantive inputs for and/or participated in missions of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Austria and Slovenia, as well as visits to Bern, Brussels, New York and Paris. The Office was similarly involved in other senior level missions, including visits of the Deputy High Commissioner to Brussels, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden; the Assistant Secretary-General to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan; and other senior managers to Austria, Belgium, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. In the context of protracted conflicts in Europe, OHCHR conducted visits to disputed territories in order to directly engage with de facto authorities, rights-holders, de facto Ombudspersons and civil society. Of particular note, Mr. Thomas Hammarberg, UN Senior Expert on Human Rights in Transnistria, prepared a report on the human rights situation in the Transnistrian region, based on his latest visit in 2018. This was a follow-up to his initial report issued in 2013.

BELARUS

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
9.45 million	208,000 km ²	0.808 (rank: 54/188 in 2016)	
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2018	
Field office(s)		Minsk	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		1	

XB requirements 2018 **US\$240,200**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – A National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) is existing and working to a substantial extent.

OHCHR supported integrated reporting and the implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, the special procedures, the Human Rights Council and the UPR by building the capacity of State officials to report to the treaty bodies and by raising awareness about the international human rights mechanisms across various stakeholder groups.

Following the deployment of the Human Rights Adviser to the Republic of Belarus in July, a seminar was organized by the Office, in September, which increased the capacity of 30 State officials, of which 20 were women, from different line ministries to report to the treaty bodies and undertake human rights assessments. The

seminar enhanced the understanding of participants on how to prepare State Party reports, including the upcoming report to CRPD. It also provided practical knowledge about the review process in Geneva and establishment of a NMRF.

Participation (P)

P6 – The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.

During the reporting period, the Office consistently advocated for meetings between civil society, including victims of human rights abuses, and relevant parts of Government and the UN system, thereby ensuring the voices of victims were heard. For example, the Office supported a civil society meeting with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

on violence against children and meetings between UNCT members and mothers of children and youth in prison for drug use. The HRA also ensured that a broader range of civil society groups was invited to Government consultations and meetings.

CENTRAL ASIA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Bishkek, with field offices in Astana, Almaty (Kazakhstan); Osh (Kyrgyzstan); Dushanbe (Tajikistan), United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia in Ashgabat (Turkmenistan)
Staff as of 31 December 2018	12

Total income	US\$809,287		
XB requirements 2018	US\$1,401,000		
Total XB expenditure	US\$875,559		
	Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC*
	33%	56%	11%
	\$285,153	\$494,333	\$96,072
Total RB expenditure	US\$735,748		
	Personnel	Non-personnel	
	81%	19%	
	\$598,229	\$137,519	

Key OMP pillars in 2018



* Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Accountability (A)**

A1 – Governments act to ensure that legislation, policies and State practices with respect to the criminal justice system comply with international human rights standards.



OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights standards in

the areas of criminal justice and justice reform in the region.

In 2018, the Office continued advocating for the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession, as well as comprehensive justice reform across all countries of the region, by facilitating high-level policy and legislative discussions. The seventh Regional Criminal Justice Forum, co-organized by OHCHR with the Office for

Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and UNODC, resulted in fruitful discussions regarding achievements in legal and judicial reforms and challenges in implementing international human rights standards. Participants included parliamentarians, government officials, the judiciary, law enforcement, bar associations, academia, civil society and national human rights

institutions (NHRIs) from all five Central Asian countries. Furthermore, the Asian Forum on Human Rights in Samarkand, which was, among others, co-organized by the Office, UNDP and **Uzbekistan's** National Human Rights Centre, provided an example of the Office's renewed engagement in **Uzbekistan**.

In **Kazakhstan**, the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), with the support of the Office, increased the capacity of its staff members to exercise their role in preventing torture, and was able to extend staff tenure to two years to ensure better continuity. The Office also successfully advocated for broadening the NPM's mandate by defining places of deprivation of liberty in accordance with international standards.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, the Office maintained its long-term support for comprehensive reform of the criminal justice process. In preparation for the entry into force of the revised criminal code and criminal procedure code, comprehensive training was provided to all actors involved in the criminal justice process and specific manuals were produced. The Office also highlighted concerns – bilaterally and publicly – about the use of criminal justice legislation within the context of preventing and countering violent extremism.

In **Uzbekistan**, renewed engagement led to the provision of specific guidance on several draft laws in the thematic areas of domestic and gender-based violence, prevention of violent extremism as well as on the NPM and the Decree of the President regulating the mandate and status of the NMRF.

In **Tajikistan**, OHCHR supported State authorities and civil society in advancing their work on comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and drafting of the national action plan on implementing CAT concluding observations. The Office

undertook an intermediary role and ensured that related processes of legislative development would be designed in a participatory manner.

A1 – Institutions that train judges, law enforcement officials, the staff of security-related agencies, or lawyers, and other educational institutions, include human rights in their training as a matter of course.



The Office contributed to institutionalizing human rights training for law enforcement officials, State authorities involved in the criminal justice process and lawyers on the right to peaceful assembly, criminal justice and non-discrimination.

During the reporting period, previously planned capacity-development work with State authorities in **Kazakhstan** and **Kyrgyzstan** was increased by successfully leveraging extra budgetary contributions. In Kazakhstan, more than 80 law enforcement officials across three regions of Kazakhstan were trained in the first phase of a comprehensive, tailored programme on the right to peaceful assembly and international standards on the facilitation of assemblies. A preliminary agreement of relevant State authorities was secured to promote the inclusion of the programme into training centre curricula.

In Kyrgyzstan, successful engagement with State authorities involved in the criminal justice process, in particular the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General, the Ministry of Interior, the penitentiary service and the State Committee for National Security, ensured that the training centres of the mentioned institutions were prepared for the entry into force of new criminal legislation, in 2019, both in terms of training materials and training courses

on criminal justice reform. In addition, nearly 750 prosecutors (close to 70 per cent of all prosecutors in the country) received training on the criminal justice reform package. The trainers came from the State training centre and received training from the Office in 2017. Furthermore, the Office secured the commitment of the training centres to institutionalize the first comprehensive training programme on non-discrimination, in Kyrgyzstan, in 2019.

A2 – National human rights institutions are more effective, independent and interconnected in accordance with the Paris Principles; nationally and subregionally, they play a leading role in protecting and promoting human rights at the national level and in the region.

OHCHR contributed to increasing the compliance of NHRIs in the region with international standards (Paris Principles).

In 2018, building on the achievements of the “Central Asia Support Initiative for National Human Rights Institutions” (CASI-NHRI), which was supported by OHCHR and UNDP and implemented at the regional and national levels, the regional cooperation platform of the region's five Ombudsman Institutions was strengthened by leveraging synergies between countries. At the 2018 Annual Meeting of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), which was attended by the five Ombudspersons of the region, the CASI-NHRI was highlighted as a key example of the operationalization of the GANHRI-OHCHR-UNDP tripartite partnership. In addition, a regional capacity-development workshop on human rights education for mid-level NHRI staff extended regional cooperation beyond the NHRIs' leadership and established informal cooperation channels.

The CASI-NHRI undertook advocacy and capacity-development activities at

the national level across the region. In **Kazakhstan**, advocacy efforts continued to focus on the need to substantially strengthen the Ombudsperson Institution.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, a strong working relationship between the Office and the Ombudsperson culminated in a joint event on the occasion of Human Rights Day (10 December) with the participation of the President. In Uzbekistan, a joint capacity assessment was undertaken with UNDP and the Asia Pacific Forum, which contributed to the identification of capacity needs of the Office of the Ombudsperson in Uzbekistan. After the public launch of the capacity assessment report in early 2019, the Ombudsperson plans to develop a detailed road map to implement recommendations aimed at facilitating its compliance with the Paris Principles.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs) successfully fulfil their mandates; they engage with international human rights mechanisms, and coordinate reporting and follow-up, and to that end consult relevant national actors and share information with them and with the public.

The Office contributed to strengthening NMRFs in relation to the recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, special procedures, Human Rights Council and the UPR.

All five Central Asian countries have fully operational NMRFs and national human rights focal points that are responsible for co-ordinating, drafting and/or compiling information for State reporting and follow-up in relation to the international human rights mechanisms. In view of the reporting cycle of countries in the region and the specific needs of their

NMRFs, seven trainings were organized by OHCHR in **Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan**.

The objective of the trainings was to help the national teams overcome late reporting issues and/or improve the quality of their State reports. In Tajikistan, OHCHR's technical support on alternative reporting to CEDAW resulted in the submission of several NGO shadow reports. The Office also provided technical assistance on engagement with the UN human rights mechanisms and alternative reporting to NGOs in **Kazakhstan** and the Ombudsperson's Institute in Kyrgyzstan.

M3 – Policymakers, legislators and judges more frequently reference and apply the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms.

With OHCHR technical support, the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards has improved.

A series of compendiums of the recommendations issued by the UN human rights mechanisms that were compiled in **Kyrgyzstan** and **Tajikistan** became the basis for a draft National Human Rights Action Plan and a National Human Rights Strategy respectively. These draft documents were elaborated with the help of the Office and other UN agencies, international organizations and CSOs. It is anticipated that they will be adopted in 2019. The Office provided technical support to the drafting of National Action Plans on the implementation of CAT, CRC and CERD recommendations in Tajikistan and advocated for a National Action Plan on the implementation of the Istanbul Protocol in Kyrgyzstan, which is pending approval.

Development (D)

D7 – When they implement the SDGs and other development plans, more Central Asian States and UN Country Teams adopt a human rights-based approach and the recommendations of human rights mechanisms.

The Office contributed to the satisfactory integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) in Central Asia.

In all countries of the region, human rights standards provided the impetus for ensuring that a human rights-based approach (HRBA) was applied to the collection, analysis and dissemination of data and to the elaboration of relevant human rights indicators and their inclusion into national human rights strategies. The disaggregation of quality data remained one of the primary challenges in the region, as was a lack of inclusiveness in its collection, monitoring and evaluation.

Technical guidance was provided to the UNCTs in Central Asian countries on integrating human rights standards into UN programming, including through information sessions on the application of a HRBA to data, in the creation of development programming and in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The skills and capacities of NMRFs and national human rights focal points to make linkages between the implementation of SDG targets and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms were enhanced during seven capacity-building activities. These training activities focused on the convergence between human rights and the 2030 Agenda and were held in Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan,

the Governments were trained on how to pay specific attention to human rights indicators while creating linkages between human rights and monitoring mechanisms and the implementation of the SDGs.

Participation (P)

P1 – Civil society organizations, human rights defenders, and marginalized groups increasingly claim their rights and promote the rights of their constituencies, and can participate more freely in public life.



The use of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards by supporting civil society actors to claim the rights of their constituencies has increased.

OHCHR and civil society partners organized one of the largest gatherings of human rights defenders of Central Asia in Kyrgyzstan, in May, that included the participation of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. The event provided a platform to discuss current security developments and challenges for defenders, including on reprisals for cooperation with the United Nations. The event also provided a unique opportunity for Uzbekistani human rights defenders to connect with the wider human rights defenders' community in the region.

In Kazakhstan, nearly 100 human rights activists were trained on exercising the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, with a specific focus on practical application in Kazakhstan. A series of regional consultations was initiated, which brought together local authorities and civil society actors – for the first time – to discuss issues related to the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association on a national and regional level.

In Kyrgyzstan, a long-term capacity-development programme for nearly 100 civil society activists and human rights lawyers on non-discrimination and human rights in the context of preventing violent extremism was launched and will continue in 2019. To address the low levels of ethnic minority representation in the offices of State authorities, a youth employment scheme was established, with support from OHCHR, thereby enabling 30 youth (with more than 50 per cent being ethnic minorities) to gain work experience in State institutions.

In Tajikistan, advocacy undertaken by the Office and the international community against the curtailment of the freedom of expression led the Government to revoke alleged trumped up charges in an emblematic case involving the conviction of a journalist.

EUROPE

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Member States of the European Union
Year established	2009
Field presence(s)	Brussels, Belgium
UN partnership framework	n/a
Staff as of 31 December 2018	9

Total income	US\$883,230		
XB requirements 2018	US\$764,100		
Total XB expenditure	US\$888,598		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ¹	
41%	48%	11%	
\$364,359	\$422,208	\$102,031	
Total RB expenditure	US\$1,040,490		
Personnel	Non-personnel		
78%	22%		
\$814,595	\$225,895		

Key OMP pillars in 2018



¹ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – The European Union (EU) amends and extends its policies on equality and discrimination to reflect international human rights law, especially with respect to Roma, persons with disabilities, older persons, LGBTI persons and women. Both in EU Member States and candidate countries for EU enlargement, the content and implementation of policies on equality and discrimination comply with international human rights law and jurisprudence. Particular attention is given to the de-segregation, deinstitutionalization and inclusion of Roma and persons with disabilities, especially women and children.

The Office undertook a major advocacy campaign on human rights in view of the development of the next EU budget (Multi-Annual Financial Framework). The campaign, which included the launch of the publication *The EU budget: a tool to close human rights gaps in Europe?* and several newspaper articles, contributed to the inclusion of programmatic and funding commitments for human rights in the European Commission's budget proposals for the period after 2020.

Partially as a result of OHCHR's advocacy with the European Commission, the

EU adopted, in June, new standards to strengthen the independence and effectiveness of national anti-discrimination bodies, similar to the Paris Principles for national human rights institutions.

OHCHR's continued efforts in favour of the human rights of the Roma sought to advance a human rights-based approach to Roma inclusion. OHCHR's analysis of the mid-term evaluation of the EU's Roma Framework contributed to steps by the European Commission to include the tackling of the segregation of Roma in education and housing in EU policy.

The Office resolutely challenged rising hate speech against Roma in numerous European countries and further contributed to the adoption of a resolution by the European Parliament recognizing anti-gypsyism as a specific form of racism.

Building on the work of previous years, OHCHR continued to advocate for the deinstitutionalization of persons with disabilities and children by influencing EU financial instruments. At the level of the EU member States, OHCHR conducted workshops on inclusive education in Belgium and the Netherlands, and undertook advocacy missions to Bulgaria and Latvia.

During the reporting period, OHCHR's support for LGBTI rights advocates in Romania and the EU delivered results when the Romanian Constitutional Court ordered that Mr. Robert Claibourn Hamilton, a citizen of the United States, be issued a residence permit in Romania on the grounds of his marriage to Mr. Relu Adrian Coman, a Romanian citizen. OHCHR provided a detailed summary of international human rights law requirements related to the prohibition of discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation, which was included as part of the pleadings at the Court of Justice of the European Union and the Romanian Constitutional Court.

OHCHR joined forces with AGE Platform Europe, an umbrella organization representing approximately 40 million older persons in the EU, to strengthen the human rights knowledge of its members. Concretely, OHCHR and AGE Platform Europe jointly convened an expert discussion to explore the human rights of older people. This helped older persons' advocates to advocate more effectively for the rights of older persons in Europe and to articulate their needs as human rights claims during the ninth session of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, in New York, in July.

ND7 – Across the EU, there is an increase in public support for equality and non-discrimination measures; new strategic partnerships were created to encourage this trend.

Due to interventions by the Office, the level of youth engagement and support for human rights messages has increased.

The campaign in Europe for the seventieth anniversary of the UDHR focused on the need for inclusion and the benefits of diversity. In September, at the EU Fundamental Rights Forum that was held in Vienna, OHCHR called on the EU to re-focus the narrative on the positive contributions that migrants make to the EU. In the course of the Forum, OHCHR also raised the awareness of an audience of 800 people about ageism, anti-gypsyism, youth and people of African descent.

In 2018, OHCHR strengthened its partnership with ODIHR and the European Network against Racism to draw attention of the European public to the International Decade for People of African Descent. At the European Parliament, the Office participated in the launch of the first EU report on being black in the EU. The Office further trained youth activists of African descent.

As part of its targeted outreach to youth, the Office organized or co-organized three other major initiatives. These were a regional workshop in collaboration with the European Youth Forum; a full-day discussion on human rights with students from Warsaw University, which was followed by 35,000 people online; and a youth event in Brussels with 2,000 participants.

Development (D)

D7 – EU institutions further integrate human rights and a human rights-based approach into EU external development programming. The EU and UN Brussels team further integrate a human rights approach into their work on the Sustainable Development Agenda.

The Office contributed to improving compliance with international human rights norms and standards of EU institutions.

To assist EU staff in integrating a rights-based approach into their development and external actions and to respond to the need for user-friendly tools, OHCHR launched a manual entitled *Making a Difference: An Introduction to Human Rights*. The book exists in English and French and is available in hard copy or as a downloadable file at: <https://europe.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/Publications.aspx>.

In addition, the Office provided continuous input, advice and training regarding the integration of human rights and a human rights-based approach to development into EU external action and development programming.

Participation (P)

P5 – National, regional and international actors act promptly and more effectively to protect civic space, especially in Hungary and Poland.

Critical human rights issues that have been raised by OHCHR have been taken up to a greater extent in EU institutions in a timely manner.

A major achievement, to which OHCHR contributed through its advocacy campaign around the next EU budget, was the European Commission's proposal that the EU budget should include a "rule-of-law conditionality" clause (tying the use of EU funds by States to their respect for the rule of law) and a "Justice and Values Fund" to help civil society organizations under threat. At various events by EU institutions, including the EU Fundamental Rights Colloquium and the EU Fundamental Rights Forum, OHCHR called for dedicated EU funding for national and local civil society organizations working on human rights in the EU.

Sustained engagement by the Office, particularly in terms of its monitoring and advocacy, bolstered efforts by national, regional and international actors to respond more effectively to challenges to the rule of law and threats to civic space in a number of EU countries. A series of missions, as well as engagement with UN mechanisms and exchanges with civil society and regional actors on developments in Hungary and Poland, helped to maintain a focus on the need for concerted international action.

The European Parliament made extensive use of UN human rights standards, for the first time, to take action against an EU member State for breaches of values and rights. The European Parliament grounded its comprehensive resolution while opening the legal proceedings against Hungary

in the 2018 concluding observations issued by the Human Rights Committee, the 2014 concluding observations issued by CRC, the recommendations issued by the UN Working Group on arbitrary detention, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights and the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, and the statements of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The increased referencing to the international human rights system is part of a wider strategy of OHCHR to strengthen human rights and rule of law accountability in EU member states.

Finally, the Office has been working towards building the capacity of national civil servants on National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up under the Mechanisms pillar, and advancing the protection of women and girls from violence in the digital space in EU legal and policy frameworks under the Non-Discrimination pillar.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Population size¹ 4.04 million **Surface area¹** 34,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.700 (rank: 110/188 in 2016) **NHRI (if applicable)³** Status A, 2018

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Chisinau
UN partnership framework	United Nations Partnership Framework 2018-2022
Staff as of 31 December 2018	2

XB requirements 2018 **US\$857,400**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – Law enforcement institutions have substantially improved systems and procedures that protect the human rights of women, persons with disabilities, victims of torture and ill-treatment, and Roma and other minorities.



OHCHR contributed to improving systems and procedures to protect the human rights of Roma and of victims of torture by raising awareness, providing expert legal advice and enhancing the interaction with international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR and the National Association of Roma Community Mediators collaborated to strengthen the awareness of 40 persons of Roma origin (21 women, 19 men) through training that focused on equality and non-discrimination.

The number of Roma community mediators increased from 17 in 2017 to 30 in December 2018.

A conference on the implementation of CAT in the Republic of Moldova brought together law enforcement officials to raise their awareness about combating torture. The Office prepared an analysis for the Ministry of Justice on the potential protection mechanisms that are in place for whistle blowers of torture cases. OHCHR also assisted the National Preventive Mechanism with its submission to CAT as part of its follow-up to the 2017 review.

Participation (P)

P4 – Victims of human rights violations, notably women and youth with disabilities and women survivors of sexual violence, more frequently engage with national and international protection systems.

The Office promoted better use of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms by providing expert legal advice to victims of human rights violations.

Victims of human rights violations received continued support from the Office to claim their rights at the national and international level. In 2018, 10 cases were brought before the national courts or the Equality Council. Another case was submitted to the European Court of Human Rights and three cases were brought to the attention of the special procedures concerning torture, health and arbitrary detention. Between 2014 and 2017, 30 strategic cases on discrimination were filed to courts and the Equality Body.

P6 – Vulnerable rights-holders, notably individuals with disabilities, participate more frequently and more fully in forming public policy and drafting laws, including by taking public office.

OHCHR advanced the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities on both banks of the Nistru River by facilitating learning, as well as dialogue between diverse stakeholders.

During the reporting period, the Office provided financial and technical support for the first conference on the rights of persons with disabilities in the Transnistrian region that was held in Tiraspol in December. In the same period, Chisinau hosted the National Conference on the rights of persons with disabilities that has joined rights-holders from both

EMPOWERED TO ADVOCATE FOR THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Alexander Kovalchiuk is a 37-year-old man using a wheelchair. He has been immobilized in the chair for 19 years. The first eight years of his rehabilitation were the most complicated as he spent them confined to bed. Alexander lives in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova and before attending a series of trainings on the rights of persons with disabilities, which was delivered by UN Human Rights, he had no knowledge about the rights of persons with disabilities. Since his 2017 participation in the training, he has been focused on the rights of his peers and finding potential ways of improving the rights of those persons in the Transnistrian region. With support and empowerment from UN Human Rights, Alexander transformed his role from a beneficiary of support to a human rights advocate and a journalist.

In September, Alexander became the Secretary of the Sustainable (Community) Development Platform, which was created as an advocacy tool for persons from underrepresented groups from the Transnistrian region. He had been involved with the Platform from the very beginning, when he participated in its first coordination meeting that was held in July 2017. He was also among the signatories of the petition to the de facto Parliament to ratify the CRPD in December 2017. The unilateral adherence to the CRPD by the de facto authorities took place in June 2018.

In September 2017, Alexander joined the faculty of journalism at Tiraspol University, where he is currently writing articles about persons with disabilities and subjects that are related to his UN internship and Platform activity. He is also very active on social media. Since July, Alexander has served as the Chair of the Board of a Transnistrian NGO called “Participation.” Finally, as a result of his work as a journalist, he received the Keystone Journalist Gran Prix for his articles on persons with disabilities.

In order to secure a permanent job, Alexander is undergoing training as a graphic designer, Inconsistent use of verbal tenses organized by Bertam SRL, a socially inclusive company, in cooperation with the NGO “Motivatie.” The capacity-building and awareness-raising activities undertaken by UN Human Rights in the Transnistrian region empowered Alexander to inspire others to believe in human rights and their potential.

banks of the Nistru River. The objectives of the conferences were to support the establishment of policy priorities and raise awareness about the rights of persons with disabilities at the national level and in the Transnistrian region.

To ensure greater social inclusion of persons with disabilities in the Transnistrian region, a total of 73 representatives of the de facto authorities and service providers from the left bank of the Nistru River were trained on CRPD principles, human rights- and community-based services. More

than 120 persons, including 40 women and 30 men with disabilities, were trained by OHCHR.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – A national mechanism implements and reports on outstanding international human rights commitments in an integrated and participatory manner.

OHCHR supported the creation and enhanced functionality of the two key national human rights mechanisms, which were established in 2018, by facilitating learning and the transfer of knowledge regarding engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

Following consistent advocacy unnecessary undertaken by OHCHR and its partners during the reporting period, the Parliament approved the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) and established the Permanent Human Rights Secretariat as the mechanism for the coordination and monitoring of the Plan's implementation. The NHRAP was developed by taking into account the recommendations issued by the UPR in 2016 and those issued by several treaty bodies and special procedures in 2017. Staff members from the Permanent Secretariat Directorate, which hosts the Permanent Human Rights Secretariat and other human rights-related bodies that are within the State Chancellery, were trained by OHCHR on human rights monitoring mechanisms and the implementation of their recommendations.

Development (D)

D8 – Data on education, employment and justice are more consistently available; they are disaggregated by disability status and type.



The Office contributed to examining the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards and producing disaggregated data on the rights of those left behind in the Republic of Moldova.

In December, the Human Rights Perception Study was completed and launched with the support of OHCHR. The study provided an assessment tool to determine the extent to which human rights are being respected, protected and fulfilled in the Republic of Moldova. Compared with its 2016 predecessor, the research was focused also on disaggregating data on perceptions on the rights of persons with disabilities, LGBTI persons, religious minorities, Roma people, people living in rural areas, persons living with HIV, ethno-linguistic minorities and non-citizens. The findings of the research will serve as a roadmap in shaping human rights interventions in accordance with the needs of the rights holders.

In addition, OHCHR worked towards promoting a more inclusive and non-discriminatory national media narrative under the Non-Discrimination pillar.

REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
2.09 million	26,000 km ²	0.757 (rank: 81/188 in 2016)	Status B, 2011

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2007
Field office(s)	Skopje
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020
Staff as of 31 December 2018	1

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – Civil society organizations engage systematically with the international human rights mechanisms.



The Office significantly contributed to the substantial increase in the level of engagement of civil society organizations with the international human rights mechanisms through consistent capacity-building and advocacy efforts.

Building on the OHCHR capacity-building efforts during the previous OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017, unprecedented progress was achieved in the level of engagement of national civil society with the international human rights mechanisms in 2018. Compared to previous years, triple the number of civil society public submissions were made in anticipation of the 2018 reviews of North Macedonia by CEDAW, CRPD and in the context of the third UPR cycle, in January 2019. The number of joint submissions by participating organizations tripled as well.

More specifically, 26 national civil society organizations and networks prepared 14 joint submissions. The submissions focused on concerns of those “left behind” - Roma women, sex workers and women farmers. The CEDAW and CRPD recommendations that were issued in November and September 2018, respectively, fully reflected the views of the civil society organizations, creating a solid basis for their further advocacy, programming and follow-up.

M1 – The National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) regularly gathers and disseminates information for purposes of reporting and implementation, and uses information management tools effectively.

OHCHR supported the NMRF in ensuring the participation of civil society in the preparation of the State reports to the international human rights mechanisms.

During the reporting period, the NMRF began to strengthen its capacity for consultations with relevant partners. With OHCHR's support, the NMRF Secretariat created a civil society contact list and facilitated meaningful consultations with civil society organizations for the preparation of the national report for the third UPR cycle, due in October, as well as for the overdue combined third, fourth, fifth and sixth State Party report to CRC which was finalized for submission in early 2019. After the CEDAW and CRPD considerations, NMRF disseminated their concluding observations and included them in the Recommendations Implementation Plan, which the NMRF maintains since 2016.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – The anti-discrimination and the gender equality laws are aligned with the international human rights standards and ensuring effective protection against all forms of discrimination.



OHCHR contributed to the increased compliance of draft legislation on prevention and protection against discrimination with international human rights standards by providing expert legal advice and advocating for compliance with the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

The draft Law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination reached Parliament adoption procedures in June. The draft has incorporated comments made by OHCHR, civil society, regional organizations and followed up on the recommendations from the UPR, CESC, CERD and the Human Rights Committee. The text was aligned with human rights standards although it failed to explicitly recognize gender-based violence against

women, including sexual violence, as a form of discrimination. To support civil society advocacy in addressing this omission, OHCHR translated and promoted CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35 (2017) on gender-based violence against women. This contributed to civil society raising the issue with CEDAW and CRPD, which considered the report of the Republic of North Macedonia in 2018. As a result, CEDAW issued a specific recommendation (12(b), 2018) that the Law should recognize all forms of gender-based violence against women. The Parliament adopted the law in March 2019 but failed to follow up on this recommendation.

To improve its effectiveness in addressing discrimination, the Government established a national coordination body on non-discrimination, in April. At the request of the Government, OHCHR provided technical advice to the Body which has since adopted a Programme of Action 2018-2020 and identified the legislation that will need to be aligned with the new anti-discrimination Law.

Under the aegis of the Free & Equal campaign, and in partnership with the Association of Journalists and UNDP, 18 journalists from national and local media were trained in non-discriminatory reporting about LGBTI persons and a guide on reporting was developed for their use.

ND1 – National mechanisms for the implementation and monitoring of CRPD are in place, are compliant with the standards and have sufficient capacities for effective functioning.

OHCHR contributed to raising the awareness and the capacities of government officials of the obligations under CRPD and supported them to engage with the Committee for the consideration of the State's initial report in September 2018.

To promote in-depth understanding of the Convention and its implementation, OHCHR translated into the national language and disseminated the first six general comments by the Committee. As a result, the Government and civil society have increased their knowledge of CRPD. In April, the Government established a new coordination mechanism for implementation aligned with article 33.1 of CRPD - the "National Coordination Body for the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" (NKT CRPD). OHCHR provided training for its members to ensure their common understanding of the CRPD contents and use of analytical and operational tools to improve the effectiveness of the coordination work. The NKT CRPD has since led the State delegation for the Committee's consideration of the initial State Party report in September; disseminated the CRPD recommendations and prepared a plan for their implementation, as well as launched a sign language version of the Convention, on 3 December, with support from the UNCT.

ND4 – Increased public recognition of the need to combat child marriage as a harmful practice.



The level of engagement of the UNCT and civil society partners in combating child marriage as a human rights violation and a harmful practice increased as a result of awareness-raising that was based on recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

In 2018, civil society and the UNCT focused their efforts on using the occasion of CEDAW's review of North Macedonia's sixth periodic report, in November, to raise the long-neglected issue of child marriage. In its concluding observations,

CEDAW recommended a set of concrete measures to be undertaken by the State that would fully reflect the concerns raised by civil society. Civil society organizations have already begun using the recommendations as an entry point for making a stronger case with relevant authorities and the general public to combat this harmful practice.

Development (D)

D4 – The national strategy on sexual and reproductive health ensures that services, including modern contraception and pregnancy termination, are provided without discrimination, especially to marginalized women and girls.

The Office contributed to advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights by conducting specialized training and guidance on engagement with the international human rights mechanisms for public health officials and providing technical assistance to organizations working on sexual and reproductive health.

In November 2018, OHCHR supported UNFPA and its national civil society partner, HERA - Health Education and Research Association, to conduct the first training for 18 public health officials (16 women and 2 men), on reporting and follow-up to the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. The training clarified the right to health and the role of public health officials in State's interactions with the human rights mechanisms as well as the ways in which they can contribute to the realization of human rights.

OHCHR's engagement with civil society concentrated on technical advice and support for the organizations working on sexual and reproductive health and rights so they could bring the concerns of those most excluded to the attention of the

international human rights mechanisms. This strategy was particularly timely as two treaty bodies, namely CEDAW and CRPD, were preparing to consider the reports of the State. With OHCHR's guidance, several civil society organizations reached out to women farmers and Roma women living in sub-standard settlements to facilitate their participation in the civil society organizations' oral presentation in front of the CEDAW Committee in November in Geneva.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
143.96 million	17,098,000 km ²	0.816 (rank: 49/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2014
Type of engagement		Human rights staff (Other type of field presence)	
Year established		2008	
Field office(s)		Moscow	
UN partnership framework		n/a	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		5	

XB requirements 2018

US\$949,100

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation (P)

P3 – The Russian Federation and selected countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) expand and strengthen their human rights higher education programmes.



The Office contributed to strengthening the narrative on human rights by raising awareness about and integrating human rights into university curricula across the Russian Federation and CIS countries.

Building on progress made during the previous OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017, the Human Rights Master's Programme Consortium in the Russian Federation was institutionalized in 2018 as a legal entity called the "Research Institute for Problems of Globalization and Human Rights." The aim of this institutionalization was to strengthen strategic planning

and enhance the future sustainability of the Programme. To further consolidate the curricula of the Master's Programme, the Consortium began developing, with OHCHR advice, two new textbooks on economic, social and cultural rights and the rights of the child.

The 2018 Summer School on Human Rights, hosted by the Consortium, brought together more than 200 university students from 17 universities in four CIS countries. The focus of the week-long programme was the seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), its legacy and emerging challenges. The Summer School offered an intensive interdisciplinary learning programme aimed at expanding the students' knowledge about the scope and content of the UDHR and the UN human rights system.

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – Awareness and knowledge about the use of human rights mechanisms increased among NHRIs and government representatives.

OHCHR supported greater awareness and use of international human rights mechanisms by NHRIs and government representatives from the Russian Federation.

In 2018, Russia's High Commissioner for Human Rights (NHRI) submitted several reports to human rights mechanisms, with OHCHR assisting with information on procedures, timelines and substance. It prepared a shadow report for CRPD prior to its consideration of the Russian Federation's initial report. A representative of the NHRI attended the sixty-fourth session of CAT and presented a shadow report mentioning 5,063 complaints received by the Ombudsperson in 2017, mostly focusing on poor living conditions and medical services. The Ombudsperson's Office also submitted a report prior to the Russian Federation's third UPR cycle.

Within the 2007 Framework of Cooperation between OHCHR and the Russian Federation, 13 Russian Federation civil servants, 8 women and 5 men from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Youth, Sports, as well as representatives from the Office of the Russian Federation at the European Court of Human Rights and the State Penitentiary Service, received training during a one-week human rights orientation programme that was held in Geneva, in November 2018. OHCHR facilitated a series of interactive learning sessions on the promotion and protection of human rights, and OHCHR's mandate. The orientation programme also focused on the work of the international human rights mechanisms and the importance of

following up on their recommendations. The participants found the programme to be particularly useful for coordinating efforts between government officials responsible for national reporting and interacting with the international human rights mechanisms.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – NHRIs and civil society organizations significantly strengthen their anti-discrimination work, giving particular regard to domestic violence, gender equality, disability, and the rights of indigenous peoples. This work complies with international human rights standards.



The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards regarding the rights of indigenous peoples and minority rights.

OHCHR continued to build the capacity of indigenous peoples to undertake advocacy and facilitated the selection of candidates (70 per cent of whom were women) from different regions of the Russian Federation for the Russian-language component of the OHCHR Indigenous Fellowship Programme. The Moscow segment, which was implemented by the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia and received technical support from the Office, involved experienced advocacy practitioners, such as representatives from the Ombudsperson's Office, government officials, members of the Council of the Federation, UN agencies and former Fellows.

Building on previous anti-discrimination work, OHCHR cooperated with the Moscow city Government and the Moscow Ombudsperson to organize a high-level meeting on "Promoting diversity and a

discrimination-free environment in cities hosting the FIFA World Cup 2018," prior to the 2018 World Cup. OHCHR finalized the text of a "non-discrimination legacy package" that was elaborated by participants and circulated it to relevant stakeholders for follow-up beyond the World Cup.

In collaboration with the Ombudsperson in the Voronezh region and with the support of the local Government, OHCHR co-organized an interregional conference titled "Problems of persons with disabilities in the current situation and measures related to the realization of their rights in accordance with CRPD." The conference was held in Voronezh and included the participation of high-level State officials, human rights commissioners, journalists and civil society representatives. Concrete proposals for improving the situation were reflected in a resolution that was addressed to relevant regional and federal authorities for action. The proposals were also presented at the Moscow Interregional Expert Forum entitled "Modern tendencies in the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities." The Forum was organized by Moscow's Ombudsperson, with support from the Moscow Government, and took place within the framework of celebrations of the seventieth anniversary of the UDHR and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Russian Constitution.

In addition, under the Development pillar, OHCHR took steps to strengthen collaboration with business through interactions with the UN Global Compact Network Russia to promote the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the role of the private sector in implementing the SDGs.

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION IN PRACTICE: AN EXAMPLE OF FRUITFUL UN HUMAN RIGHTS-RUSSIA COOPERATION

On 24 September, UN Human Rights and the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation co-organized a side event during the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council to promote the Human Rights Master's Programme (HRMP) that had been developed by the Consortium of nine Russian universities with support from the team at UN Human Rights in Moscow. In less than 10 years since the launch of the programme, as a result of international cooperation, more than 60 students have benefited from internships in 20 universities associated with the European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratization (EUIIC); over 100 individuals have participated in nine annual human rights summer schools in Venice and 216 graduated from universities across the Russian Federation, including in Voronezh, Kazan, Perm, Yekaterinburg and Moscow. As part of the development of the Master's Programme, UN Human Rights facilitated access to international human rights expertise, advised on substance and methodology, promoted modules focusing on UN human rights mechanisms and reinforced collaboration and networking.

In her opening remarks, the Deputy High Commissioner emphasized the importance of human rights education in strengthening knowledge and skills that are necessary for the development of a human rights culture that is based on the principles of UDHR. In her opinion, "a successful partnership between the Consortium of universities, national human rights institutions and UN Human Rights serves as a very good example of inter-institutional collaboration involving academics and practitioners." As part of the existing curriculum, lectures are delivered by a wide range of human rights specialists with diverse profiles from Russia and abroad, including experts from the UN treaty bodies and special procedures, civil society, national human rights institutions and academics of universities forming part of the EUIIC. "International exposure is essential to sharing knowledge on human rights and learning from the experiences and points

of views of others. I sincerely hope the Programme will expand to new universities in Russia and beyond and attract a growing number of motivated students," concluded the Deputy High Commissioner.

The Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation, Ambassador Gennady Gatilov, stressed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs viewed this Programme as a tool to promote human rights through capacity-building, education and training and will continue rendering support for its realization.

According to the Russian Federation's Ambassador, "the cooperation agreement between Russia and UN Human Rights was signed in 2007 and human rights education – the Master's Programme – was among its main priorities. When we started it, we definitely expected that it would eventually become a success. However, the outcome surpassed even our boldest expectations. The interest among both educational institutions and students was indeed huge, but this was more or less predictable. What we could not have predicted was the demand for graduates." The side event gave the floor to representatives of Consortium universities who presented their achievements. In addition, two graduates of the Programme, who currently work in the Russian Permanent Mission in Geneva, also shared their stories.

The HRMP is structured around international law and political science and follows an interdisciplinary approach. With UN Human Rights support, the Consortium developed human rights courses and textbooks on a wide range of issues, such as the work of international and regional human rights mechanisms, protection of vulnerable groups, including women, children, migrants, indigenous peoples, social and cultural rights, business and human rights, environmental rights and human rights in conflict. The event became the major HRMP promotional event at the international level in 2018 and attracted huge support from the audience for human rights education at the Master's level, in Russia and abroad.

SERBIA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
8.76 million	88,000 km ²	0.787 (rank: 66/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2015
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		1996	
Field office(s)		Belgrade	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Partnership Framework 2016-2020	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		2	

XB requirements 2018 **US\$656,600**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – The judiciary more often and more comprehensively references international human rights law in domestic decisions.

OHCHR contributed to advancing the extent to which international human rights law and jurisprudence has been used in court proceedings and decisions by providing technical advice for the creation of the first national curriculum for the application of international human rights law.

Following the capacity-building efforts that OHCHR undertook in the past few years regarding the application of international human rights law in domestic court proceedings, the first national curriculum for the application of international human rights law was developed and tested at the State Judicial Academy, with support from the Office. Additionally, an online database to support the direct application of international human rights law was developed and tested. As part of the initiative, 10

targeted trainings were organized in 2018 on international human rights standards, which included specially prepared thematic manuals and nearly 100 judges from all-level courts in the country were trained. The trainings targeted the expert group of judges created for expanding knowledge and practices on international human rights standards. The training curriculum will be continued as part of the regular judiciary education under the State Judicial Academy. The follow-up to the trainings and the available online resources created by OHCHR will be case-law markers, which will monitor the cases referencing UN standards starting in 2019.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – The Government adopts or reforms five policies, laws or practices that prevent or sanction discrimination in a manner that ensures they comply with human rights standards; in doing so, it pays particular attention to the rights of women, persons with disabilities, LGBTI persons, Roma, and migrants and refugees.

The Office contributed to improving the level of compliance with international human rights norms and standards of policies and legislation in three specific policy areas by providing expert legal advice to key partners.

The Office facilitated, convened or participated in processes related to national strategic and legal frameworks that focused on housing, anti-discrimination, Roma inclusion, persons living with HIV, persons with disabilities and others by providing guidance and expert advice on achieving compliance with international human rights standards. In particular, progress was made concerning the rights of migrants and refugees due to the adoption of a new set of laws on foreigners and asylum seekers; the rights of persons living with HIV due to the adoption of a new national strategy on HIV; and housing rights due to the elaboration of a draft housing strategy that complies with international human rights standards.

Participation (P)

P6 – Organizations of persons with disabilities, organizations of national minorities, and other human rights civil society organizations are more visible, are included consistently in relevant policy and decision-making, and engage more frequently with UN mechanisms and Agenda 2030.



In 2018, OHCHR enhanced the level of meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially persons with disabilities and other discriminated groups, by building networks and alliances for improved visibility and more effective interactions with the Government and the UN.

During the reporting period, a platform of civil society organizations was created for coordination and interaction with the

international human rights mechanisms and the NMRF. The platform is structured by thematic clusters and each cluster is guided by a separate action plan for 2018-2019. The platform contributed to securing and facilitating the direct participation of CSOs in systemic policymaking and consultations, enabling them to more actively engage with these mechanisms.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – The national mechanism for reporting and follow-up verifies that recommendations made by human rights mechanisms are implemented; it uses human rights indicators.

OHCHR enhanced its collaboration with the NMRF, which resumed its work in 2017, by supporting the inclusion of human rights indicators into the NMRF Action Plan, which includes all the recommendations stemming from reviews by UN human rights mechanisms. The implementation of recommendations will be monitored within the NMRF between the reporting periods, as well as by civil society. The Action Plan is designed to track progress made in implementing the human rights dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by linking the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms with targets and indicators under the 2030 Agenda.

SOUTH CAUCASUS

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser based in Tbilisi, Human Rights staff in UNCT Azerbaijan
Countries of engagement	Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan
Year established	2007
Field office(s)	Tbilisi, Georgia and Baku, Azerbaijan
UN partnership framework	UN Partnership for Sustainable Development 2016-2020 (Georgia) UN Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020 (Armenia) UN-Azerbaijan Partnership Framework 2016-2020
Staff as of 31 December 2018	9

XB requirements 2018 **US\$791,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – The National Human Rights Action Plan continues to comply with international human rights standards and is periodically updated to reflect recommendations of international and regional human rights mechanisms. The High School of Justice, the Police Academy and the Legal Affairs Committee in Parliament, as well as the Bar Association and its Training Centre in Georgia, deepen their knowledge of international human rights standards.



The Office contributed to the increased compliance of **Georgian** national institutions with international human rights norms and standards, including with regard to the use of new technologies in the context of

the right to privacy, international standards on the prohibition of torture and the right to a fair trial.

The new Human Rights Department at Georgia's Ministry of Internal Affairs was established in early 2018. This Department, along with the police academy, has become a major partner for the Office. The Department achieved good progress in becoming an investigation resource for crimes involving domestic violence, discrimination and hate crimes.

OHCHR contributed to capacity-building of the new Department through awareness-raising on universal and regional standards on combating discrimination and hate crimes and training its staff on jurisprudence of UN treaty bodies and

case law of the European Court of Human Rights related to combating discrimination and relevant positive obligations of State authorities (with special emphasis on police), prohibition of torture and inhuman and degrading treatment, right to privacy, and addressing hate crimes.

As a result of consistent advocacy that was undertaken by OHCHR, NGOs and the NHRI, the Parliament passed the Law on the State Inspector. The Law has two key functions, namely monitoring the protection of personal data and sanctioning infractions of personal data by State bodies (which was previously part of the mandate of the Data Protection Inspector) and the investigation of alleged serious human rights abuses by law enforcement officials. The Law will enter into force on 1 July 2019.

OHCHR helped to strengthen the Parliament's partnership with the NHRI. The staff of the NHRI was trained by OHCHR to serve as trainers for the Parliament's Human Rights Committee and the Legal Affairs Committee. Since then, the Parliament passed a resolution calling on the relevant ministries to implement the NHRI's recommendations. Two parliamentary hearings were conducted to discuss the implementation of NHRI's recommendations by the government.

A5 – The UN assistance efforts in the justice sector of the South Caucasus substantially integrate international norms and standards and the processes for discussing these issues are further institutionalized by the UN and the governments of the region.

OHCHR contributed to integrating international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into the UN common country programmes in the region.

In **Azerbaijan**, OHCHR collaborated with the UNCT and the National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development Secretariat to organize a workshop, in July, on SDG localization and prioritization. The workshop focused on the prioritization of SDGs, targets and indicators and their translation into the national context, the recommendations outlined in the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) mission report, and the Baku Principles and documents related to voluntary national review (VNR) priorities. The outcomes of the workshop contributed to the preparations of Azerbaijan's 2019 VNR and the concept development of its 2030 Vision. The event brought together representatives from government agencies, including the Deputy Prime Minister, UN agencies, international organizations and civil society.

In May, following the completion of Azerbaijan's third UPR cycle and the publication of the UPR Working Group report and adoption of its UPR outcome, OHCHR translated all UPR documentation into Azerbaijani and prepared a matrix of UPR recommendations. Both documents were submitted to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for further dissemination to the NMRF in order to facilitate their follow-up activities. OHCHR also disseminated these materials to the UNCT's members, international organizations and national stakeholders. Late in 2018, OHCHR took the lead in coordinating the UNCT's programme activities to support the implementation process of the UPR recommendations through the UN Human Rights Thematic Group. To this end, the UNCT produced a specific matrix that outlined the agreed inputs of its members.

In **Georgia**, OHCHR provided technical advice to UN partners, in particular UNDP and UNICEF, with regard to their work on the justice sector, especially in relation to free legal aid. It also focused on a number

of key issues, such as the relationship between the Legal Aid Bureau and the Bar Association, to ensure that legal aid is available to marginalized populations.

Participation (P)

P4 – In at least one country, persons with disabilities make increasing use of national protection systems.

OHCHR contributed to increasing the use of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards by persons with disabilities in **Azerbaijan**.

OHCHR established a legal aid resource centre in Baku, **Azerbaijan**. During the reporting period, the centre provided two types of services: free professional legal assistance to members of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, those with a low income and others seeking access to justice or legal redress in cases of alleged human rights violations; and free space for capacity-building, awareness-raising and other outreach activities for the benefit of civil society and lawyers' community members, with a special focus on the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights.

As a result, between February and December, 355 applicants accessed the centre's free legal services and received legal assistance on a broad range of matters, including representation in civil and administrative court cases, rights to social benefits, property rights, family law and labour rights. Clients received services regarding various administrative, civil and criminal cases, including advice on procedural matters and assistance in preparing and submitting lawsuit, motions and other documents to courts of different levels, as well as requests, instances and complaints to public institutions. In addition to legal services rendered in Baku, OHCHR

closely collaborated with the NHRI and Bar Association to organize monthly on-site legal services in the regions of **Azerbaijan**, where 207 out of 355 cases were handled. According to the centre's data, the 355 applicants that received legal services included 160 women, 100 persons with disabilities, 160 persons with a low income, 70 persons who were unemployed and 25 persons with internally displaced person status. The centre undertook litigation in 60 cases (i.e. civil cases and lawsuits) and the remaining cases were addressed through administrative proceedings and consultations. A total of 140 cases dealt with social security status, 60 cases were related to property and housing rights and 50 cases were focused on labour and civil disputes.

The OHCHR-supported centre also served as a resource hub that provided access to national legislative data, international human rights instruments and other human rights-related educational materials for CSOs and lawyers' community members. At the premises, OHCHR facilitated nine capacity-building events, including seminars, round-table talks, trainings and workshops. In total, the events brought together 154 participants, including CSOs, journalists, social workers, teachers and others. The events highlighted the promotion and protection of women's rights and the rights of the child, the role of media in the protection of human rights, sensitization of the mass media on social issues, youth participation and leadership.

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – More civil society organizations submit alternative reports to the UPR and treaty bodies in two countries of the sub-region.

The Office contributed to building the capacity of civil society organizations working on human rights in **Armenia** and **Azerbaijan** to engage with international human rights mechanisms by producing educational materials and organizing training sessions for civil society and the legal community.

In **Azerbaijan**, the Office translated into Azerbaijani 29 educational materials, including compilations of the key general comments and recommendations, as well as the most recent concluding observations issued by the treaty bodies and the final report on **Azerbaijan** of the Working Group on the UPR issued following its third cycle review in May. Over 5,000 copies of the human rights and rule of law-related materials were made available in the national language and almost 2,500 publications were distributed to national stakeholders, including representatives of the Government, civil society and lawyers' community members.

In addition, OHCHR organized and delivered 16 training sessions for representatives of civil society and the legal community to build their capacity in relation to human rights monitoring, assessment and reporting to the international human rights mechanisms.

In total, 117 representatives from various CSOs and the legal community, (53 women and 64 men) enhanced their knowledge and skills in human rights monitoring techniques, including on the collection of information, undertaking legal and information analysis, documentation and reporting, corrective action and follow-up and evaluation in the context

of the UN human rights system. Of the 16 training sessions, 12 sessions were delivered in Baku and four sessions were delivered in the cities of Sheki and Ganja.

In **Armenia**, OHCHR awarded a grant to a civil society organization to deliver training on human rights monitoring and reporting to international human rights mechanisms for grass-roots organizations, most of which work outside of the capital, Yerevan. In addition, an OHCHR staff member who was temporarily deployed to Armenia delivered a training to civil society organizations on international human rights mechanisms and their synergies and differences with regional human rights mechanisms.

UKRAINE

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
44.01 million	604,000 km ²	0.751 (rank: 90/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2014

Type of engagement	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU)
Year established	2014
Field office(s)	Kyiv; field offices in Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kramatorsk, Luhansk, Mariupol and Odesa
UN partnership framework	United Nations Partnership Framework 2018-2022
Staff as of 31 December 2018	46

Total income	US\$4,556,283	
XB requirements 2018	US\$6,872,000	
Total XB expenditure	US\$5,297,912	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC⁴
69%	21%	10%
\$3,649,382	\$1,100,320	\$548,210

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – State institutions hold to account a higher proportion of those who are responsible for grave violations of human rights or humanitarian law.

Due to consistent efforts undertaken by OHCHR, the compliance of State institutions and programmes with international human rights norms and standards has increased.

In 2018, the Office continued to document serious conflict-related human rights violations and abuses attributable to all parties, thereby promoting accountability for human rights violations, including the torture

and ill-treatment of individuals deprived of their liberty. The advocacy of the HRMMU specifically focused on building the awareness of State institutions about the Istanbul Protocol, an international accountability framework on the investigation and documentation of torture. This resulted in the enhanced knowledge of various stakeholders regarding international standards that are related to accountability mechanisms. In May, the Office facilitated the visit of the Special Rapporteur on torture and provided a forum for discussions between all stakeholders, including those across the Contact Line.

In partnership with UNDP, the Office worked towards improving the legislative framework on torture prevention in line with the international obligations of Ukraine (CAT and the recommendations issued by SPT, CPT and SRT); ensuring the proper documentation of torture cases in line with the Istanbul Protocol; building the capacity of law enforcement bodies to more effectively investigate torture and ill-treatment; and building a zero-tolerance culture for torture and ill-treatment committed by all national actors. Following UN engagement with the Ministry of Justice and the Ombudsperson's Office, the Government approved a "Roadmap on implementation of the recommendations of the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment following its visit to Ukraine in 2016".

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – State authorities and non-State actors protect and promote the human rights of populations living in territories affected by conflict.

The level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards has improved in a number of areas, including the payment of pensions to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and conflict-affected persons; the registration of births and deaths occurring in territories not controlled by the Government; and the facilitation of the movement of civilians across the Contact Line.

The human rights reports prepared by the HRMMU include an analysis of the human rights challenges being faced by populations living in the conflict-affected areas of Ukraine. These reports have become instrumental to State authorities and non-State actors in evaluating the compliance of their responses.

During the reporting period, the Office issued four periodic quarterly reports, which highlighted violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law and two thematic reports. The thematic reports focused on the human rights violations and abuses and international humanitarian law violations that were committed in the context of the Ilovaisk events and the human rights situation in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. All of the reports included specific recommendations for national stakeholders on addressing human rights challenges. In relation to the provision of legal advice and the referral of individual cases during the reporting period, the Office undertook 1,844 follow-up actions on individual cases on both sides of the Contact Line. The actions advocated for inclusive, non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive policies and legislation.

The HRMMU raised human rights concerns in more than 100 meetings with government representatives throughout Ukraine, including in territories controlled by the armed groups. As a result of collaborative advocacy between OHCHR and the Parliamentary Committee on human rights, the Parliament of Ukraine adopted the law "On the legal status of missing persons" and introduced into national legislation the prohibition of enforced disappearance as defined in international law and made violation of this prohibition a criminal offence in line with the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which Ukraine became a party to in June 2015. The law entered into force on 2 August.

The HRMMU conducted a joint UN advocacy campaign in partnership with UNHCR, OCHA and UNICEF, which highlighted three key policy areas that would contribute to fostering social cohesion and

peacebuilding in Ukraine. In particular, the campaign promoted policies that would guarantee the rights of all citizens to pensions, birth registration and freedom of movement, regardless of their place of residence. As a result of the campaign, the HRMMU partnered with the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs to develop an administrative procedure for the registration of births and deaths occurring in territories not controlled by the Government. In addition, the campaign call for de-linking the payment of pensions from IDP registration was taken up by the Kyiv appellate administrative court, which found that residence verification requirements for IDPs limited access to pensions and social payments and resulted in discrimination against IDPs as compared to other Ukrainian pensioners. This judgment was supported by the Supreme Court and rendered null and void the relevant provisions of the Government regulations.

PS3 – State authorities adopt and implement laws and programmes that prevent sexual violence from occurring in the context of conflict, violence and insecurity; they investigate and prosecute cases of sexual violence that occur.

Oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards were strengthened through the provision of technical assistance and expert legal advice on conflict-related sexual violence.

Following the publication of the February 2017 thematic report on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, the HRMMU and UN Women assisted the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister on Europe and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine to develop a strategy to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence in Ukraine, which was endorsed by the Deputy Prime Minister in November 2018. In June, key

aspects of the strategy were integrated into the revised National Action Plan on UN Security Council resolution 1325 on "Women, Peace and Security." In September, the Government adopted a revised National Action Plan and incorporated targeted actions for duty-bearers to make the necessary legal amendments, integrate capacity-building of the security sector and law enforcement agencies on conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) and adopt guidance notes for the investigation of CRSV cases.

Some of the legal gaps underlined in the 2017 thematic report on CRSV, namely the definition of rape and sexual violence, have been addressed by the amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which entered into force on 11 January 2019.

PS3 – The UN's early warning systems and strategies in Ukraine integrate and update human rights information and analysis.

The UN guidelines on incorporating a human rights-based approach have been increasingly applied by specific programmes of UN entities in Ukraine.

The Office provided technical support to the UNCT on the implementation of the UN Partnership Framework (UNPF) between the Government and the UN system in Ukraine by using a human rights-based approach to programming. Specifically, the HRMMU provided expertise on data that relates to human rights and gender equality to strengthen the accountability of governmental institutions towards rights-holders. The Office co-led Pillar 3 of the new UNPF ("Democratic governance, rule of law and civic participation"), formulated its outcomes and indicators and was involved in the implementation of Pillar 4 ("Human security, social cohesion and recovery with a particular focus on eastern Ukraine").

The HRMMU continued mainstreaming human rights through active participation in the UNCT and Humanitarian Country Team as well as through leading the Human Rights Working Group in Ukraine. The HRMMU is a member and one of the main contributors to the Protection Cluster and its products. Also, the HRMMU participates in working groups created within the humanitarian structure, such as Housing, Land and Property as well as Age and Disability Technical Working Groups presenting findings, concerns and recommendations and providing expert advice. The HRMMU led the preparation of a joint UNCT submission to CESCR in relation to the Committee's preparation of a list of issues prior to reporting for Ukraine.

As part of the humanitarian agenda, the HRMMU analysis strongly supported the development of the 2018 joint rapid response action to address the disruption of basic services in the conflict-affected area, together with OCHA, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO. The Office served as an important source of information on the situation in the conflict-affected areas in relation to the Ukraine Multi-Year Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019-2020.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – The Government of Ukraine implements recommendations by the human rights mechanisms that affirm international human rights principles, standards and best practice.

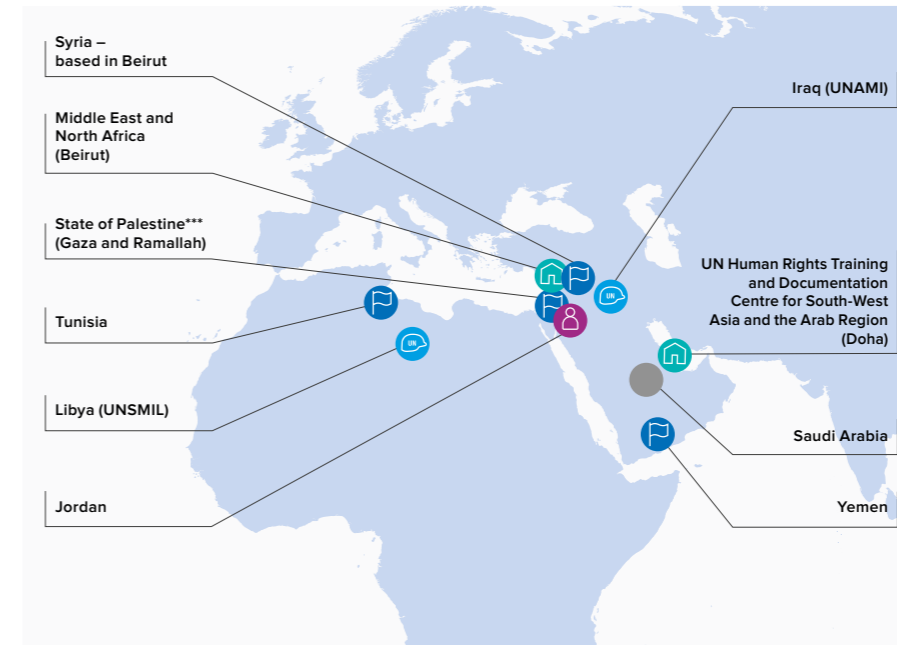
The HRMMU supported the strengthening of the National Human Rights Action Plan as a national mechanism for integrated reporting and the implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms by conducting a technical review and providing concrete recommendations.

During the reporting period, the HRMMU continuously advocated for the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) to be regularly updated to ensure that it remains relevant. In February and March, the HRMMU participated in elaborating amendments to the NHRAP designed for the implementation of the 2015-2020 National Human Rights Strategy of Ukraine. In March, a written submission from OHCHR to the Ministry of Justice recommended, inter alia, including the implementation of the Istanbul Protocol in the NHRAP in order to foster the effective investigation and documentation of torture.

In November, the Ministry of Justice submitted amendments integrating OHCHR's recommendations to the Cabinet of Ministers for further revision and approval that are pending as of April 2019.

In June, the HRMMU conducted a technical review of the draft methodology that was developed by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine to monitor and evaluate the National Human Rights Strategy of Ukraine and its Action Plan. The review included concrete recommendations on enhancing monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes. As a result, the Ministry of Justice approved the monitoring and evaluation methodology for the National Human Rights Strategy and its Action Plan, which reflected recommendations made by the HRMMU. The Ministry of Justice requested further assistance from OHCHR to implement the newly designed methodology in 2019.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



TYPE OF PRESENCE	LOCATION
Country/Stand-alone Offices/ Human Rights Missions	State of Palestine***, Syrian Arab Republic (the Country Office is located in Beirut, Lebanon), Tunisia, Yemen
Regional Offices/Centres	Middle East and North Africa (Beirut, Lebanon), Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region (Doha, Qatar)
Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions	Iraq (UNAMI), Libya (UNSMIL)
Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the UNDG	Jordan
Other types of field presences	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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

The work of OHCHR in the Middle East and North Africa region covers 19 countries. The Office supported two regional offices/centres, the Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa and the UN Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region; four country offices (State of Palestine***, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen); one Human Rights Adviser (HRA) in the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Jordan; two human rights presences in UN Peace Missions in Iraq and Libya; and a project presence to build national capacity in human rights-related fields in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Office provided support to two special procedures country mandates, namely, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It also served as the Secretariat to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, which was mandated by the General Assembly.

During 2018, the region continued to face significant challenges, including in situations of armed conflict, rise of violent extremism and counter-terrorism measures that negatively impact on civil and political rights, as well as discrimination against various groups. Human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law have been reported in the context of violence and armed conflicts in Iraq, Libya, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

A number of these contexts have been characterized by civilian casualties, damage to civilian infrastructure and large-scale displacements. However, several States are increasingly engaged with the international human rights mechanisms and the Office. This notwithstanding, the death penalty continues to be used extensively in a number of countries and concerns persist in relation to discrimination and/or incitement of hatred directed against women and numerous groups, including migrants, persons with disabilities and ethnic and religious minorities.

In the course of the year, OHCHR field presences supported governments, civil society organizations and other actors to prevent violations and strengthen the protection of human rights, including in situations of conflict and insecurity; strengthen the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations; enhance equality and counter discrimination; and enhance participation and protect civic space.

The Office supported monitoring, public reporting and strategic advocacy. It also called for the protection of human rights across the region and an end to the escalation of violence, including through the preparation of reports and briefings to the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Office enhanced its advocacy and engagement with Member States and within the United Nations through active participation in inter-agency processes, by providing numerous briefings and conducting consultations on a wide range of human rights issues affecting the region. In order to reinforce the need for the protection of human rights in the country, the Office supported the visit of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights to Yemen and other missions to further

dialogue with interlocutors, such as representatives of the Saudi-led coalition. Moreover, the Office supported the preparation of key public reports, including on the situation of migrants and conditions of detention in Libya, on mass graves in Iraq and numerous other situations.

In the context of encouraging increased engagement, providing technical cooperation and supporting capacity-building activities for key partners, the Office organized several study visits that were attended by more than 50 government representatives, as well as civil society and national human rights institutions. The Office also undertook capacity-building missions and initiatives in Algeria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and supported training sessions and workshops for the Yemeni National Commission of Inquiry, in line with Human Rights Council resolution 36/31.

Numerous field presences worked to address challenges related to shrinking civic space in the region. The Office supported capacity-building for key actors in this regard by convening dedicated workshops and study visits for 24 representatives of civil society. It also sought to strengthen cooperation with NHRIs in the region, including newly established institutions in Lebanon and Kuwait. In addition, the Office organized dedicated study visits for groups of women human rights defenders and journalists. The Office implemented a programme, which involved awarding grants to 11 NGOs, based in seven countries in the region, to fund projects on the rights of women and gender equality, the rights of minorities, human rights defenders, the environment and the rights of persons with disabilities.

Finally, the Office coordinated a project on the protection of religious minorities, which was enriched through several regional workshops, seminars, side events

and advocacy activities. The efforts of the Office in this regard were recognized by civil society organizations, including the International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty. The latter granted its 2018 Initiative Award to OHCHR for its “Faith for Rights” programme. The Beirut Declaration and its 18 commitments on “Faith for Rights” have been translated by NGOs or UN entities into eight different languages and have been referred to in numerous reports by the UN Secretary-General, treaty bodies, special procedures and civil society.

IRAQ: UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR IRAQ (UNAMI)

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
39.34 million	435,000 km ²	0.685 (rank: 120/188 in 2016)	Status B, 2015
Type of engagement		Peace Mission	
Year established		2004	
Field office(s)		Baghdad, Basra, Erbil, Kirkuk and Mosul (temporarily relocated to Dohuk/Erbil)	
UN partnership framework		n/a	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		41	

XB requirements 2018 **US\$618,900**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – Iraq has an independent national human rights institution that complies with the Paris Principles, fulfils its mandate under the Constitution of Iraq, and meets international standards. The institutional frameworks of Committees of the Council of Representatives ensure that human rights are respected and protected by the legislative process and when public policies are formulated. Government departments fully respect Iraq’s international obligations with respect to human rights and the rule of law. These standards are understood to be fundamental to public policies and programmes.

The Human Rights Office (HRO) of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) contributed to increasing the conformity of the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights (IHCHR) with international

standards by supporting the Commission in its monitoring and reporting practices.

In 2018, the Board of Commissioners of the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights (IHCHR) appeared to be more active than its predecessor, including by being more visible to the Iraqi people through its higher media profile. Between August and September, IHCHR engaged in monitoring and reporting on the consequences of the demonstrations that took place in ten governorates to demand employment opportunities, basic services and an end to corruption. The Office supported IHCHR in monitoring and reporting on the protracted demonstrations in the Basra Governorate, which saw an upsurge in protests following allegations of water contamination.

IHCHR published ad hoc reports and conducted advocacy campaigns in relation to a range of human rights concerns across Iraq. The capacity and knowledge of its staff and of other Government ministries and agencies was enhanced due

to training sessions that were organized during the reporting period.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – Iraq develops as a multi-ethnic and religiously inclusive State in which the country’s ethnic and religious minority communities are protected from violence and can fully participate on equal terms in political, social and economic life.

The HRO contributed to improving the level of compliance of with international human rights norms with regards to the rights of minorities and persons of disabilities.

Following the military defeat of ISIL in December 2017, in 2018 UNAMI focused on the rights of various groups, including minorities and persons with disabilities. While the minority groups, including religious and ethnic minorities, as well as the LGBTI communities continued to be persecuted and unable to fully and equally participate in the political, social and economic life of Iraq, CSOs faced challenges in the collection of data, necessitating governmental policies and laws to combat discriminatory practices. Moreover, civil society partners working on the rights of persons with disabilities required strong support in monitoring, documenting and reporting on discriminatory practices calling upon responsible authorities to work towards effective implementation of the ICRPD. In 2018, UNAMI organized several strategic workshops to build the capacity of civil society, the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights and relevant government entities. These workshops were followed by a series of meetings with interlocutors in order to ascertain their understanding of international human rights norms and standards and their consequential monitoring, documentation and compliance.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS1 – Civilians are protected to the greatest extent possible from the effects of armed conflict. They can leave areas affected by conflict in safety and dignity, they can return to their homes in full compliance with humanitarian principles (voluntarily, and in dignity and security when it is safe to do so), and they can access basic humanitarian assistance at all times. The policies of the Government of Iraq and the Iraqi security forces that combat terrorism, armed violence, and conflict fully respect and protect human rights at all times and in all circumstances, and comply with international humanitarian law.

The HRO provided technical support in relation to draft legislation on jurisdiction over international crimes to ensure their compliance with international human rights norms and standards. Due to the federal elections, the draft legislation regarding jurisdiction over international crimes was stalled in the National Assembly. Three draft laws on jurisdiction over international crimes were submitted, one of which was elaborated by UNAMI. The two other drafts made reference to the use of the death penalty as a punishment. Allegations of torture and other forms of ill-treatment were routinely made by defendants in criminal cases that were monitored by UNAMI.

UNEARTHING ATROCITIES IN IRAQ

When we met Nadia, in October, at her temporary accommodation at the Kapartu camp for displaced persons, situated in the outskirts of Dohuk in the Kurdistan Region of northern Iraq, she had just returned from the camp clinic to give blood. The samples are needed to help with the identification of human remains in mass graves. The Government of Iraq is planning to begin the exhumation of mass graves in Sinjar, approximately 130 kilometres from Mosul, in the Ninewa Governorate. Nadia's nightmare first began in 2014 when ISIL apprehended Nadia and 10 members of her family as they attempted to flee their home.

“Once they (ISIL terrorists) captured us, they took all of our possessions; money, gold and mobiles and then separated the men from the women. After that, they transported us to Rambusia...then to Baaj, before taking us to an agricultural area in Kabuseh,” Nadia explained. Nadia wept as she recounted what happened next to her and her three sisters. “At Kabuseh, at gun point, they separated me and my three sisters from our parents. The four of us were taken to Baaj and detained in a single room. One evening, the Wali (ISIL mayor of Mosul) came with a group of men and each man took a girl for himself. One of the men, called Abu Al Hassan Al-Iraqi, took me. One of my sisters was taken by Abu Salih, the other by Abu Ghofran, and the fourth one by Abu Aysha Sharia. Al-Iraqi took me to Kocho village and married me,” she said. Through tears Nadia conveyed how she was used as a sex slave and repeatedly raped by multiple men. “I was sold six times before my uncle secured my release by paying some money in May 2015,” she recounted. Nadia now lives with her mother, sisters and little brothers who were also released after a ransom was paid to their captors in 2015. Her father and her elder brother are still missing. “It's very hard for me when I think of my father and brother. I wish to see them one day. I was very close with my father. We lived a simple and happy life. I think of them all the time. Right now, there are no adult male members in the family. We are suffering. I want the Government to help us to find more survivors and victims,” she pleaded. More than 3,000 Yazidi women, children and men are missing.

On 6 November, UNAMI issued a public report entitled “Unearthing atrocities: Mass graves in territories formerly controlled by ISIL.” The report supports the call for justice from the families of the victims. The report highlights that determining the circumstances surrounding the significant loss of life will be an important step in the mourning process for families and their journey to secure justice. According to the report, there are broader justice dynamics at play, including the need to ensure an historical record of what occurred in these locations, memorialize these sites, and, where feasible, identify victims.

JORDAN

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
9.90 million	89,000 km ²	0.735 (rank: 94/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2016

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2018
Field office(s)	Amman, Jordan
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework 2018-2022
Staff as of 31 December 2018	1

XB requirements 2018 **US\$256,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Development (D)

D7 – UN Country Team in Jordan integrates human rights and the linkages between SDGs and human rights in their work and programmes.

Following the deployment of the Human Rights Adviser in May 2018, OHCHR focused on the integration of the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms and the human rights normative framework in the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018-2022. This integration was based on the principle of “leaving no one behind” within the broader context of Jordan's development agenda.

During the reporting period, the Office strengthened human rights mainstreaming in the implementation of the UNSDF and other joint development and humanitarian planning, based on a Human Rights Strategy Paper and annual work plan endorsed by the UNCT, including

by contributing to the definition and assessment of vulnerabilities and the development of indicators in the three UNSDF Results Groups (RG). OHCHR provided training for RG members on the human rights-based approach as a basis for future reference and discussion; supported the implementation of the “duty of care” principle regarding cross-border humanitarian activities from Jordan and the integration of protection into the developing humanitarian-development nexus; and provided advice on specific projects and plans, including draft legislation.

OHCHR promoted the role of the UN as a convener and independent technical facilitator of sensitive, human rights-related discussions by organizing debates on the draft law on cybercrime with representatives of member States present in Jordan, and participating NGOs. In the context of a broad strategy on the involvement of

the UNCT in the implementation of the UPR outcome developed by the Office, the RC/HC hosted an in-country UPR pre-session according to UPR-Info's best practices; and reached out to NGOs, the Commissioner General of the NHRC, the Human Rights Coordinator in the Prime Minister's Office and the Human Rights Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on their particular roles in the UPR process.

The Office also supported the UN Country Team (UNCT) in raising awareness about the UN human rights mechanisms by providing technical assistance in relation to the implementation of recommendations of the third cycle of the UPR and other mechanisms. It then distributed these recommendations to the UN, civil society and government partners that will serve as sustainable entry points for ongoing human rights dialogue between and within these entities.

Finally, the Office supported the UNCT in applying the new UNDAF guidelines for the integration of human rights into the implementation of the UNSDF and in the follow-up to the recommendations of the Secretary-General's Advocate for Victims' Rights on Sexual Abuse.

LIBYA: UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT MISSION IN LIBYA (UNSMIL)

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
6.47 million	1,676,000 km ²	0.706 (rank: 114/188 in 2016)	Status B, 2014
Type of engagement	Peace Mission		
Year established	2011		
Field office(s)	Based in Tunis, Tunisia		
UN partnership framework	n/a		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	12		

XB requirements 2018 **US\$1,908,100**

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – Detention centres operate legally and under the control of the State. Trained judicial police officers and procedures are in place to prevent torture and ensure that individuals who are unlawfully detained are released.

The United Nations Support Mission in Libya UNSMIL contributed to advancing oversight and accountability for unlawful and arbitrary detention by advocating for the implementation of recommendations in its report on detention and providing training on international norms and standards.

In 2018, the Human Rights/Transitional Justice/Rule of Law Division (HRD) of UNSMIL advocated with the Government of National Accord, the judicial police and armed groups for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the OHCHR report on arbitrary detention entitled *Abuse Behind Bars: Arbitrary and unlawful detention in Libya*. In April,

UNSMIL organized a seminar, in Tunisia, to increase knowledge about national and international law and standards on unlawful and arbitrary detention. Participants of the seminar included representatives from the Office of the Prosecutor General; the Office of the Military Prosecutor; the judiciary; the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Justice and Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; the judicial police and civil society organizations.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS1 – Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are monitored and reported by human rights defenders, enabling the international community to respond effectively to abuses by armed groups and cases of arbitrary and unlawful detention, torture, hostage taking, and extra judicial kidnappings, while protecting civilians, upholding freedom of expression, and halting discrimination against women and migrants.

The UNSMIL helped to focus the attention of the international community on the rights of migrants in Libya by issuing a report on the situation that revealed gross human rights violations against migrants. It also brought together civil society partners working on migrants' rights.

On 17 December, UNSMIL and OHCHR issued a joint report on the human rights situation of migrants in Libya. The report indicated that migrants continue to face systematic and gross human rights violations and abuses, including unlawful killings, arbitrary detention and deprivation of liberty in horrid conditions, torture and other ill-treatment, rape and other forms of sexual violence, forced prostitution, forced labour and exploitation. Perpetrators include State officials, members of armed groups, smugglers, traffickers and criminal gangs. The authorities were unable, and in some cases unwilling, to ensure effective protection for migrants or to provide them with remedies or redress.

To address the gross human rights violations committed against migrants, the Office organized two workshops on the rights of migrants in Libya. The first consultative workshop was conducted in May and included the participation of five organizations that are working on monitoring and documenting human rights violations of migrants and raising awareness about their rights. In August, the UNSMIL facilitated a follow-up consultative workshop with the objective of developing a road map for civil society organizations working on migrants' rights in Libya. Participants discussed strategies to enhance coordination among CSOs working on this issue.

PS6 – The Human Rights Due Diligence Policy is used to conduct risk assessments of all the main national security forces (as well as non-State actors and de facto authorities where applicable). The UN provides support and appropriate mitigation measures are adopted and acted on.

The Office contributed to the enhanced integration of international human rights norms and standards in the work of the UNSMIL by providing technical expertise on implementation and monitoring of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP).

In its capacity as Secretariat of the Task Force on HRDDP implementation in Libya, UNSMIL continued its efforts to facilitate the implementation of the HRDDP. More specifically, the HRD provided technical and substantive guidance on how to evaluate information regarding the human rights records of potential recipients of operational support. A number of mitigating measures were implemented in relation to support provided to the Libyan Coast Guard and the Libyan Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration. These measures included increased monitoring of compliance with human rights law by recipients of support and improved screening in order to exclude from support anyone with a problematic human rights record and to strengthen accountability.

In October, in the framework of a joint UNSMIL-UNDP project on policing and security, the United Nations system in Libya endorsed a risk assessment and mitigating measures Action Plan in relation to national security forces, including those under the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. Measures included vetting of recipients of support, oversight and monitoring and relevant training for unit commanders and other senior officers, including on human rights.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates
Year established	2002
Field office(s)	Beirut, Lebanon
UN partnership framework	n/a
Staff as of 31 December 2018	22

Total income **US\$2,786,624**

XB requirements 2018 **US\$3,595,400**

Total XB expenditure US\$3,244,115		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ¹
56%	34%	10%
\$1,821,800	\$1,088,461	\$333,854

Total RB expenditure **US\$92,774**

Personnel	100%
\$92,774	

Key OMP pillars in 2018



¹ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – National laws, policies and practices combat discrimination more effectively, particularly discrimination against religious, ethnic and national minorities, persons with disabilities, migrants, and women. The authorities work in three countries to actively 'leave no one behind', address the root causes of inequality, and link the SDG agenda with human rights. Two Governments in the sub-region promote and defend freedom of religion and religious diversity among ethnic minorities, in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of ICERD.



OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of a number of selected policy areas and legislation with international human rights norms and standards.

The Office cooperated with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) of Lebanon to assess the compliance of Law 220/2000 with international standards related to the rights of persons with disabilities. The Office conducted a comparative study that identified gaps in national legislation and outlined recommendations for improvement. The findings and recommendations of the study were shared with national actors, including the National Commission

for Disability Affairs, and local civil society organizations.

The Office also developed a training manual for judges to combat hate speech and violent extremism, fostering freedom of expression in the region.

In collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Centre for Women, the Office conducted a baseline study on women's participation in the judiciary.

The Office developed a manual on international human rights treaties ratified by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in order to provide it with the necessary guidance on how to report to the different treaty bodies. OHCHR contributed to building the capacity of 60 governmental officials (over 50 per cent of whom were women) to prepare State reports for submission to CEDAW and the UPR.

The Office also developed a manual on the linkages between SDGs and relevant human rights provisions. The manual will be used to build the capacity of the UN Country Team to mainstream human rights into their programmes.

The Office further contributed to the improvement of the narrative on selected human rights issues.

OHCHR worked on enhancing the role of youth in combating hate speech, building tolerant societies based on respect and understanding and enhancing the rights of youth to participate in public affairs. To this end, the Office organized two events, in Tunis and Marrakech, for 70 female and male youth who represented various countries of the region. This resulted in the establishment of a strong network through which participants can exchange ideas on how to combat hate speech in their respective countries and enhance the participation of youth in public affairs.

ND6 – Three countries take steps to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families ICRMW. Member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) take steps to abolish the Kafala (sponsorship) system.



The Office contributed to increasing the use of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

OHCHR assessed the need for monitoring and reporting on human rights at international borders in Algeria, Egypt and Morocco and on human rights violations against migrant workers, particularly domestic and construction workers in Jordan, Lebanon and Gulf Cooperation Council countries. Following a literature review, the collection of information from the media, CSOs, INGOs and other UN entities, the Office concluded that there is a need to conduct monitoring and reporting at international borders. This will therefore be a priority area of work for the Office in 2019.

In partnership with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development in Lebanon and the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism in Morocco and Tunisia, OHCHR conducted training and capacity-building sessions on human rights at international borders. Participants included security personnel and senior officials from border, customs and immigration agencies and the naval and armed forces. The trainings were based on OHCHR Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders.

The Office provided support to migrants' rights organizations in Lebanon, in particular organizations that focus on the protection of the rights of domestic workers and anti-racism, in order to

draft a shadow report in anticipation of the upcoming review of Lebanon by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in 2019. Through capacity-building and technical assistance, OHCHR helped to strengthen the monitoring and advocacy work of civil society actors on the human rights of migrants, establish and facilitate a dialogue on this issue between civil society and governmental bodies and increase the protection of the human rights of migrants in Lebanon.

OHCHR also produced two key publications, namely, *OHCHR Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders* and *OHCHR and GMG Principles and Guidelines*. These publications will be used for capacity-building and training in the region for security personnel and other relevant actors involved in human rights governance measures and providing assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS6 – In two countries, United Nations' support to national and regional security forces and law enforcement agencies, and to non-State actors, integrates human rights and complies with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

OHCHR contributed to the increased application of UN guidelines on the incorporation of a human rights-based approach to specific programmes of UN entities.

In cooperation with a committee of experts from the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), the Office supported the mainstreaming of human rights into law enforcement through the development of a code of conduct for the LAF.

OHCHR also developed a human rights curriculum for the LAF Academy and trained 50 senior LAF officials. Finally, the Office organized a study tour to Jordan for 10 senior LAF officials to introduce them to the Jordanian experience in mainstreaming human rights into law enforcement.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – National mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (NMRFs) are established and strengthened in three countries in the sub-region; their mandates are comprehensive and clear.

The Office contributed to the establishment and/or functioning of mechanisms for the integrated reporting and/or implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, special procedures, the Human Rights Council and the UPR.

During the reporting period, OHCHR supported the establishment of the NMRF in Lebanon. A total of 27 human rights focal points were officially appointed in each ministry to follow up on Lebanon's international commitments and their submissions to the international human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, the treaty bodies and the special procedures. The Office provided technical training to NMRF members to enhance their knowledge about their functions and to introduce them to successful models from the region. The workshops were designed to tackle the reporting requirements pertaining to the form and content of State reports and the technicalities of addressing the recommendations issued by the treaty bodies. This led to an improvement in Lebanon's submissions to the treaty bodies. In 2018, Lebanon submitted reports to the monitoring committees of CAT, CRC, ICCPR and ICERD.

In response to the request of the Algerian National Human Rights Council (CNDH), OHCHR organized a workshop on the role of national human rights mechanisms for reporting and follow-up in Algiers. The workshop enabled the Office to engage with national actors and explore further cooperative opportunities with Algeria.

The Office also provided support to the Government of Jordan, CSOs, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders in their submissions to the UPR. As a result, a number of NGOs and coalitions successfully submitted their contributions.

Finally, to strengthen the capacities of civil society and widen the civic space, OHCHR facilitated and participated in sessions on the international human rights mechanisms in three training workshops. The workshops were organized by two NGOs, in Beirut, for 60 participants from CSOs.

M2 – Civil society organizations and national human rights institutions are recognized as key stakeholders in the work of the human rights mechanisms; they are protected from reprisals by States.

Through advocacy and lobbying, the Office supported the establishment of three human rights structures in Lebanon: the NMRF, the NHRI and the National Preventive Mechanism.

OHCHR succeeded in reaching out to 108 grassroots organizations from four governorates in Lebanon (Mount Lebanon, Beqaa, North and South) to build their capacities and enhance their knowledge about the international human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, the treaty bodies and the special procedures.

STATE OF PALESTINE*

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
5.05 million	6,000 km ²	0.686 (rank: 116/188 in 2016)	Status A, 2015
Type of engagement	Country Office		
Countries of engagement	State of Palestine*		
Year established	1996		
Field office(s)	East Jerusalem, Gaza, Hebron, Ramallah		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	26		

Total income	US\$2,545,054		
XB requirements 2018	US\$3,447,900		
Total XB expenditure	US\$2,219,738		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴	
71%	19%	10%	
\$1,582,401	\$411,253	\$226,084	
Total RB expenditure	US\$2,064,041		
Personnel	Non-personnel		
81%	19%		
\$1,663,941	\$400,100		

Key OMP pillars in 2018



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

^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – Member States, and international and regional actors, take account of OHCHR’s information, analysis and recommendations when they demand accountability for Israeli violations of IHL and IHRL in the State of Palestine.

OHCHR contributed to raising critical human rights issues in international fora by monitoring and reporting on human rights violations and ensuring that the results are effectively disseminated.

During the reporting period, the Office produced five mandated reports (three for the Human Rights Council and two for the General Assembly) that were based on substantiated and high-quality monitoring information, including on East Jerusalem and Gaza, and focused on the most vulnerable areas. To ensure that key monitoring findings and advocacy messages were effectively disseminated, the Office provided information for Security Council

briefings, reports of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and in anticipation of the field visits of Member State representatives.

Participation (P)

P1 – Laws, policies and practices that protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, are strengthened, and respected by both Israeli and Palestinian authorities.



OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of legislation and policies with international human rights norms and standards related to the protection of civic space.

Based on consultations with the Association of International Development Agencies (AIDA), the Office has developed a strategy to address restrictions on civic space. Consequently, the Office conducted a number of activities to address the shrinking of civic space and the role of human rights defenders. One such activity was a radio talk show that highlighted key human rights issues. In addition, OHCHR organized round-table discussions with human rights defenders and representatives of the diplomatic community in relation to women human rights defenders, journalists and youth. The Office also produced short videos featuring human rights defenders who reflected on their experiences and the described some of the challenges that they must confront in their work.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND3 – Israeli practices (as the occupying power) and Palestinian laws, policies and practices increasingly comply with international human rights standards with respect to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and other discriminatory practices against women, as a first step towards the promotion of women’s equality.

The Office contributed to improving the compliance of legislation and policies with international human rights norms and standards through advocacy efforts on women’s rights from a human rights-based approach, capacity-building initiatives for authorities and activities to address legislative gaps and revise existing laws that promote SGBV and discriminate against women in the State of Palestine.

As the Protection Cluster lead in the State of Palestine, the Office continued to raise awareness among the general public and targeted groups regarding SGBV issues and other discriminatory practices against women. As an example, the Office organized a round-table with women human rights defenders and diplomats in order to hear their stories and find ways that the international community can help to tackle the challenges that they face.

ND7 – National authorities recognize and have started to address discrimination against groups with hidden vulnerabilities who are at high risk of institutional and social discrimination for cultural reasons.



OHCHR contributed to improving the narrative on selected human rights issues through capacity-building and monitoring initiatives.

Discrimination against certain groups, in particular LGBTI persons, continued to be

scarcely acknowledged by national actors, including civil society organizations. OHCHR’s monitoring team identified groups with hidden vulnerabilities that suffer discrimination and undertook an assessment of legislative and policy gaps related to discrimination faced by these groups.

The Office carried out a number of capacity-building activities on disability rights. With the support of the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, OHCHR organized a series of events in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on the protection of persons with disabilities under international human rights law and international humanitarian law. It also took steps to emphasize the importance of mainstreaming disability into the humanitarian response.

Moreover, OHCHR monitored a number of cases, including during detention visits. For the first time in the history of the Office, information on LGBTI persons was incorporated into a report of the High Commissioner to the Human Rights Council.

Development (D)

D8 – Palestine’s official institutions, the Independent Commission for Human Rights, and civil society increasingly use human rights indicators to guide their activities and decision-making.

The Office worked towards the institutionalization of human rights training in selected human rights areas through a series of activities and consultations. The objective of these efforts was to unpack certain human rights treaty obligations in order to develop human rights indicators.

In coordination with the Government, the work of the Office focused on developing a comprehensive and detailed indicator

framework under the right to liberty and security of the person. This framework is ready for adoption by the Government at an appropriate level. The Office also advocated with the Prime Minister’s Office to produce and integrate a monitoring and evaluation framework for the human rights treaties, the SDGs and the National Policy Agenda (2017-2022).

The Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR) participated in the development of human rights indicators, which resulted in the adoption of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between ICHR and the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) on data collection on human rights and the SDGs. Since the signing of the MoU, ICHR has provided essential guidance on the development of the upcoming domestic violence survey and the identification and development of human rights indicators and related SDG indicators that will be used to measure Palestine’s implementation of CEDAW. In 2019, dedicated work will commence with ICHR and civil society organizations on human rights indicators to strengthen their monitoring.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.

The Office contributed to improving the compliance of selected policy areas and legislation with international human rights norms and standards through legal analysis and advice.

In its ongoing capacity as the Protection Cluster Lead Agency, IHCHR guided the protection response and helped to build a broad consensus on the legal analysis, human rights-based approach and intervention standards that need to be applied in the context of the humanitarian response in the State of Palestine. In particular, OHCHR's legal analysis guided the overall Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) advocacy approach and the humanitarian response to the main issues on its agenda. OHCHR's legal analysis and protection considerations were also instrumental to the shaping of the HCT's Advocacy Strategy for 2019-2020. The Strategy situates respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law and accountability at the centre of the HCT's advocacy objectives.

PS5 – Human rights are integrated in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle, including its strategy, planning and programming, and in advocacy by the Humanitarian Coordinator and Humanitarian Country Team.

The Office contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in humanitarian operations by providing legal analysis to the HCT.

In cooperation with other members of the Protection Cluster, the Office identified

protection concerns requiring priority action in the context of the humanitarian response. The Protection Cluster ensured operational coordination with other sectors through active engagement in the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. It also maintained excellent working relations with OCHA, which relies on OHCHR's ongoing analysis and advice regarding the mainstreaming of protection and system-wide advocacy initiatives.

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – Palestinian civil society organizations, the Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR), and non-traditional human rights organizations, make increasing use of international human rights mechanisms to hold Israel and the State of Palestine accountable for their human rights obligations and help Palestinians to claim their rights.

During the reporting period, the Office focused on empowering and enabling the ICHR to fulfil its role and mandate of holding the Government accountable for the implementation of its international human rights obligations. OHCHR undertook a capacity assessment of ICHR to monitor treaty implementation. This assessment will form the basis for training activities commencing in 2019. In addition, the Office successfully brokered a written agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ICHR, which defines ICHR's role in national consultations for the drafting of State Party reports. This agreement was applied in relation to the national consultations that took place in the first quarter of 2018. OHCHR also provided substantive support to the drafting of an ICHR shadow report for CEDAW and the development of a shadow report for CERD's upcoming review of State of Palestine.

As a central part of OHCHR's capacity-building of Palestinian civil society organizations on their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, the Office supported a number of actors in the development of shadow reports to the human rights treaty bodies. As a result, six civil society shadow reports were submitted in anticipation of CEDAW's review of State of Palestine.

Finally, the OHCHR Office in the State of Palestine worked towards the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles as well as the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the UN common country programmes, such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework under the Development pillar.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
18.28 million	185,000 km ²	0.536 (rank: 153/188 in 2016)	
Type of engagement		Country Office	
Year established		2018	
Field office(s)		based in Beirut, Lebanon with presence in Gaziantep, Turkey and Amman, Jordan	
UN partnership framework		n/a	
Staff as of 31 December 2018		8	
Total income		US\$2,969,376	
XB requirements 2018		US\$4,226,400	
Total XB expenditure		US\$1,952,303	
Personnel		Non-personnel	
78%		14%	8%
\$1,526,042		\$276,189	\$150,072

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{1,2,3}* Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security (PS)

PS5 – Early warning actions issued by OHCHR are regularly used by the international community and UN actors in the context of preventive action.

The Office supported the international community in raising specific human rights issues with the Government by providing data and information on human rights concerns and key protection messages and bringing it to the attention of key stakeholders.

Since January 2015, OHCHR has been producing human rights digests, which serve as an early warning tool to highlight current and possible future geographic or thematic human rights concerns in the

Syrian Arab Republic in the context of implementation of the Secretary-General's Human Rights up Front Initiative. The Office brought human rights and humanitarian concerns to the attention of the humanitarian leadership of the Whole of Syria framework for humanitarian action for all countries affected by the Syria crisis, the Office of the Special Envoy for Syria and all concerned UN agencies.

During the reporting period, the Office issued four of these human rights digests. The digests focused on the human rights situation and international humanitarian law situation in Ar-Raqqa Governorate in the aftermath of the expulsion of ISIL; the human rights situation of civilians in north-west Syria as well as in Eastern Ghouta; and concerns related to the reported deaths of government-held detainees in Syria.

In addition, OHCHR contributed regular analyses and reports on the human rights situation in Syria, which were reflected in the Secretary-General's monthly reports to the Security Council, in accordance with various Security Council resolutions. In 2018, OHCHR contributed to 11 such reports. Furthermore, human rights concerns were highlighted in six public statements that were issued by the High Commissioner, the spokesperson or special procedures mandate holders.

The Office contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the UN humanitarian response in Syria. Specifically, Human Rights Advisers provided support to the humanitarian leadership in the three hubs of the Whole of Syria approach.

During the reporting period, OHCHR participated in the development and implementation of the main strategic planning documents of the humanitarian response, including the humanitarian needs overview and humanitarian response plan.

The Office provided advocacy and technical support to each of the three hubs, including updates on protection, to the MRM Global Horizontal Notes (GNH) and to the Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2139 and subsequent resolutions. The Office supported advocacy efforts of the respective humanitarian coordinators by providing inputs on the human rights and humanitarian situation in Syria and ensuring the accuracy and inclusion of appropriate human rights language and messaging in their public statements.

OHCHR supported the regional humanitarian coordinator's evidence-based engagement, including through the civil-military coordination mechanism, in relation to a number of human rights and humanitarian concerns, particularly in north-east Syria. In partnership with the deputy regional humanitarian coordinator, OHCHR implemented two workshops. The first was held to discuss issues of relevance for persons with disabilities and the second focused on an analysis of the counter-terrorism law and concerns regarding the protection of humanitarian workers.

In addition, OHCHR held 12 monthly and four additional ad hoc meetings with Syrian civil society organizations through the forum of the Human Rights Reference Groups. The meetings addressed issues such as detention, enforced disappearances, persons with disabilities, engagement with the International Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM) on accountability and violence against women.

Participation (P)

P4 – Syrian civil society promotes and protects human rights more effectively.

The Office enhanced its support of civil society organizations working inside and outside Syria by facilitating a civil society consultation to determine key parameters for future engagement and programming.

In an effort to streamline its involvement and support of civil society, the Syria Office established the Civil Rights, Civil Society and Technical Cooperation Unit. The Office maintained engagement with Syrian civil society on monitoring and documentation, transitional justice, housing, land and property rights, protection of humanitarian workers, detentions and enforced disappearances, persons with disabilities and other issues.

From August to November, the Office organized a large consultation process with civil society organizations inside and outside Syria. The consultation involved a series of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions on three key issues for civil society as a basis for future programming: (1) the impact on operations of developments on the ground; (2) how to frame the justice agenda to best reflect the needs and expectations of victims; and (3) the strategies that should be adopted to overcome restrictions on independent human rights work in Syria. The consultations aimed at enhancing understanding of the victim-centred approach in a context where broader political considerations have often taken precedence and to identify OHCHR's added value for civil society. The consultations involved more than 60 respondents in Syria and neighbouring countries, as well as a number of participants from Europe and North America. A report of the outcomes of the consultation has been drafted and the results have been shared with partners in civil society and the donor community at the end of 2018.

On the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of UDHR, OHCHR's Syria Country Office launched a social media video campaign that highlighted the experiences and viewpoints of young Syrians with regard to the concept of dignity; one of the foundational pillars of the UDHR. The campaign is the result of a two-month advocacy effort undertaken by OHCHR and civil society partners who collected the testimonies of young people in different communities in Syria and abroad. More than 45 testimonies were collected and 12 were selected for inclusion in the video. The campaign was used to convey the diversity of situations that young Syrians have encountered in the past few years during which they felt that their dignity was undermined. As of the end of December, the video had attracted more than 6,600 views and will be used by the Office in 2019 as an advocacy tool on key human rights issues in the context of Syria.

Development (D)

D3 – National mechanisms are in place that effectively protect housing, land and property (HLP) rights.

The Office advocated for the compliance of HLP legislation with international human rights standards by providing the Government with legal analysis and recommendations on legislative amendments.

Based on OHCHR's detailed research on legislation related to land tenure and property rights in Syria, a position paper was issued, which provided a legal analysis of Law 10/2018 and other relevant legislation. This analysis outlined key recommendations for the Government on the need to amend the Law in order to enhance protection of HLP rights. Furthermore, OHCHR contributed to the UN-wide paper and issued key recommendations to the Government regarding Law 10/2018 while also underlining the need to review the entire land tenure system.

A continued refusal by the Syrian Government to actively engage with OHCHR on various issues, including those related to HLP, heavily impacted on OHCHR's efforts to provide direct technical advice and support to the Government and its institutions. Nevertheless, OHCHR's engagement through messaging and advocacy with its partners, including UN agencies, particularly in relation to Law 10/2018, contributed to the Government's acceptance of some of OHCHR's recommendations regarding the Law's amendment. The accepted recommendations included extending the time limit for rights-holders to submit a claim regarding their property rights and enabling rights-holders to contest the decisions of administrative units that review claims through the regular Syrian Courts.

D7 – The reconstruction and development efforts of the UN and the Government integrate human rights standards.

The Office contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the UN's reconstruction and development assistance.

OHCHR contributed to the discussion concerning the principles and parameters of UN assistance in Syria to ensure that it is in conformity with the UN Charter and international human rights law. By providing technical advice to the RC/HC, the Office helped to integrate human rights into the drafting, review and implementation of the Strategic Framework for Cooperation between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Nations 2016-2019.

During the reporting period, the Office engaged with international organizations working on accountability in Syria and with the International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic at both strategic and technical levels. OHCHR facilitated dialogue between the IIIM and Syrian civil society groups operating in Turkey, including by bringing the two parties together at meetings of the OHCHR-led Human Rights Reference Group. The meetings were held in Gaziantep on a regular basis.

TUNISIA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
11.66 million	164,000 km ²	0.735 (rank: 96/188 in 2016)	Status B, 2009
Type of engagement	Country Office		
Countries of engagement	Tunisia		
Year established	2011		
Field office(s)	Tunis		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2015-2019		
Staff as of 31 December 2018	10		

Total income	US\$1,081,827	
XB requirements 2018	US\$3,003,400	
Total XB expenditure	US\$1,367,004	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC⁴
56%	33%	11%
\$761,353	\$450,416	\$155,235

Key OMP pillars in 2018



¹²³⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation (P)

P2 – The new national human rights institution is established and functions in accordance with the Paris Principles and other relevant international standards.

OHCHR contributed to the establishment and functioning of the national human rights institution (NHRI), in increased conformity with the Paris Principles, by advocating with the Government and the Parliament for the adoption of new legislation.

Following three years of a participatory and transparent drafting process, which was supported by OHCHR, the Parliament adopted the new NHRI law on 16 October.

The legislation enshrines the constitutional statute of the NHRI and guarantees that it will be fully functioning in accordance with the Paris Principles. It further guarantees its independence; financial and operational autonomy; and pluralism, including through its membership. The Law provides the institution with a broad mandate that is based on universal human rights standards and bestows it with adequate powers of investigation, including in relation to places of detention, monitoring and the handling of complaints.

The Office played a key role in supporting the advocacy efforts of CSOs and the NHRI.

P7 – There is increasing public recognition of the importance of human rights education. Public education helps to develop effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism.



OHCHR contributed to improving the narrative on select human rights issues through awareness-raising and capacity-building.

As a result of a dialogue that was held with the Ministry of Religious Affairs, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed in February 2019. The MoU focuses on developing a sustainable human rights education programme and a legal framework on the rights and responsibilities of Imams.

The Office contributed to fostering a national, free, inclusive and peaceful debate related to the recommendations that were issued by the Committee on Individual Liberties and Equality (COLIBE). Specifically, the Office developed fact sheets on each of the recommendations and ensured their widespread dissemination.

Finally, OHCHR engaged with the Task Force on Human Rights and Citizenship Education and the Arab Institute for Human Rights in order to advocate for the inclusion of human rights education in the formal and informal education systems.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – National laws, policies and practices combat racial discrimination more effectively, including discrimination against ethnic and national minorities, persons of African descent, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, migrants, women, and LGBTI individuals.



OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of legislation and policy with international human rights norms and standards through capacity-building activities for duty-bearers and rights-holders.

On 9 October, the Parliament adopted a Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the first of its kind in the Arab World and the second within the African continent. The Office accompanied the drafting of this Law from the outset in 2016. It engaged with the Ministry of Human Rights to ensure the active participation of civil society in the drafting process and with the ministerial group in charge of the preparation of the draft project to ensure its conformity with international standards.

Based on the recommendations outlined in the COLIBE report, which was drafted with the support of OHCHR as it related to relevant international standards, the Government developed a draft law on equality in inheritance and a draft code of liberties. Both drafts are being reviewed by the Parliament.

Development (D)

D7 – National stakeholders adopt a human rights-based approach when monitoring and evaluating realization of the SDGs. Local elected representatives and public servants at local and regional levels are aware of their obligations with respect to economic, social and cultural rights.



OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of State institutions and programmes with international human rights norms and standards through awareness-raising, human rights education and mainstreaming.

During the reporting period, the Office took steps to mainstream a human rights-based approach into several key documents that were developed by the UNCT and the national government in relation to the SDG agenda. This led to the development of the Gap Analysis Report (GAR). The GAR was endorsed by the national authorities and contains several recommendations for a human rights-based approach to data collection on SDG indicators. Within the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA), the Office introduced links between SDG targets and the human rights commitments undertaken by Tunisia through the Constitution and its ratification of international human rights treaties. The GAR complements the RIA, which assesses the alignment between the SDG targets and national development. This enabled the plans for the human rights-related legal framework to be included in the analysis.

The Office was also involved in two other aspects of the MAPS (Mainstreaming, Accelerating Policy Support) mission that took place in 2018 under the lead of the UNCT and SDG Task Force, namely, “No One Left Behind” and “Accelerating the

implementation of SDG16.” OHCHR’s main contribution was to push for a broad analysis that goes beyond poverty as the sole source of exclusion. The recommendations of the Task Force will be ready at the beginning of 2019.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS4 – The Truth and Dignity Commission, Specialized Chambers, the Government, Parliament and civil society are equipped to fulfil their respective mandates and roles with regard to the transitional justice process.

The Office contributed to the establishment and functioning of transitional justice mechanisms that conform to international human rights norms and standards by strengthening their capacity to monitor and contribute to transitional justice processes.

In May, the first hearings of cases related to past grave human rights violations took place. A total of 104 cases, involving hundreds of victims and perpetrators, were submitted to the Specialized Chambers. Together with UNDP, OHCHR contributed to this achievement by providing expert advice to the Truth and Dignity Commission and by training judges, prosecutors, lawyers and administration of justice officials who were assigned to work in the Specialized Chambers. The Office monitored the trials and facilitated a dialogue between judges in order for them to share their experiences in the first hearings and identify existing and potential gaps. The dialogue was also held to ensure the availability of protection measures for victims and witnesses in court.

UNDP and OHCHR collaborated to support the work of the Truth and Dignity Commission. This support included technical advice for the elaboration of a global reparations programme in accordance

with legislation on transitional justice. They also provided assistance in relation to the national consultations on reparations. In addition, the Office contributed to the issuance of arbitration awards in cases of financial corruption. This was done by building the capacity of staff members in charge of arbitration and providing technical advice to the Truth and Dignity Commission to ensure that it was conducting the arbitration proceedings in accordance with international standards and national legislation.

In cooperation with the Resident Coordinator, UNDP and civil society, OHCHR closely monitored the transitional justice process and engaged in advocacy at critical times. In May, when the Parliament voted against the prolongation of the Commission, the Office engaged with various national actors in search of solutions. It also engaged the Special Rapporteur and the High Commissioner in its advocacy efforts. Due to the combined advocacy efforts of the Resident Coordinator and the Office, an agreement was struck between the Commission and the Ministry of Human Rights, enabling it to continue its work.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – The National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up (NMRF), the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI), civil society organizations, and the UN Country Team engage with international human rights mechanisms.



Through the facilitation of dialogue between stakeholders on human rights issues, the capacity of NHRIs, CSOs, UN entities and individuals that have made substantive submissions to the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR is strengthened.

In 2018, the NMRF submitted two State reports to the UPR (on the rights of the child and the rights of persons with disabilities). The Office supported a consultation process with civil society in view of the report preparation. The Office also supported the NMRF in creating a reporting calendar to meet all of the requirements and reduce reporting delays.

Finally, the OHCHR Office in Tunisia worked towards improving respect for international standards in prisons and engaged with civil society to advocate for the establishment of the Constitutional Court under the Accountability pillar.

YEMEN

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
28.92 million	528,000 km ²	0.452 (rank: 172/188 in 2016)	

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2012
Field office(s)	Sanaa and human rights field monitors in 12 governorates
UN partnership framework	United Nations Strategic Framework for Yemen 2017-2019
Staff as of 31 December 2018	11

Total income	US\$6,930,253	
XB requirements 2018	US\$4,817,000	
Total XB expenditure	US\$4,228,953	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC [†]
46%	43%	11%
\$1,957,155	\$1,792,169	\$479,629

Key OMP pillars in 2018



^{†23} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – National institutions, including the Ministry of Interior's Corrections and Rehabilitation authority and the national commission of inquiry, curb human rights violations.

The Office increased the compliance of the Yemen National Commission of Inquiry with international human rights standards by providing it with specialized training and technical advice.

Pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 33/16, OHCHR continued to build the capacity of the Yemen National Commission of Inquiry. More specifically, it regularly provided the Commission

with technical advice on its role in the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. Following seven training workshops that were organized by the Office, ten Commissioners and 52 other staff members enhanced their knowledge about international human rights law and international humanitarian law, human rights monitoring, documentation and investigation methodologies and the rule of law.

OHCHR supported the Commission in developing manuals, tools and work methodologies by providing human rights monitoring manuals, documents and tools

related to international human rights law and international humanitarian law as well as information regarding administration and finance. In February, OHCHR conducted a working visit to the Commission. Consequently, during the working visit, OHCHR held several meetings with the Chairperson, the Director and one of the Commissioners to discuss the human rights situation.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS1 – Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are monitored and reported; particular attention is given to abuses perpetrated by parties to the conflict, especially arbitrary detention and abuses that target civilians and civilian objectives. The information gathered informs UN responses.

The Office contributed to monitoring and reporting on violations of human rights and humanitarian law by producing and disseminating relevant information on these violations and abuses in order to inform the responses of key stakeholders.

OHCHR further strengthened the monitoring, documentation and investigation of violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law through the deployment of eight field monitors in conflict-affected areas, including Dhamar, Abyan, Al Bayda, Al Jawf, Sanaa, Sadaa and Lahej. Since OHCHR began monitoring civilian casualties in March 2015, 17,880 (6925 killed, 10,995 injured) civilian casualties had been documented up until the end of December 2018.

During the reporting period, 12 monthly update reports were prepared on the human rights situation in Yemen. These were shared with the UN Country Team (UNCT), the Humanitarian Country Team and the INGO Forum. The reports fed into the oral updates and reports that were submitted

by the Office to the Human Rights Council, the advocacy messages of the Office of the Special Envoy to the Secretary-General on Yemen and the work of the Humanitarian Coordinator. The findings of human rights monitoring efforts were shared with key protection actors, including members of the Protection Cluster, the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations of child rights and the UNCT.

The Office established three community-based protection networks (CBPN) in Hajja, Ibb and Sanaa to support the field monitors in identifying human rights violations and to enhance the multi-sectoral response to victims of violence. In addition, OHCHR provided capacity-building support to CBPN members and national NGOs on human rights monitoring and reporting. Moreover, two consultative meetings were held with the field monitors to strengthen the protection from human rights violations and enhance the performance of the field monitors.

On 5 December (in commemoration of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on 3 December), OHCHR collaborated with the Yemeni Forum for People with Disabilities to organize a workshop on the status of women with disabilities within the context of the ongoing conflict. The workshop, which was also supported by UNFPA and the Yemeni Women's Union, increased the awareness of approximately 70 participants from local NGOs and civil society organizations working in the field of disability on the right to health, economic empowerment and psychosocial support for women with disabilities. The workshop participants prepared a list of recommendations for each of the thematic areas. OHCHR planned to support the Yemeni Union for people with disabilities to mark the anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 13 December.

PS6 – Yemen's judicial system provides increasing accountability for violations committed by Yemeni security forces.

The Office contributed to strengthening of the judicial system by providing monitoring information on human rights violations in prisons and detention facilities to relevant authorities and training law enforcement officials.

OHCHR continued to monitor prisons and detention facilities to provide technical advice, improve conditions and promote compliance with human rights standards. During the reporting period, OHCHR conducted 121 visits to prisons and detention facilities and identified humanitarian needs and human rights concerns with respect to the conduct of law enforcement officials. Specific concerns were documented and communicated to respective authorities, particularly regarding poor living conditions, substandard food, health care, hygiene and accommodations. Other issues were also raised regarding ill-treatment, unfair trials and due process. In addition, the Office ensured coordination and follow up with humanitarian agencies to respond to various needs in prisons and detention facilities, resulting in getting some of those needs met. For instance, coordinating humanitarian agencies provided the wards for juveniles and for women in the Al Hudaydah Central Prison with a full solar power system, food items, blankets, water filters. Following OHCHR's engagement with a humanitarian agency, the Amran Central Prison was provided with hygiene kits. In coordination with the Ministry of Interior and the Attorney General, the Office undertook joint visits, in November and December, to prisons and detention facilities in eight southern governorates.

In order to increase the compliance with human rights standards of law enforcement officials in the offices of the Ministry

of Interior, the Attorney General and the Human Rights Ministry, OHCHR organized three training workshops for 71 officials (9 women, 62 men) in April, July and November. The officials increased their knowledge about the right to moral and physical integrity; the rights of prisoners to an adequate standard of living, health, communication with the outside world; the administration of prisons and prison staff; the rights of accused persons while they are in police stations, when they are being held in detention without a sentence, during prosecution and during trials; ensuring that prisons are safe; and non-custodial measures. The training workshop enabled participants to share the challenges they encounter in performing their duties in prisons and discuss the approaches they use to overcome these challenges. In addition, the participants drafted a set of recommendations aimed at improving the status of prisons and the rights of prisoners and requested sharing the recommendations with the senior management of relevant ministries and other humanitarian agencies.

Participation (P)

P5 – The capacity of civil society organizations to protect and promote human rights is strengthened.

The Office contributed to establishing systems for protection from human rights violations, with a particular focus on the rights of persons with disabilities, including by raising awareness and disseminating relevant information to civil society organizations and strengthening referral mechanisms.

In September, the local association for the Care and Rehabilitation of the Deaf in Sanaa marked the International Day of Sign Languages (23 September) and the International Week of the Deaf (24-30 September) by conducting three workshops for local NGOs and civil society groups working with persons with disabilities with support from the Office. The workshops addressed topics such as academic curricula for deaf students, characteristics of hearing impairment and how to assist families of the deaf and the Yemeni sign language dictionary.

In November, OHCHR conducted a consultative meeting with local NGOs in the Aden Governorate regarding the impact of armed conflicts on persons with disabilities in Yemen. The objective of the meeting was to support NGOs in the development of recommendations, strategies and demands. The meeting brought together 23 participants (14 women, 9 men) representing different NGOs from the southern governorates to discuss the impact of the conflict on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of persons with disabilities. In November, another consultative meeting was organized in Sanaa with participants from the National Union of Yemeni Disabled Associations, academia, activists and local NGOs, bringing together a total of 27 participants (9 women, 18 men). The

two meetings produced several recommendations and a series of demands on how to improve the protection of the human rights for persons with disabilities in the context of armed conflict, build their capacity and provide them with support in minimizing the impact of the conflict.

Also in November, the Office organized a training course on the rights of persons with disabilities in the context of armed conflict to increase the knowledge and awareness of the 15 participants (7 women, 8 men) representing local NGOs from Sanaa and different governorates. The workshop contributed to raising their awareness about the CRPD while also providing an overview on the monitoring of human rights violations and how it contributes to the protection of their rights.

In light of the significant humanitarian needs in Yemen, OHCHR helped to improve access to basic social services by increasing awareness about available services and strengthening current referral mechanisms. Furthermore, the Office organized two awareness-raising sessions on the promotion and protection of human rights. A total of 210 community members (67 women, 143 men) were reached across the targeted governorates. Furthermore, OHCHR informed community members about the services that are available to victims of human rights violations. Finally, the Office established internal procedures to strengthen the referral mechanism, thereby contributing to increased access to protection and humanitarian services.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE FOR SOUTH-WEST ASIA AND THE ARAB REGION

Type of engagement	Regional Centre
Countries of engagement	Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, State of Palestine ^{***} , Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Year established	2009
Field office(s)	Doha, Qatar
Staff as of 31 December 2018	6

Total income	US\$288,000		
XB requirements 2018	US\$1,239,400		
Total XB expenditure	US\$266,893		
	Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC [*]
	84%	4%	12%
	\$224,259	\$11,930	\$30,705
Total RB expenditure	US\$893,020		
	Personnel	Non-personnel	
	61%	39%	
	\$542,261	\$350,758	

Key OMP pillars in 2018



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

^{*} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.191.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – Promotion of the role of CSOs and NHRIs as key stakeholders within the HRMs, and protection from reprisals is ensured.

The Office promoted the role of national human rights institutions (NHRIs), civil society organizations, UN entities and individuals as key stakeholders in the work of the international human rights

mechanisms by raising awareness and building their capacity for meaningful engagement.

In February, the Office organized an awareness-raising workshop, in Doha, aimed at raising awareness about the international human rights mechanisms. The workshop was held in cooperation with the Human Rights Department and

the Diplomatic Institute at the Qatari Ministry for Foreign Affairs. A total of 20 participants (8 women, 12 men) were in attendance from governmental and non-governmental institutions, such as the Qatari National Human Rights Committee (NHRC), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice. In October, OHCHR partnered with the NHRC to hold an awareness-raising workshop for its staff, in Qatar, on the international human rights mechanisms. The workshop was attended by 13 participants (8 women, 5 men) and highlighted the engagement of the Government and the NHRC with the international human rights mechanisms. It also identified opportunities for further engagement.

In December, OHCHR began implementing the first phase of the Training of Trainers programme for NHRI trainers, in Khartoum, in partnership with the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions and the Sudan National Commission for Human Rights. This first phase focused on the interaction of NHRIs with international human rights mechanisms and targeted 24 participants from nine countries across the MENA region, including 10 women. The trainers committed to following up and exchanging experiences prior to the second phase meetings. They also agreed to allocate a bit of time each month to focus on a particular subject.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – National laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination and in particular discrimination against religious, ethnic and national minorities, persons with disabilities, migrants and women facing discrimination, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality and link the SDG agenda and HR.

The Office contributed to increasing the level of compliance with international human rights norms and standards in the area of minority rights by producing specialized guidance materials.

Two key publications on minority rights were produced by OHCHR during the reporting period. The first one, Compilation of recommendations of the first 10 sessions of the United Nations Forum on Minority Issues: 2008 to 2017 details the good practices that were developed and tested in many countries and were highlighted during the Forum’s first 10 sessions.

The second publication entitled Minority rights: Standards and guidance for implementation contains the main documents related to the rights of minorities, including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities; relevant general comments adopted by the international human rights mechanisms; the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages; the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities; and the Guidance Note of the Secretary-General on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Both publications were developed to serve as guides and reference tools for advocates and defenders of minority rights, including lawyers, academics, journalists, CSOs and NHRIs. The publications will be used in trainings delivered by the Training

and Documentation Centre and other field presences in the Arab region.

In September, 30 academics, policymakers, participants from the business sector and NGOs were trained in a capacity-building programme entitled “Human Rights and Migrant Workers in Qatar.” The programme was organized by the Diplomacy Training Programme of the University of New South Wales, in partnership with the Migrant Forum in Asia and Georgetown University in Qatar. The Office contributed sessions on the UN human rights system in relation to the rights of migrant workers.

Moreover, the Office published a compilation of the 35 general recommendations that have been adopted by CERD. The general recommendations cover a wide range of issues, including combating racist hate speech and the establishment of national institutions to facilitate the implementation of ICERD.

The publication is aimed at lawyers, academics, journalists, human rights defenders, CSOs and NHRIs and is intended to serve as a guide and reference tool to enable these stakeholders to better advocate for the elimination of racial discrimination. It will also be used in trainings delivered by the Training and Documentation Centre and other OHCHR field presences in the Arab region.

ND4 – Enhanced positive and diverse image of women in public life and address the persistence of traditional stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in society and, in particular, within the family.

OHCHR contributed to facilitating compliance with international human rights norms and standards by producing specialized guidance materials on the promotion and protection of women’s rights.

The Office published a compilation of the 37 general recommendations that have been adopted by CEDAW. The general recommendations cover a wide range of issues, including gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change and women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations. The publication is aimed at lawyers, academics, journalists, human rights defenders, CSOs and NHRIs and is intended to serve as a guide and reference tool to advocate for and protect women's rights. It will be used in trainings delivered by the Training and Documentation Centre and other OHCHR field presences in the Arab region.

Participation (P)

P4 – Further strengthened the network of Women Human Rights Defenders in the region who have increased their capacity to address areas of concern and to participate.



The Office contributed to increasing the level of meaningful participation of women in select public processes by building networks and alliances of women human rights defenders (WHRDs) in the region.

In November, 18 women human rights defenders from 12 Arab countries were brought together in a workshop organized by the Office. The objective was to develop a road map for the work of human rights defenders and WHRDs in the Arab region. The workshop aimed to increase their participation and expand their civic space in the context of shrinking civic space and governmental reprisals, particularly against WHRDs. The workshop resulted in the establishment of a regional coalition of WHRDs to increase women's participation, including by advocating

for a safer environment for their work. OHCHR is closely following up on the coalition's progress and will continue to provide technical support and capacity-building, especially regarding the use of digital spaces for communication and interaction with the international human rights mechanisms.

P7 – Public recognition that human rights and accountability make important contributions to effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism, increases.



In May, the Office organized a three-day regional workshop, in Tunis, on “The Role of Youth Faith Actors in Promoting Human Rights in the MENA Region.” The objective of the workshop was to enable consultations with young human rights activists and young religious leaders regarding the best ways to implement the Beirut Declaration's 18 commitments on “Faith for Rights” in the MENA region. It also sought to address the vulnerabilities of young people in the region to the manipulative use of hatred and violence in the name of religion. A total of 25 participants (10 women, 15 men) of diverse backgrounds attended the workshop from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. Participants analysed the Beirut Declaration and its 18 commitments and discussed potential ways they can be integrated into capacity-building and education programmes in order to combat the religious radicalization of youth. Participants recommended considering youth in the MENA region as key partners to promote tolerance, combat radicalization, strengthen OHCHR's technical and financial support for youth-led projects and to help lead the development of

capacity-building and training tools, especially for faith actors.

On the occasion of World Press Freedom Day on 10 May, the Office organized a seminar on “Keeping Power in Check: Media, Justice and The Rule of Law,” in Nouakchott, Mauritania. The seminar was held in partnership with the Al Jazeera Centre for Public Liberties and Human Rights and the Union of Mauritanian Journalist. It was attended by approximately 70 participants, 25 of whom were women, including journalists and representatives from the Ministry of Communications, NHRIs and NGOs.

The same partnership facilitated another training workshop on “Media and The Rule of Law,” held in in Nouakchott from 12-13 May. The workshop was attended by 40 journalists, including 20 women, and addressed efforts to promote press freedom, access to information, the safety of journalists, a human rights-based approach to press coverage and the challenges of combating hate speech and respect for freedom of expression.

Furthermore, in partnership with the Al Jazeera Centre for Public Liberties and Human Rights, the Office organized an awareness-raising workshop for journalists, in September, called “A Human Rights-Based Approach to Journalism.” The workshop was attended by 15 journalists (5 women, 10 men) and enhanced the knowledge of participants about international human rights law and the obligations of States regarding several important topics. It also encouraged them to adopt a human rights-based approach in their work.

Accountability (A)

A1 – Enhance significantly the capacity of States to adopt legislation/policy to protect human rights in compliance with international human rights norms and standards (Egypt and Saudi Arabia).

Number of selected policy areas where the level of compliance of legislation with international human rights norms and standards has significantly improved.

As a follow-up to the recommendation issued, in November, by the Committee Against Torture with regard to mandatory training for law enforcement officers in Qatar (CAT/C/QAT/CO/3 Para 30(b)), the Office organized a training workshop on the “Prohibition against torture in law and practice: From prohibition to prevention.” The workshop was organized in partnership with the Human Rights Department at Qatar's Ministry of Justice. A total of 30 people attended the workshop (10 women, 20 men). The participants included police officers, doctors and specialists from several ministries and representatives from NHRIs and the Prosecutor's Office. The workshop enhanced their understanding of the absolute prohibition against torture under international human rights law and under international law; the prohibition against torture under national law; the issue of torture in relation to Islamic law; the Istanbul Protocol; CAT's working methods; and CAT's concluding observations in relation to Qatar.

In May, in partnership with the police academy in Mauritania, the Office supported the implementation of a capacity-building programme for law enforcement personnel in Nouakchott. The programme was attended by 30 participants, including seven women, and consisted of 18 sessions on law enforcement and non-discrimination; law enforcement and democratic policing; human rights and the use of force; human rights in relation to arrests and detention; human rights and investigations; human rights and the policing of public assemblies; and human rights and gender.

HEADQUARTERS



Open Day at OHCHR Geneva headquarters, Palais Wilson, on 16 June 2018. ©OHCHR

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT

In 1993, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 48/141, which created the post of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote and protect human rights and help prevent violations across the world. In the summer of 2018, the General Assembly appointed Michelle Bachelet to the position, who took up her functions on 1 September, succeeding the former High Commissioner, Zeid Ra'ad Al-Hussein.

Reinforcing existing partnerships and building meaningful new ones was a key feature of the High Commissioner's work in 2018. As the United Nations system's principal advocate for the rights of victims, the High Commissioner voiced concerns about global human rights issues through country missions, statements and briefings. The High Commissioner also worked towards strengthening the role of Member States as duty-bearers by proposing assistance to States that would enable them to build effective national human rights protection systems, including legal frameworks, institutions and practices, and promote respect for and enjoyment of human rights for all without discrimination.

The High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant-Secretary-General for Human Rights engaged in dialogue with Member States, the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, as well as with numerous other stakeholders. These efforts were guided by the latest OHCHR Management Plan (OMP), which will function as the road map for the work of the organization until 2021.

Member States, civil society, human rights institutions, regional organizations and many other partners benefited from the High Commissioner's leadership and advocacy role in addressing issues of mutual interest and concern. These same actors contributed to the High Commissioner's analysis of activities that can bring about positive change.

Advocacy by the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner took the form of keynote speeches and participation at important events, such as Human Rights Day (to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), the annual Front Line Defenders event, the Locarno Film Festival and the TEDxPlaceDesNationsWomen.

In fulfilling their mandates, the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant-Secretary-General for Human Rights were supported by the UN Human Rights Office, which hosts unique expertise at its Geneva headquarters, in New York and in the field.

The Executive Direction and Management supports the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant-Secretary-General for Human Rights in their work. It is composed of the Executive Office, the New York Office, the External Outreach Service, the Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service, the Programme Support and Management Services and the Safety and Security Section.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The Executive Office supports the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner in their daily substantive work, notably in their interactions with partners. The Executive Office assists them in relation to their strategic leadership and management activities, ensures coordination between divisions of the Office and the integration of a gender perspective into submitted inputs. They also facilitate the swift processing of communications and correspondence, both external and internal.

In 2018, the Executive Office supported a number of missions that were undertaken by the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner, including to Austria, Qatar, South Africa, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In addition, the High Commissioner took an active part in the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which was held in Marrakech (Morocco), in December, and the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP24), which was held in Katowice, Poland.

To promote innovation across the organization in accordance with the OMP 2018-2021, the internal “Light Up” challenge was established to enable colleagues to propose creative ideas regarding internal processes and external partnerships. Similarly, the Executive Office developed a new method to clear parliamentary documentation with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General in order to increase efficiency. The legal policy experts of the Executive Office regularly interacted with the Office of Legal Affairs at UN Headquarters and contributed to amicus curiae briefs.

NEW YORK OFFICE

BACKGROUND

OHCHR’s New York Office (NYO) is headed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. The principal objective of the NYO is to integrate human rights into policies, discussions and decisions made at UN Headquarters, including by engaging with Member States, inter-governmental bodies, UN agencies and departments, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the media. To that end, NYO works through the following four substantive sections:

- The Intergovernmental Affairs, Outreach and Programme Support Section leads engagement with the General Assembly and other intergovernmental bodies, media correspondents, civil society organizations and academic institutions in New York;
- The Equality, Development and Rule of Law Section addresses thematic issues, such as economic inequality, racism, discrimination against older persons, gender equality, the rights of the LGBTI community, the rights of persons with disabilities, counterterrorism and the rule of law. It provides support to the Security Council Team of Experts under Security Council resolution 1888 on sexual violence in conflict. It follows up on issues related to the right to development and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also covers the reprisals mandate, under the leadership of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, which seeks to strengthen the UN’s response to intimidation and reprisals against those cooperating with the UN on human rights matters;
- The Prevention and Sustaining Peace Section works to mainstream human

rights in wider UN efforts to prevent conflict and crisis and promote sustainable peace; and

- The Peace Missions Support Section works to support the integration of human rights in UN peace operations through support for planning and for the operations of human rights components of UN Peace Missions.

PILLAR RESULTS:

Key OMP pillars in 2018



Accountability (A)

A1 – Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.

Through a number of initiatives, OHCHR raised the awareness of Member States about international human rights norms and principles of the rule of law related to the death penalty, with the aim of promoting the adoption of a moratorium or an abolition of the death penalty. For example, the Office organized two high-level side events during the General Assembly on the human rights dimension of the death penalty. During the celebration of the World Day against the Death Penalty, which was held on 10 October, the Office contributed to the drafting of the Secretary-General’s press release that invited Member States with the death penalty to consider its abolition or opt for a moratorium. The Office regularly provided information on death penalty trends, imminent cases of execution and the reintroduction of the death penalty in countries where it had previously been abolished. These initiatives contributed to 121 States voting in favour of the bi-annual resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty in the General Assembly’s Third Committee, compared to 115 favourable votes in 2016.

A3 – Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively.

As co-lead of the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict, OHCHR supported

national authorities to investigate and prosecute sexual violence crimes. In Guinea, the Team of Experts supported the establishment of a Steering Committee to oversee the organization of trials that began in November, for crimes committed at Conakry’s stadium on 28 September 2009. Based on advice from the Team of Experts, the Steering Committee took steps to establish a protection strategy for victims, witnesses and justice officials, a reparation mechanism for victims, a communication strategy on the trials and a strategy for resource mobilization. OHCHR also supported the participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in the *Regional Conference on Impunity, Access to Justice and Human Rights in the context of emerging threats to peace and security in West Africa and the Sahel*, held in Niamey in September. This resulted in the inclusion of the topic of conflict-related sexual violence in discussions on the linkages between democracy, the rule of law and impunity in the region. The conference adopted the Niamey Declaration, which highlights the importance of adopting appropriate measures to address sexual violence, particularly in the context of violent extremism, as well as ensuring access to justice and reparations for victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

A5 – UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core.

OHCHR worked to mainstream human rights into the policies and programmes of UN mechanisms related to counter-terrorism and violent extremism, including the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, which was adopted in February. The Office drafted a document entitled *Guidance to States on human*

rights-compliant responses to the threat posed by foreign fighters. It also provided inputs to various publications related to counter-terrorism to ensure their compliance with international human rights standards, including the United Nations Compendium of recommended practices for the responsible use and sharing of biometrics in counter-terrorism, which was published in June. Furthermore, under the umbrella of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism, OHCHR helped to implement, jointly with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, the multi-year capacity-building project for law enforcement officers on counter-terrorism and human rights in Cameroon, Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Nigeria and Tunisia. Two trainings were undertaken in Cameroon, in April, which strengthened the knowledge of law enforcement officers about international human rights standards in relation to the use of force, detention, interview practices and special investigation techniques.

Participation (P)

P2 – The UN system and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals).

The Assistant Secretary-General continued to lead the UN system-wide response to reprisals and intimidation for cooperation with the UN on human rights. The 2018 annual report of the Secretary-General on *Cooperation with the UN, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights* (A/HRC/39/41), which was presented to the Human Rights Council, in September, included cases of reprisals from a total of 38 States. The interactive dialogue that followed the presentation provided an opportunity for a useful exchange of ideas with Member States and civil society and highlighted the importance of documenting good practices. The Assistant Secretary-General used his good offices to advocate and follow up on individual cases with Member States, while UN Human Rights reached out to UN partners to increase awareness and coordination to address relevant cases. Intimidation and reprisals were also discussed at and in relation to cooperation with intergovernmental bodies. In addition, the Office developed a number of tools and documents translated into the UN's six official languages to communicate a "no tolerance" message regarding reprisals. Other outreach activities included a number of consultations on addressing reprisals in regional contexts, restrictive legislation on NGO activities, and the response to reprisals by the treaty bodies.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.

OHCHR provided advocacy during the drafting of the Secretary-General's report on peacebuilding and sustaining peace (A/72/707–S/2018/43), which resulted in a clear recognition that human rights are key for sustaining peace. The report stresses that "the international human rights framework, in particular Member States' obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, provides a critical foundation for sustaining peace." To further mainstream human rights into the Peace and Security pillar of the UN, OHCHR and the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) agreed on a joint workplan that would promote the integration of human rights into the UN's peacebuilding activities, including through the secondment of an OHCHR staff member to PBSO.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND6 – The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected.

As a result of inputs provided by the Office and advocacy that was undertaken in several meetings with Member States, civil society and UN entities, rights-based language was included in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Several references were made to human rights, including a guiding principle on human rights which upholds the principles of non-regression and non-discrimination. The Global Compact includes a commitment to ending child immigration detention and protecting the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations. It also makes explicit reference to OHCHR publications and recommendations. The High Commissioner participated in the Intergovernmental Conference on Migration, which was held in Marrakech from 10-11 December. At the end of the Conference, the Global Compact was adopted, representing the first global framework aimed at fostering greater international cooperation to better address the complex situation of migration.

ND8 – The UN system implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.

OHCHR facilitated panel discussions on issues related to non-discrimination and inequalities, including a high-level event for the Commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the International Decade for People of African Descent, to raise visibility and support on structural discrimination against people of African descent. It also co-organized a high-level panel on cooperation between the UN and regional human rights mechanisms working on women's rights. In addition, OHCHR's advocacy contributed to the integration of rights-based language in the Agreed Conclusions of the sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women, including a paragraph on women human rights defenders.

Through OHCHR's support to the eleventh session of the Conference of States Parties to CRPD, key human rights issues were integrated into the agenda, which focused on ensuring no one is left behind in the implementation of the Convention, particularly women and girls. Independent human rights experts actively participated in the Conference, including the Chair of CRPD and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities. This led to the adoption of a final report that reflected a human rights perspective regarding the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OEAPs in 2018



External Communications

OHCHR's human rights impact is effectively communicated, helping position the Office as a partner of choice to its key stakeholders.

- In February, NYO organized a workshop for 45 New York-based diplomats, most of whom were experts from the Third Committee. The workshop covered a range of issues, including OHCHR's mandate, the respective roles of the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies, the General Assembly, the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the Security Council and the Peacebuilding Commission. It also focused on the link between sustaining peace and human rights. It provided the diplomats with a better understanding of the practical relevance of human rights for their daily work.

Partnerships

OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the benefits of access to their expertise, reach and resources.

- OHCHR supported the African Union (AU) in the context of the development of a project funded by the World Bank to integrate human rights into the AU's Continental Early Warning System. As a result, the Office reinforced its relationship with the AU and the World Bank.

EXTERNAL OUTREACH SERVICE

BACKGROUND

The External Outreach Service is composed of four sections: the Communications and Public Mobilization Section, the Donor and External Relations Section, the Media and Public Positioning Section and the Meetings, Documents and Publications Unit.

The Communications and Public Mobilization Section focuses on the branding of the Office, as well as developing and implementing outreach strategies for the Office's engagement with new audiences. Its main functions include the development and distribution of public information campaigns, the production of print, audiovisual and online outreach materials, engagement with the public through social media and the provision of support to the Office regarding relevant communications.

The Donor and External Relations Section (DEXREL) has primary responsibility for mobilizing adequate financial resources to enable OHCHR to implement its programme of work, as outlined in the 2018-2021 OHCHR Management Plan. It does so by building robust relationships with existing donors and exploring further funding opportunities with potential donors. The Section mobilizes funds, negotiates and manages a large number of contribution agreements and organizes and services numerous meetings, briefings and consultations with donors. In addition, it serves as an entry point for Member States and others seeking general information on OHCHR's current work, future priorities and funding needs.

The Media and Public Positioning Section focuses on engagement with the media and promotes the messaging of the High Commissioner and the Office through

speeches, news releases, press briefings and other media products and activities.

The Meetings, Documents and Publications Unit is responsible for planning, coordinating and submitting all OHCHR official documents for processing and advising senior management on documentation and conference management-related issues. The Unit is also responsible for the OHCHR Publications Programme and organizes the meetings of the Publications Committee, advises on publishing and design, processes manuscripts and distributes publications around the world.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OEAPs in 2018



External Communications

OHCHR's human rights impact is effectively communicated, helping position the Office as a partner of choice to its key stakeholders.

- Throughout the year, OHCHR carried out a number of activities to celebrate the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including a photo exhibition on the 30 articles of the UDHR that was shown in Geneva and New York; a poster exhibition that was mounted at the Geneva airport; an open day of OHCHR's headquarters that was held in Geneva; and 14 "Shine your Light for Human Rights" events that were organized in various countries to spotlight the centrality of rights in the daily lives of people around the world, including Suva, Johannesburg, Mexico and Los Angeles. The Office supported events implemented by 19 of its field presences and 24 United Nations Information Centres, including a Human Rights Short Film Festival in Bangladesh; a large-scale outdoor celebratory public event at the National Olympic Stadium in Cambodia; a Green Space Festival with live concerts, children's activities and exhibitions in Kenya; a Human Rights Day visual arts competition in Jamaica; an exhibit at Panama's international airport; and a month-long display of 70 giant posters in the Buenos Aires underground.
- Other advocacy campaigns were undertaken to share the Office's human rights message and reach out to a broader constituency. The Office launched campaigns or communication initiatives on the

occasion of International Women's Day, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, LGBTI Pride Month, International Albinism Awareness Day, the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence and International Migrants Day, during which the Office advocated for particular rights, such as health, digital privacy and freedom of speech.

- As of the end of December, 38,146 articles had referenced the High Commissioner, the Office and/or its senior staff. This is the highest annual total achieved and represents a 37 per cent increase in the number of media articles that cited OHCHR in 2017.
- On behalf of the High Commissioner, OHCHR produced 112 news releases, media statements, media advisories and public comments, as well 162 speeches, lectures, video statements and other miscellaneous texts. In addition, the Office produced 428 news releases, statements and media advisories for the special procedures and 64 news releases, statements and advisories for the treaty bodies.
- In terms of its social media reach, the Office had 4.75 million followers across its central social media platforms (2.2 million followers on Twitter, 2 million on Facebook and 500,000 on Instagram) at the end of 2018. These numbers signify an increase of nearly 20 per cent since 2017.
- The visibility of the Office was raised through its publications programme. In 2018, over 84,700 publications were dispatched worldwide (compared to 78,000 copies in 2017), via OHCHR field presences, UN agencies, government departments and NGOs, reaching individuals in more than 50 countries. In addition, more than 3.4 million people visited its publications webpage in 2018.

- With the objective of strengthening the Office's identity, a branding exercise kicked off at the end of March. The first part of the project, including internal and external perception studies, an analysis of literature on human rights communications and the development of a brand strategy, has been finalized. A brand book and other branding products will be completed by the end of 2019.
- OHCHR improved its capacity to convey messages through multimedia platforms, social videos that enabled visual storytelling, interactive Instagram stories and animated infographics. New channels, such as Exposure and Medium, were used to share stories. Furthermore, the Office created a Spanish Instagram account (<http://www.instagram.com/onuderechoshumanos>) and a Twitter account for the special procedures (https://twitter.com/UN_SPExperts), thereby increasing the Office's capacity to tell its stories in different formats for various audiences.

Partnerships

OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the benefits of access to its expertise, reach and resources.

- OHCHR established a number of partnerships, mostly with the private sector, to amplify its messaging, including:
 - › with the advertising company, JCDecaux Group, to undertake an advertising campaign in major cities of 13 countries around the world;
 - › with the Magnum photo agency, which offered photos and social media support to illustrate all 30 articles of the UDHR;
 - › with Le Journal de Spirou to launch a special issue on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the iconic comic magazine that is published in French-speaking countries;
 - › with Poster for Tomorrow, an organization that issued a worldwide call for graphic contributions to illustrate #Standup4humanrights, resulting in a large number of proposed posters; and
 - › with well-known influencers (i.e. Amber Heard, Angelina Jolie, Alyssa Milano, Kevin Prince Boateng, Ingrid Beck, Marie Laguerre, Rana Ayyub, Sabah Al Hallak and David Oyelowo) to share OHCHR's messages through their social media channels.
- Partnerships were also established with UN agencies, NGOs and think tanks to develop joint publications and distribute OHCHR materials. For instance, a publishing venture was undertaken with ICRC, UNHCR, OCHA, Human Rights Watch, Médecins Sans Frontières, Amnesty International and the Danish Refugee Council, as well as other collaborators, to produce the third edition of *Professional Standards for Protection Work*.

Resource Mobilization

Investment in and support for OHCHR has expanded and donors are expressing confidence in the value delivered by these investments.

- Following a concerted effort to generate broad-based support for OHCHR among Member States and the wider donor community, a total of US\$187.1 million was raised in extrabudgetary contributions in 2018. This sum represented the largest amount of voluntary support ever received by the Office and an increase of approximately 31 per cent compared to 2017 (US\$142.8). During the reporting year, 63 Member States made contributions to OHCHR (the same number as 2017), representing 82.2 per cent of the Office's total extrabudgetary income (compared to 88.3 per cent in 2017). In addition, five foundations supported the Office in 2018.
- During the reporting period, a total of 102 funding agreements were signed (following the submission of nearly 90 funding proposals), including multi-year agreements with Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the Ford Foundation.
- Non-traditional funding avenues continued to be explored to increase the level of resources that are available to the Office. For instance, OHCHR raised US\$4.6 million from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, the largest total contribution ever secured by the Office from this funding source.
- The amount of voluntary contributions raised in the field, with DEXREL support, increased to approximately US\$38 million, compared to US\$28.2 million in 2017.

- In terms of outreach to the private sector, OHCHR's strategic partnership with Microsoft was cultivated and maintained. Through the UN Foundation, contributions were secured from H&M, Gap, Kenneth Cole, the Global Brands Group and Under Armour to support the Free & Equal campaign. Furthermore, external contractors were engaged to produce a list of high net worth individuals and foundations, in Europe and Latin America, who could potentially support the work of OHCHR.

- The standard operating procedures on resource mobilization and engagement with the business sector were updated and disseminated to OHCHR staff members through the intranet and as part of the resource mobilization guide developed by DEXREL.

- A total of 41 OHCHR staff members from the Europe and Central Asia region, the Americas region and programme officers at headquarters increased their resource mobilization skills through three one-day workshops that were carried out by DEXREL. Furthermore, specific training modules and other guidance tools were developed for these workshops and to support OHCHR's overall fundraising efforts.

- In June, the UN Human Rights Report 2017 was launched and widely disseminated via regular mail. It was also featured on the OHCHR website. Based on an analysis of previous annual reports and feedback that was received from donors and a review of good reporting practices in the UN system, the production of the 2018 Report began in November and features a stronger focus on results, data visualization and storytelling.

- Eight new stories (from Cambodia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Thailand) were produced with the help of an external communications specialist. Three of these stories are accessible on the Exposure platform (together with stories that were produced in 2017 following missions to Colombia and Kenya). The remaining stories will be available in 2019.

Dynamic Knowledge

OHCHR's knowledge base is used strategically to actively shape programming, capacity, culture and structure.

- A comprehensive resource mobilization guide was developed and made available to all OHCHR staff members through the intranet. In addition, standardized funding proposal templates were updated to reflect the structure and contents of the new OMP, which were posted on the intranet.

POLICY, PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION SERVICE

BACKGROUND

The Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service (PPMES) takes the lead in translating the High Commissioner's strategic vision into concrete priorities and operational programmes that focus on the achievement of results. The Service works to instil a culture of results-based planning, programming and budgeting across OHCHR. It further ensures that programme implementation and results are effectively monitored and evaluated and that lessons learned and good practices are incorporated into programme design and implementation.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OEAPs in 2018



Strategic Leadership

OHCHR leadership bodies are making timely, evidence-based strategic decisions in line with results-based management principles.

- As the Secretariat of the Programme and Budget Review Board (PBRB), PPMES assisted the body in completing the review of over 55 fundraising and fund allocation proposals submitted by Divisions and field presences. PPMES facilitated efficient and effective meetings of the Policy Advisory Group (PAG), which covered thematic issues, country/regional briefings, strategic partnership discussions and key management and organizational matters. PPMES further supported nine meetings of the Senior Management Team (SMT) to discuss internal policies, OHCHR's positioning on various human rights issues (i.e., climate change and migration) and a review of the work of internal task forces convened by the High Commissioner, in October, on economic, social and cultural rights, the SDGs and the Office's work on prevention. These task forces benefited from an extensive programme analysis and a comprehensive mapping of all OHCHR's planned results around these areas that was prepared by PPMES.
- The year 2018 was the first of the new OMP. It was launched in June and includes a new results framework. Printed versions are now available in all six official UN languages. PPMES developed guidelines for the preparation of annual workplans and cost plans and for the development of annual reports, in line with

the new OMP. Furthermore, numerous briefings and meetings were held during the year with entities at headquarters and in field offices to enhance OHCHR's results-based management culture. The Office's Performance Monitoring System was updated to accommodate the changes required under the new OMP.

- During the reporting period, PPMES oversaw 10 evaluations and evaluative exercises, including the Office's support for the adoption and revision of legislation, the country programmes in Honduras, Seoul and Yaoundé and the Dignity@Work Contacts Network. Substantive support was also provided to the assessment of OHCHR by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network, which is composed of 18 governments that provide 95 per cent of Official Development Assistance to multilateral organizations. The draft report of the evaluation portrays OHCHR's strengths, opportunities and challenges in fulfilling the mandate of the High Commissioner.
- To enhance internal communication within the Office, PPMES explored more innovative ways of communicating and sharing information. Six all-staff meetings were held with a changed format to facilitate a more horizontal exchange and dialogue. In addition, meetings with more than 20 different OHCHR entities were undertaken in order to hear directly from colleagues about issues related to internal communications. The feedback from these meetings was built into a draft standard operating procedure on internal communications. A redesign of the Office's intranet has also begun to improve information sharing on this platform.

Innovation

Across the Office, innovation is encouraged, supported and its results are implemented accordingly.

- As part of the internal "Light Up" challenge, launched in 2017 to generate ideas about how to transform the way OHCHR works, a number of projects were selected by popular vote and endorsed by the SMT. One of the selected projects, "My Human Rights in 180 seconds," was successfully implemented in 2018. The project was an effort to engage young people in human rights by presenting the topic to them in an innovative way. Through a competition for young people aged 12 to 19 years, candidates were asked to create a three-minute video about themselves explaining what human rights meant to them and how they stood up for human rights in their everyday lives. The winners of the contest were announced on 13 December, during an event that was held in Geneva to celebrate Human Rights Day. More than 400 people, at least 200 of whom were young people, filled Room XX at Palais des Nations for the occasion. The participants also engaged with the High Commissioner during a round-table discussion. A small but significant network has been established that is composed of young human rights defenders and teachers in local schools with a keen interest in human rights and NGOs that work with children.

Diversity and Gender

Respect for diversity, gender equality, and inclusion is at the centre of OHCHR's organizational culture and is fully supported by appropriate organizational arrangements.

- The results framework of the new OMP prioritized women's rights and gender equality by identifying women as a spotlight population. With support from PPMES, a dedicated action plan on gender and diversity was developed. Four gender-specific results were integrated into three of the six pillars of the new OMP.
- The Office received two prizes from UN Women for its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women, following its participation in the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP). The first prize recognized the Office's efforts in piloting UN-SWAP and the second acknowledged OHCHR as the "Best among the UN Secretariat" in implementing the programme in 2017.
- In late 2017, the Office adopted its Dignity@Work policy, reaffirming its commitment to ensuring that all staff at all levels enjoy and actively promote diversity and dignity at work. A network of volunteer staff, called "Dignity Contacts," was set up in early 2018 to confidentially help colleagues who experience prohibited conduct to understand the full range of formal and informal options that are available to them. An assessment was conducted after an initial six-month pilot period to identify lessons learned and provide inputs for the future of the network, including a potential expansion to the field.

- Dignity@Work Dialogues were rolled out across the Office, in September, providing the space for open conversations about OHCHR's internal working culture. These meetings were designed to discuss concrete actions for addressing issues of equality, dignity and diversity that are internal to the organization. By the end of December, 55 dialogues had been organized with close to 700 participants across Geneva, New York and in the field presences.

PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

BACKGROUND

The Programme Support and Management Services (PSMS) provides administrative support within the Office, including budget and financial management, recruitment and human resources management, procurement, asset management and general logistical support, travel services, information technology and staff development.

In 2018, the Human Resources and Management Section within PSMS established individual units specialized in staff recruitment, emergency deployment, contracts and administration to provide tailored support and simplify processes and standard operating procedures. Furthermore, the Staff Development Unit was integrated into the Human Resources Management Section to ensure a comprehensive focus on talent management.

From a financial perspective, a number of reductions in the regular budget were applied during the year, demanding a thorough review of needs and available resources to ensure that all mandates can be implemented. Lastly, the introduction of a new regular budget planning process for 2020, along with the associated changes being implemented through Umoja, demanded careful planning and regular dedication from PSMS to ensure that OHCHR's requirements are fully reflected and addressed.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OEAPs in 2018



Diversity and Gender

Respect for diversity, gender equality, and inclusion is at the centre of OHCHR's organizational culture and is fully supported by appropriate organizational arrangements.

- OHCHR developed mandatory performance goals (based on differentiated responsibilities) for all staff members in order to promote an enhanced work culture, specifically in terms of gender equality, diversity and mutual respect. The Office commissioned an ethnographic study to analyse the culture of the organization and provide a more thorough understanding of the obstacles and enablers of greater equality and dignity within the workplace. The report of the study will be submitted in 2019.

Managing our Talent

OHCHR is actively unleashing the full potential of its staff with more focused talent and career management that is accessible to all.

- During 2018, PSMS supported the strengthening of staff competencies and skills through a number of activities. For example, national staff members were provided with full access to the learning catalogue and e-learning modules in Inspira. In addition, opportunities for knowledge sharing on substantive human rights issues were offered through coffee briefings, which were made available to field-based staff through podcasts. Furthermore, 42 new staff members benefited from a three-day orientation programme on the mandate, strategy and functioning of the Office. A total of 38

interns attended two training days during which they were able to learn from and share insights with OHCHR staff members. PSMS organized five HARDTalks, with the Deputy High Commissioner, which focused on current international affairs and/or on internal organizational issues. Staff members and senior managers proposed topics of interest and the sessions were made available to colleagues in the field via podcasts.

- Seeking to enhance the well-being and performance of staff members, PSMS piloted the first 360-degree feedback process for senior leaders in early 2018. In November, all OHCHR managers who supervise four or more staff members, in headquarters and in the field, were subject to the same feedback process. The managers receiving feedback will discuss the results and design a professional development plan through internal and external coaching.

Operations Management

OHCHR managers are enabling the most efficient and responsible use of all available resources supported by effective deployment of relevant technologies.

- Video conferencing and online meeting tools were increasingly used to reduce travel costs and contribute to the responsible and efficient management of financial resources. For example, the introduction and implementation of Skype for Business facilitated online meetings, as well as the undertaking of training sessions with field staff.
- PSMS finalized the rollout of the financial, procurement and travel modules of Umoja to the Office in Colombia. The rollout of the system to other field presences will continue in 2019. In addition, 142 staff members, from headquarters and the field, received Umoja training.

- Logistics and administrative support was provided by PSMS to facilitate the work of field presences, commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions. For instance, missions took place in Burkina Faso and Niger to identify appropriate office space for the G5 Sahel Project, while another was deployed to Chad to support the establishment of the new OHCHR Country Office.

Partnerships

OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the benefits of access to their expertise, reach and resources.

- OHCHR joined forces with 10 other UN entities to develop EMERGE, a Programme for Emerging Women Leaders aimed at promoting the leadership potential of female staff members within the UN system. Among other objectives, the Programme seeks to strengthen the negotiation skills of participants, facilitate the establishment of networks across the UN system and address work-related challenges affecting performance and career development. The first edition of the Programme brought together 33 participants from 11 UN entities.

SAFETY AND SECURITY SECTION

BACKGROUND

The Safety and Security Section coordinates security operations in accordance with the established UN security risk management practices and in close coordination with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. The Section is an integral part of the OHCHR mechanism to support activities mandated by the Human Rights Council, such as fact-finding missions and commissions of inquiry. The Section participates in system-wide UN security policymaking fora to ensure that human rights are mainstreamed into staff security policies and that procedures are applicable to all UN agencies, funds and programmes. At the operational level, the Section conducts risk assessments, provides technical supervision and assistance on policies, procedures and minimum operating security standards for all staff, field presences and activities and manages the global security clearance and travel advisory service.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OEAPs in 2018



Strategic Leadership

OHCHR leadership bodies are making timely, evidence-based strategic decisions in line with results-based management principles.

- Dedicated security support was provided to 20 missions of special rapporteurs and treaty body experts and 24 activities that were mandated by the Human Rights Council, including fact-finding missions, commissions of inquiry, assessment and mapping missions. This support was developed in accordance with UN security management policies and has been very effective in ensuring safe missions.

Operations Management

OHCHR managers are enabling the most efficient and responsible use of all available resources supported by effective deployment of relevant technologies.

- In 2018, the Section deployed security officers during 32 missions, covering several countries, to conduct security assessments and coordination in connection with field operations and other sensitive missions.

FIELD OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

BACKGROUND

The Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) is responsible for conceptualizing, overseeing and supporting the work and engagement of OHCHR at the national and regional level. This is done in 77 field presences through the monitoring and analysis of human rights developments, early warning, prevention, advisory services, technical cooperation for governments and other counterparts, as well as the deployment of missions (monitoring, fact-finding, emergency response). FOTCD provides substantive, programmatic and administrative support to OHCHR field presences and to the establishment and reinforcement of national human rights institutions (NHRIs). Moreover, FOTCD supports the implementation of the geographic mandates of the Human Rights Council (HRC) and the General Assembly, including 12 special procedures country mandates of the HRC, as well as international commissions of inquiry, fact-finding missions and other investigations mandated by the Council. Furthermore, FOTCD is responsible for the implementation of the High Commissioner's mandate and the specific mandates of the HRC and General Assembly in relation to public reporting on human rights issues in countries and disputed territories.

In cooperation with other parts of OHCHR, FOTCD contributes to strengthening the understanding of national authorities and civil society actors about international human rights standards and their capacities to translate these into legislation, regulations and policies. The ultimate objective of this work is to ensure that duty-bearers are better equipped to address chronic



MINUSMA Investigates Human Rights Violations in the Menaka Region: Human Rights and Civils Affairs personnel meet with local authorities, community leaders and other notable persons in Anderamboukane, 90 kilometres east of Menaka. ©UN Photo/Marco Dormino

and emerging human rights issues and that rights-holders are better protected and empowered. FOTCD fulfils its consultation and cooperation role with national, regional and international partners, including government actors, NHRIs, civil society, regional organizations and the United Nations system.

FOTCD is primarily based in Geneva. However, the Peace Missions Support Section is located in the New York Office. The Prevention and Sustaining Peace Section, which is also based in New York, reports to the FOTCD Director regarding its geographic responsibilities. FOTCD is composed of three geographic branches (all of which are divided into two sections), namely, Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Middle East and North Africa and the Americas and Europe and Central Asia as well as three specialized support sections, namely,

the National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section, the Emergency Response Section and the Peace Missions Support Section.

These geographic branches and sections contribute to the day-to-day work of OHCHR, including following human rights developments at the national and regional level, interacting with governments, NHRIs, civil society actors and the UN system, supporting field presences and engaging with the UN human rights mechanisms.

The Emergency Response Section coordinates OHCHR's engagement in and effective responses to ongoing or emerging crises or, in a preventive mode, potential emergency situations through the deployment of fact-finding, monitoring or emergency missions and the integration of human rights into humanitarian action.

This includes the deployment of human rights teams in the context of complex emergencies or natural disasters or for the purpose of preventive advocacy and action, including participation in multidisciplinary UN teams under the Secretary-General's Human Rights up Front (HRUF) Action Plan. The Section is responsible for the operationalization of activities mandated by United Nations intergovernmental bodies (mainly the Human Rights Council), such as the establishment of and support to commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions. Moreover, the Section leads the provision of early warning information and analyses to various UN processes, including the United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Early Warning, Early Action and Readiness.

The Peace Missions Support Section, based within the New York Office, ensures that the UN peace and security agenda integrates human rights into activities undertaken at the political, strategic and operational levels. The Section provides operational support and guidance to human rights components of UN peace operations by gathering and sharing good practices and information on the integration of human rights into the work of peace operations.

The National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section provides advice and support for the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs in compliance with the Paris Principles and serves as the Secretariat for the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI). The Section is focused on strengthening cooperation and engagement between the regional human rights mechanisms and the international human rights mechanisms.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability (A)

A1 – Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.



In relation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), OHCHR supported the establishment of the Accountability Project for the DPRK, which includes the strengthening of the OHCHR field-based structure in Seoul. In addition, the Office took steps in accordance with HRC resolution 34/24 to support the establishment of a repository of information on human rights violations in the DPRK, such as crimes against humanity, with a view to securing future judicial prosecution. At the thirty-seventh session of the HRC, following an oral update by the Office, the HRC adopted a resolution on the human rights situation of the DPRK. It welcomed the accountability efforts undertaken by the Office thus far and called on OHCHR to expedite the process for strengthening its capacity (HRC resolution 37/28). In October, General Assembly resolution A/RES/72/188 adopted by the Third Committee contained similar language.

On 14 June, the High Commissioner released OHCHR's first report on the human rights situation in Kashmir. India rejected the report's findings and recommendations and Pakistan supported the report's observations on Indian-administered Kashmir (IaK). The report focused international attention on the human rights

situation, which was appreciated by a wide spectrum of stakeholders in laK and Pakistan. It helped to highlight the complex human rights violations occurring on both sides of the border, such as arbitrary detention, restrictions on the freedom of expression, barriers to the right to education and the excessive use of force leading to extrajudicial killings and injuries to civilians, including children, particularly through the inappropriate use of pellet shotguns that are used for crowd control. OHCHR also addressed the role of armed groups in the conflict.

In September, OHCHR organized a five-day human rights monitoring training for 15 human rights defenders (HRDs) and human rights lawyers working in laK. As a result, a series of communications on human rights violations in Kashmir were sent to various special procedures. Human rights defenders assisted OHCHR's work on Kashmir through analytical reports and the elaboration of a longer-term international advocacy strategy.

A3 – Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively.



In September, following a Regional Monthly Review, a light/multidisciplinary team was deployed to Comoros to assess the situation from a political and human rights perspective, including in relation to gender-related crimes. OHCHR contributed to the light team deployment through the participation of a human rights officer. OHCHR is waiting for DPA to finalize the report of the light team, which recommended the deployment of a response light team to strengthen the UN Country Team's capacity in the country over a period of three to six months.

On 22 June, OHCHR published a second report on Venezuela entitled *“Human rights violations in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: A downward spiral with no end in sight.”* The report addressed the use of excessive force by security forces in the context of protests; violations of the rights to truth and access to justice for the families of individuals killed during protests; the excessive use of force and extrajudicial killings by security forces in the context of security operations not related to protests; arbitrary detention and violations of due process and fair trial rights; torture and ill-treatment in detention; and violations of minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners. The report included recommendations on measures that should be adopted to remedy these violations and prevent their reoccurrence. The report was welcomed by a large number of stakeholders, including Member States and civil society organizations. OHCHR conducted 150 interviews and meetings with a broad range of sources from different parts of the country and a variety of backgrounds, including victims and their families, witnesses, civil society representatives, journalists, lawyers, medical doctors and academics. It also undertook missions to Brazil, Colombia and Spain to interview Venezuelans who had been forced to leave their country.

A5 – UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core.

In September, in its report to the Human Rights Council, the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) on Myanmar called for a comprehensive and independent inquiry into the UN's involvement in Myanmar since 2011. OHCHR worked closely with the Resident Coordinator's Office and engaged with the UN Country Team (UNCT)

on mainstreaming human rights, developing a common strategy in accordance with the HRUF Action Plan and the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP). During 2018, OHCHR complemented the FFM's advocacy efforts and engaged with Member States and civil society on the adoption of HRC resolution A/HRC/39/L.22 that established an independent accountability mechanism to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence related to the most serious international crimes and violations of international law committed in Myanmar since 2011. The resolution provides for the preparation of files to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings, in accordance with international law standards, in national, regional or international courts or tribunals that have or may have jurisdiction over these crimes in the future. The resolution adopted on 25 September 2018 calls on all States, including the Government of Myanmar and its independent commission of inquiry, and encourages civil society, business enterprises and other relevant stakeholders to fully cooperate with the mechanism to effectively fulfil its mandate. Finally, it requests the UN system to fully cooperate with the mechanism, including by providing access to all relevant information and documentation.

Participation (P)

P1 – Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.



In October, OHCHR and the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (ACDHRS) co-organized a three-day regional training workshop for African civil society actors and HRDs in Banjul, the Gambia, on the margins of the sixty-third ordinary session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). This joint endeavour aimed to build the capacities of HRDs in engaging with international and regional human rights mechanisms to better protect and promote human rights. The training workshop targeted 30 civil society participants from 29 countries in Africa.

In December, OHCHR and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) organized a meeting of experts on “Good practices in the protection, prevention and investigation of crimes committed against human rights defenders in the region.” The meeting was held as a preparatory activity for the development of a report within the framework of the Joint Action Mechanism. The objective of the report was to contribute to the protection of HRDs in the Americas region. The expert consultation included the participation of 15 experts from Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico, as well as international organizations working on the issue of HRDs. The expert consultation will be followed by a consultation with civil society organizations and an ex officio public hearing that will be held during the 171st period of sessions of the IACHR, in Bolivia, in February 2019.

In October, OHCHR strengthened its cooperation with the Arab Institute for Human Rights through participation in workshops that were organized as part of the celebrations of the seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Tunisia. Several round-tables focused on serious human rights issues that occurred in the MENA region, including the analysis of equality and non-discrimination and regional legislation.

P2 – The UN system and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals).



In 2018, OHCHR deployed surge capacity (three human rights officers) in the context of political or electoral violence in Cameroon, Comoros and Togo. In addition to human rights monitoring, the human rights teams provided additional capacity to OHCHR and UNCT teams on the ground and conducted awareness-raising activities aimed at authorities and civil society organizations. Emphasis was placed on the requirements of peaceful elections and the reporting of cases of HRDs at risk.

OHCHR provided support to NHRIs, their regional networks and GANHRI, including during its annual meeting, two Bureau meetings and two sessions of the Subcommittee on Accreditation. As a result of the recommendations outlined in the Secretary-General's report to the Human Rights Council, the NHRI accreditation process is more rigorous and transparent. Nevertheless, there is still space for improvement. Following OHCHR's capacity-building efforts, two “B” status NHRIs, namely, Republic of Moldova and Sri Lanka, were upgraded to “A” status. The NHRI of the Democratic Republic

of the Congo was accredited with “A” status. OHCHR provided a grant to the NHRI in Morocco to host the thirteenth International Conference for NHRIs, which took place in October. OHCHR provided technical assistance to governments by reviewing their draft legislation for the establishment of NHRIs and offered legal advice to ensure their compliance with international standards.

P5 – More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place.

In 2018, OHCHR undertook two monitoring missions to Hungary and Poland. During the missions, OHCHR met with a wide range of interlocutors, including CSOs, HRDs, media professionals and academics. The Hungary mission focused on civic space and the rule of law. Its findings/recommendations were publicized through a press release issued by the OHCHR Regional Office to Europe, based in Brussels, and presented to the Permanent Mission of Hungary, in Geneva.

OHCHR’s field presences documented, monitored and reported on several cases of concern, in particular, in Iraq, the State of Palestine, Syria and Yemen. In 2018, OHCHR established and strengthened informal networks during capacity-building initiatives involving HRDs, including by convening study visits in Geneva for HRDs from the MENA region.

 **Non-Discrimination (ND)**

ND1 – Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “Leave No One Behind,” including by addressing the root causes of inequality.

In March, OHCHR undertook a mission to France to examine progress, challenges and opportunities regarding discrimination, the right to housing and the human rights of Roma. A public report was launched in cooperation with the French NHRI and its findings and recommendations were presented to the Government and civil society stakeholders. Engagement is continuing through cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context in preparation for her official mission to France, in 2019.

In November, OHCHR and Morocco’s NHRI organized a regional workshop on “The Role of Youth in Building a Tolerant Society,” which brought together 40 participants from 14 MENA countries (Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, State of Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunis and Yemen). The workshop participation was gender-balanced and included three persons with disabilities. The experts, including the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, provided training on international human rights treaties and engagement with UN human rights mechanisms; how to protect and promote the rights of religious minorities; and ways to combat hate speech, notably through the Rabat Plan of Action, as well as the Beirut Declaration and its 18 commitments on “Faith for Rights.” The programme was interactive and each participant presented her/his national experiences, good practices and innovative ideas to take forward.

In May, OHCHR organized a regional workshop in Tunisia on the role of youth faith actors in promoting human rights in the MENA region. A total of 25 participants (from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen) attended the workshop, including young HRDs, religious actors, women HRDs, human rights educators and government officials. They presented several youth-led initiatives from across the region, including the promotion of tolerance in schools; social media initiatives; the promotion of minority rights through advocacy with UN mechanisms; and youth entrepreneurship to combat radicalization.

OHCHR’s efforts and contributions related to the promotion and respect for religious freedom and minority rights were recognized by civil society organizations. More specifically, the International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty granted its 2018 Initiative Award to OHCHR for its “Faith for Rights” programme. Furthermore, the Beirut Declaration and its 18 commitments were translated by NGOs or UN entities into eight different languages and were referred to in a dozen thematic or country-specific reports by the Secretary-General and High Commissioner, e.g., concerning the rights of minorities, combating intolerance, preventing human rights abuses and youth and human rights. The UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief referred to the Beirut Declaration as a soft law instrument in his reports to the General Assembly and Human Rights Council and stressed that its provisions provide “important opportunities for advancing respect for freedom of religion and societal tolerance.” Musawah, a global civil society movement for equality and justice in the Muslim family, utilizes the Beirut Declaration and its 18 commitments for knowledge building, international advocacy and capacity-building.

ND3 – Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space.



In October, in the margins of the sixty-third ordinary session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, OHCHR contributed to a panel that was organized by UN experts and the African Commission on Women Human Rights Defenders. The panel included two human rights defenders from Guinea and Madagascar who had previously received training from OHCHR. The panel discussed the state of women’s rights in Africa, with a particular focus on sexual and gender-based violence (GBV). The meeting enhanced the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor efforts to combat GBV.

In November, OHCHR collaborated with UN Women, UNFPA, the Commonwealth Secretariat, Save the Children and Plan International to organize a parallel session on “Gender-based violence: Addressing exploitation in conflict zones,” which took place in the margins of the second African Girls Summit on Ending Child Marriage and other Harmful Practices. The main objectives of the session were to provide an overview of child marriage and other forms of sexual exploitation in conflict; identify strategies and good practices to ensure the sexual and reproductive health and rights of girls; discuss the role of regional and international human rights mechanisms in addressing child and forced marriage in situations of conflict, crisis and insecurity; and identify key obstacles and challenges faced by States in addressing child and forced marriage.

ND6 – The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected.

OHCHR undertook an assessment mission to Austria. OHCHR visited Vienna and the province of Styria, with a specific focus on the return of migrants to their countries of origin or to a safe third country. OHCHR met with the Austrian Foreign Minister and held meetings with representatives of ministries, the federal chancellery, judges, the Ombudsperson Board, civil society and the staff of reception and detention centres. It also met with detained migrants who were awaiting removal to their countries of origin, asylum decisions or were being held for having entered Austria without valid identification documents. OHCHR hosted a series of private meetings with civil society and UN agencies in Austria (UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM). OHCHR paid particular attention to the identification by Austrian authorities of migrants in vulnerable situations. In November, The Office debriefed the Austrian Permanent Mission with a summary of key findings and recommendations to address protection gaps, especially for migrants in vulnerable situations.

Development (D)

D2 – Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively.



The Africa Trade Policy Centre (ATPC) at the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), OHCHR and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung initiated a partnership to analyse the human rights implications of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). This partnership resulted in a well-received joint report entitled *The Continental Free Trade Area in Africa: A Human Rights Perspective*, which was published in 2017 and signalled the expansion of OHCHR's constituency into trade. To follow up on this successful collaboration, the three partner organizations focused the next phase of their cooperation on assessing the inclusion and human rights implications of digital trade within the context of Africa's trade policy that is underpinned by the AfCFTA.

OHCHR contributed to advancing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Despite its limited presence in India, OHCHR is collaborating with UNDP to jointly lead the agenda on the UNGPs with the aim of establishing a National Human Rights Action Plan. A series of consultations took place in the region (in India and Thailand), as well as in Geneva, to stimulate an in-country momentum with Indian authorities and relevant stakeholders. In Mongolia, in November, the Government organized a national consultation, with the support of OHCHR and the UPR Trust Fund, with a view to adopting a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in compliance with the UNGPs. As a result, the participants agreed to establish an inclusive Working Group, which will be tasked

with drafting the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. In China, OHCHR participated in the first event on UNGPs in connection with the impact of the Belt and Road Initiative in Malaysia as part of a process that would possibly lead to China's first white paper on the UNGPs.

OHCHR worked on the implementation of HRC resolution 31/36 and prepared a report of the High Commissioner. The report focuses on the database of all business enterprises involved in the activities noted in paragraph 96 of the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem (A/HRC/37/39, March 2018).

D7 – States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights into its own development work.

In Montenegro, OHCHR implemented various joint activities with the UNCT, including an event on 12 October to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders; a high-level one-day conference that was held on United Nations Day (26 October); and an international Conference on 10 December with the UNCT, the OSCE, the EU Delegation and various NGOs on the occasion of Human Rights Day. In November, OHCHR participated in activities organized in the context of the official 2018 Montenegro Pride Week and issued a press release through the Resident Coordinator to promote the rights of LGBTI persons. OHCHR

also participated in a joint project with Montenegro's Ministry of Education to encourage the delivery of lectures on human rights to high school students on 10 December 2018. The third chapter of the OHCHR guidebook entitled *ABC: Teaching Human Rights* has been translated into the local language and distributed to all high schools in the country.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS1 – Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians.



In April, the first AU-UN High-Level Dialogue on Human Rights was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and was co-chaired by the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Chair of the African Union Commission. The discussions focused on deepening existing cooperation on human rights and resulted in a commitment from the AU to hold an annual High-Level Dialogue on Human Rights. The principals committed to developing a joint AU-UN Framework on Human Rights, the adoption of which would complete the series of joint frameworks with the AU on the UN's three pillars, namely, peace and security, development and human rights.

OHCHR provided substantive and programmatic support to develop the Compliance Framework for the G5 Sahel Joint Forces (Force conjointe du G5 Sahel - FC-G5S), which was established in accordance with Security Council resolution 2391. The compliance framework is a mechanism owned by the G5 Sahel aimed at addressing the possible adverse impact of the FC-G5S engagement by helping it to plan and conduct its operations in a manner that respects international humanitarian law and international human rights law, thereby minimizing adverse consequences for local communities. It is an innovative package of concrete mechanisms and measures to prevent, mitigate and address violations that could be committed by the FC-G5S, including training, rules and regulations, planning and after action review, monitoring and reporting, accountability and protection.

OHCHR began deploying teams based in each of the G5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger) that it paired with substantive expertise from OHCHR headquarters. This work is supported by an integrated political strategy with the international community and host Member States. Alongside its engagement with the FC-G5S, OHCHR will expand its human rights work in each of the G5 Sahel countries to ensure that the root causes of conflict and unrest are addressed. This broader work aims to link the military operations of the FC-G5S with UN programmes under the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel.

OHCHR produced reports and oral updates mandated by the HRC on Northern Cyprus and Georgia and facilitated presentations of quarterly and thematic public reports on Ukraine. OHCHR conducted visits to disputed territories to directly engage with de facto authorities with a view to promoting human rights protection (Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova and Eastern Ukraine) and advancing engagement with de facto authorities, rights-holders, de facto Ombudspersons and civil society. The invitation from the de facto authorities in Transnistria and their request for OHCHR's assistance in the implementation of the human rights agenda, based on recommendations issued by Mr. Thomas Hammarberg, UN Senior Expert on Human Rights in Transnistria, provided a significant entry point for OHCHR. As a result, OHCHR is now well placed to contribute to the development and subsequent implementation of a plan for human rights implementation; engage with the de facto Ombudsperson and encourage cross-river cooperation with the Moldovan Ombudsperson; build the capacity of rights-holders to better understand and claim their rights; and promote human rights culture and work related to the annual human rights awareness agenda.

OHCHR continued its multi-year capacity-building project with the State of Palestine to support its implementation of the core human rights treaties to which it acceded in 2014. OHCHR organized and supported the mission of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories to Geneva for annual consultations, in March, and to Amman, Jordan, in July. OHCHR also formulated the agenda, including by recommending organizations for the meetings, and kept the official records of the meetings. The records informed the report that was drafted by OHCHR on behalf of the Special Committee, which was presented to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, in November.

PS3 – Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.



During the reporting period, OHCHR worked on the development of an AU-UN Framework on Human Rights, as called for by the AU and UN during the first High-Level Dialogue on Human Rights. OHCHR provided support to the AU Joint Framework on Peace and Security by integrating human rights into its peace operations. AU-OHCHR annual/biennial meetings were held to coordinate institutional priorities, which were complemented by quarterly meetings to ensure follow-up and implementation of the joint action plans and decisions. The main objectives of OHCHR are to support the AU's effort to strengthen the capacity of its human rights observers, including by providing expert support, sharing good practices on the development of rosters, training human rights observers and

integrating UN human rights standards into the development of human rights manuals. OHCHR also provided support to the AU in the development and implementation of its human rights compliance and accountability framework for AU peace support operations.

OHCHR supported capacity-building activities, including training workshops for the Yemeni National Commission of Inquiry in line with HRC resolution 36/31. During 2018, OHCHR organized seven training sessions and workshops for commissioners and the Commission's staff members on applicable international law, human rights monitoring and documentation, investigation methodologies, report writing, administration, finance and information management.

With regard to monitoring the human rights situation in Israel and the State of Palestine, OHCHR highlighted ongoing human rights concerns with a view to promote action by those responsible, as well as by the international community, to prevent future violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. Human rights violations and the associated lack of accountability perpetuate the cycle of violence. OHCHR prepared several reports related to Israel and the State of Palestine, including the *Report of the Secretary-General on the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories* (A/73/364, November 2018); and the *Report of the Special Committee to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories* (A/73/499, November 2018). In addition, OHCHR prepared a *Report of the High Commissioner on ensuring accountability and justice for*

all violations of international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/HRC/37/41, March 2018); a *Report of the High Commissioner on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan* (A/HRC/37/43, March 2018); a report of the Secretary-General on *Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan* (A/73/410, November 2018). Moreover, it provided substantive inputs to the *Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of the Palestinian civilian population* (A/ES-10/794, August 2018).

OHCHR also engaged with Member States and civil society during the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Human Rights Council on various issues and concerns, including on the establishment of an independent accountability mechanism and the extension of the mandate of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar. OHCHR supported and accompanied the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar during her field visits and provided support in the drafting of reports that were presented to the HRC, in March, and to the General Assembly, in October. OHCHR developed a broad network of contacts with civil society organizations, human rights defenders and victims, who shared regular updates on the situation in Kachin and Shan States. During field visits with the Special Rapporteur, OHCHR arranged meetings with victims' groups, activists and civil society organizations to better understand the scale of violence and problems in Kachin and Shan States.

PS5 – Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policymaking, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict.

In the Caribbean, where hurricanes increase the vulnerability of the region, OHCHR provided technical support to the Humanitarian Country Team for the development of an emergency preparedness and response plan. OHCHR chaired the inter-agency drafting committee to develop a 2018/2019 contingency plan for Jamaica. OHCHR will continue to lead the Protection Cluster in cases of emergencies resulting from natural disasters.

In the context of the unfolding massive protests in April and May, OHCHR deployed a surge capacity mission to the Resident Coordinator in Armenia. In addition to documenting human rights concerns during the political crisis, the mission identified issues of a structural nature that needed further attention. The main conclusion of the mission was that the political changes and statements of the new leaders on the fight against corruption and a more open, people-oriented Government provided an important opportunity for OHCHR to strengthen its engagement with the Government. It therefore recommended the swift deployment of an OHCHR presence to Armenia that was subsequently approved to take place in 2019.

In Sri Lanka, in response to the constitutional crisis that began on 28 October, OHCHR deployed two human rights officers as surge capacity to work with the Human Rights Adviser's team. The rapid deployment enabled OHCHR to build and support the capacity of the Resident Coordinator's Office to conduct a comprehensive countrywide assessment of the human rights situation through

discussions with civil society organizations and community members. Based on this assessment and other reports, OHCHR continued to closely monitor the situation in the context of early warning.

PS6 – United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

In Sri Lanka, OHCHR collaborated with DPO to develop the *Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the domestic human rights screening of individuals and units nominated by the Government of Sri Lanka for service with the United Nations*. In August, a final version of the SOP was shared with all stakeholders in a meeting hosted by the UN. The SOP was also shared with the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL) and the Government for their agreement and signatures. Based on the SOP, OHCHR recruited three staff members to assist the HRCSL in resolving the backlog of domestic screening for Sri Lankan personnel who had been nominated for deployment to UN peace operations. To this end, OHCHR and the HRCSL agreed on a common screening methodology.

Mechanisms (M)

M1 – National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations.

OHCHR supported Member States to increase their compliance with their international obligations. In particular, OHCHR enhanced its support for the implementation of and follow-up to the recommendations issued by the UPR and other international human rights mechanisms through its regional offices in Africa. As a result, OHCHR regional offices in Africa organized capacity-building trainings for States to draft and submit their reports to the treaty bodies and the UPR and to implement and/or follow-up on their recommendations. During the period under review, the following 30 States benefited from training materials and guidelines on the international human rights mechanisms and trainings that increased their capacity to engage with the human rights mechanisms: Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, the Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

OHCHR supported regional human rights mechanisms and cooperated with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to organize an annual focal point meeting in Washington, D.C., on 7 December. OHCHR and the Commission co-organized a regional consultation in the Americas region, aimed at identifying good practices, challenges and lessons learned in combating racism, racial

discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the Americas region (with a focus on people of African descent).

In June, OHCHR launched a new fellowship programme for staff members of the regional human rights mechanisms, in accordance with HRC resolution 34/17. The first four fellows from the African Union Commission, the Economic Community of West African States Court of Justice, the Arab Human Rights Committee and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights participated in the two-month fellowship programme from 4 June to 2 August. The programme will be offered on an annual basis and will host four fellows per year. Fellows are nominated by their respective regional human rights mechanisms and are then selected by OHCHR, with due consideration given to geographic and gender balance. The programme provides the regional human rights mechanisms with capacity-building support to ensure their enhanced interaction with the international human rights mechanisms.

In November, OHCHR organized a human rights orientation programme for 14 Russian Federation civil servants, including representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Defence, Youth, Sports and the State Penitentiary Service. Russian officials benefited from interactive learning sessions that were facilitated by OHCHR staff on the promotion and protection of human rights through the work of the High Commissioner, OHCHR and the international human rights mechanisms. The participants observed CERD's review of Qatar, met with the CERD expert from the Russian Federation and attended the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights and the UN Forum on Minority Issues. This was the sixth human rights orientation programme that had been organized within the existing framework of cooperation between OHCHR and the

Russian Federation. In December, a similar human rights orientation programme was organized by OHCHR for a delegation from the Republic of Moldova.

Since 2014, the European Union has granted Pakistan GSP+ status, providing it with tariff preferences that are conditioned on the ratification and effective implementation of 27 core international conventions on human and labour rights, environmental protection and good governance. In October, OHCHR and UNDP co-organized a three-day workshop in Islamabad for national stakeholders, including the Ministry of Human Rights, the National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR), the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and provincial-level human rights officials on human rights indicators and a human rights-based approach to data. A significant outcome of the workshop was the discussion of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the NCHR and the PBS. Following the formation of a new government in the second half of 2018, OHCHR initiated discussions on the possibility of establishing a National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up that would replace the current system of "Treaty Body Implementation Cells," which have not been effective in assisting in reporting, implementing or monitoring treaty body recommendations.

In the Middle East and North Africa region, OHCHR enhanced its capacity-building initiatives and programmes and expanded its cooperation with different stakeholders in the MENA region. In 2018, OHCHR organized four training workshops. A total of 53 civil servants, seven NHRI representatives and 24 CSOs were trained with a focus on understanding and engaging with international human rights mechanisms. Two of the trainings were organized on the margins of the Human Rights Council's UPR sessions and during the CEDAW session.

In 2018, OHCHR took steps to establish technical cooperation programmes, including capacity-building and technical assistance, after many years of limited engagement in Algeria and Egypt. In May, OHCHR organized capacity-building workshops for 30 participants from the Algerian National Human Rights Council (CNDH), government officials and civil society organizations on reporting and follow-up with various human rights mechanisms. OHCHR organized the first workshop on international human rights law for 42 Egyptian judges, including seven female judges. The workshop focused on the implementation of the UPR recommendations related to ensuring fair, equitable and independent judicial procedures in accordance with international standards and strengthening the independence of the judiciary, thereby ensuring access to justice for all citizens. The participants enhanced their knowledge of the role of judges and international human rights standards, as well as other areas of human rights expertise, in line with OHCHR's *Human Rights in the Administration of Justice: A Manual on Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers*.

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

OHCHR supported the engagement of several representatives from civil society with human rights mechanisms, in particular the special procedures and the treaty bodies. In addition, OHCHR briefed the experts of CMW on the human rights situation in Venezuela. It also supported civil society representatives who attended Human Rights Council sessions, including

by taking preventive measures to ensure their security. OHCHR participated via video link in two important gatherings of HRDs in Venezuela, a national gathering that was held in Caracas and another that was held in the State of Carabobo. During these interventions, OHCHR presented its work on Venezuela, the mandate outlined in the Human Rights Council resolution, the human rights mechanisms that are available to HRDs and how OHCHR can support them in engaging with the UN human rights mechanisms. The Office also participated in a training on UN human rights mechanisms for HRDs from Venezuela that was organized by an NGO in Colombia, in September. OHCHR advised participants on how to make the best use of UN human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR supported capacity-building for civil society, NGOs and NHRIs by organizing a series of study visits. In June, OHCHR hosted 17 women HRDs and, in November, the Office hosted 16 journalists, including eight women, from seven countries in the MENA region and Sudan, in Geneva. Part of the objective of these visits was to build the awareness of participants about the human rights mechanisms and to strengthen their capacity to engage with the mechanisms. It was also anticipated that this knowledge would enable civil society organizations to engage nationally with the mechanisms charged with protecting and respecting civic space.

In October, OHCHR supported and participated in the fifteenth General Assembly meeting of the Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions, in Cairo, Egypt. Besides strengthening regional cooperation among the NHRIs, OHCHR aimed to build the capacity of the newly established NHRIs in Kuwait and Lebanon and encourage peer support and cooperation from other regional NHRIs that can share their institutional and operational experiences.

In 2018, OHCHR sent a delegation to Tehran, Iran, marking the first OHCHR mission to Iran since December 2011. The primary objectives of the mission were to engage in an initial dialogue on human rights with Iranian authorities and explore potential areas of cooperation. OHCHR met with the Deputy Secretary General of the High Council for Human Rights; representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice; the Vice Presidency for Women and Family Affairs; the Legal and Judicial Commission of the Parliament; the Secretary General of the Assyrian Universal Alliance; civil society organizations and academics; and the UNCT. OHCHR also visited the Tehran Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation Centre. Specific proposals were made to the Government in relation to follow-up. A recommendation on the administration of justice was accepted.

On the basis of recommendations issued by the Capacity Assessment of the NHRI of Pakistan, which was undertaken by OHCHR and the Asia Pacific Forum, OHCHR began conducting informal capacity-building training sessions for the staff of the National Commission for Human Rights. In February, OHCHR conducted a training on the international human rights system and its website tools for eight NCHR members and staff. In response to a request from the NCHR staff, OHCHR conducted an additional training on human rights monitoring and torture investigations, in May.

M4 – International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns.

In September, OHCHR participated in a joint consultative meeting of OHCHR and the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights on the death penalty in Africa, which was held in Arusha, Tanzania. The main objective of the meeting was to exchange views on the jurisprudence, roles and challenges of international and regional judicial and quasi-judicial human rights organs in relation to abolishing the death penalty in law and in practice. The meeting concluded with the adoption of a four-point joint communiqué that outlined the agreement to formalize and strengthen the relationship between the African Court and OHCHR through the adoption of a Memorandum of Understanding.

M5 – International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights.



During 2018, OHCHR supported the Resident Coordinator's Office in Bangladesh with the deployment of a national analyst that enabled the Resident Coordinator's Office to increase its capacity to monitor and report on human rights issues. The contribution from OHCHR also strengthened ties between OHCHR and the Resident Coordinator's Office, particularly in coordinating responses to sensitive issues, such as the upcoming election, the Rohingya response in Cox's Bazar and the Government's crackdown on drugs. OHCHR engaged with the UNCT as well as DPA to develop and update a common messaging document. In addition, OHCHR worked with DPA to develop a mapping, which can be used for entry points on further human rights engagement. These documents enabled the UN to speak with a unified voice in relation to a sensitive issue.

NEW COUNTRY OFFICE FOR THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED IN 2018, OPERATING FROM BEIRUT

As the conflict dynamics in the Syrian Arab Republic changed in late 2017 and 2018, OHCHR restructured its Syria Team into a country office, which is based in Beirut. In addition to its ongoing focus on the integration of human rights into humanitarian action, the Office has been implementing a broader human rights mandate of protection and promotion. The new structure strengthens existing monitoring and reporting activities and includes two additional components, namely, the Rule of Law and Civil Society and Technical Cooperation units. The new structure enabled the Office to produce advocacy papers on several thematic issues, including the protection of humanitarian workers, counter-terrorism and housing, land and property rights legislation and key human rights messaging and recommendations targeting parties to the conflict, Member States and UN partners involved in both the political and humanitarian response, with a view to enhancing human rights protection in Syria.

OHCHR consistently contributed verified human rights information and analysis to the Secretary General's monthly report, pursuant to UN Security Council resolution 2139 (2014) and subsequent resolutions.

In addition, OHCHR prepared detailed human rights reports on thematic issues to provide the UN and external partners with early warning analysis tools that highlight human rights concerns in Syria. The three Human Rights Advisers that have been deployed in Beirut, Amman and Gaziantep since 2015 provided support to the leadership of the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis. This resulted in increased advocacy around violations of international law and the integration of human rights into strategic and operational humanitarian decision-making and response plans. The Office supported the engagement of various stakeholders, including civil society actors, with international human rights mechanisms, such as the Universal Periodic Review, special procedures and treaty bodies. It also interacted with accountability mechanisms, such as the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and the International Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic Since March 2011.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OEAPs in 2018



External Communications

OHCHR's human rights impact and messages are effectively communicated, helping position the Office as a partner of choice for its key stakeholders.

- Stronger messaging included an increased use of advocacy tools to highlight the violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law across the region, as well as positive developments in many countries. In 2018, nearly 130 press statements, press briefings, media statements and media advisories on human rights situations in countries and territories were reviewed with inputs and advice from field presences and/or FOTCD. Approximately 40 reports on country situations published by the High Commissioner, jointly with UN peace operations or by human rights components of peace operations were reviewed, improved and cleared by FOTCD, as well as 53 reports to the Human Rights Council and 13 reports to the General Assembly.
- In the context of Iran, OHCHR intervened, through press releases published on the Office's social media platforms, on behalf of child offenders at risk of imminent execution, which helped to prevent the executions.

Partnerships

OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the mutually reinforcing human rights benefits of exchange of expertise, reach and resources.

- OHCHR supported the African Union in integrating international human rights norms and standards into its work and supported the development of increased institutional partnerships to benefit from their expertise. In December, OHCHR organized a conference in Addis Ababa with key partners, such as State representatives, the African Union Directorate on Women, Gender and Development, the AU Special Rapporteur on the rights of women in Africa and various UN partners in order to follow up on the joint report of the African Union Commission and UN Women on the state of women's rights in Africa. As a result, participants developed an action plan and identified the role of civil society actors and policy interventions to accelerate ratification and advance the implementation of the Maputo Protocol (the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa).
- OHCHR broadened and diversified its institutional partnerships through fellowship programmes, including a 2018 fellowship programme for regional human rights mechanisms and an existing fellowship programme for "A" status NHRIs.
- Following interactions with the Russian Federation Ombudsperson, OHCHR agreed to formalize its cooperation

through an exchange of letters (28 May and 16 July) identifying several areas of OHCHR engagement. These include initiatives to promote diversity, tolerance and non-discrimination; campaigns to raise public awareness about the UN human rights system; support for human rights education; the creation of a human rights web portal on human rights mechanisms that is connected to the server of the Ombudsperson; various capacity-building programmes and seminars on human rights mechanisms and the role of NHRIs for the staff of the federal and regional ombudspersons. In a similar spirit of partnership, the Russian Federation Ombudsperson invited the FOTCD Director to attend a conference of Ombudspersons from the Eurasian region that was held in Moscow on 8 November.

- A new partnership with Belarus began with the opening of OHCHR's field presence through the deployment of a senior HRA to the UNCT, in July. A formal agreement was reached with the Government of Armenia, in April, on the establishment of an OHCHR presence in Yerevan within the UNCT. This was preceded by the advance deployment of OHCHR's staff member. In both Moldova and Montenegro, OHCHR increased its country engagement through the deployment of a human rights officer as surge capacity within the respective UNCTs.

- On 24 September, OHCHR and the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation in Geneva organized a side event on the margins of the thirty-ninth session of the HRC to promote the Human Rights Master's Programme (HRMP) in nine universities across Russia. Since 2008, the programme has been managed by a consortium that initially involved three Russian universities. The programme was supported by OHCHR, which advised on the curriculum and teaching modules and facilitated the establishment of five resource centres. The feedback at the side event indicated that there is significant potential for the HRMP to widen the scope of its partnership with OHCHR and governments from the Commonwealth of Independent States.
- In 2018, OHCHR provided grants for 11 NGOs in seven countries of the MENA region, namely, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, State of Palestine, Tunisia and Yemen. It is estimated that 7,176 individuals benefited from the project. The projects are in line with the thematic priorities and spotlight populations of the Office and focus on the human rights of women and gender equality, the rights of minorities, human rights defenders, the rights of persons with disabilities and human rights and the environment.
- In cooperation with key stakeholders, OHCHR organized several workshops/seminars on a range of human rights issues. For instance, in cooperation with the civil society network Musawah and the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Religion and Development, OHCHR co-organized a seminar in Geneva on 16 February on "Religion & Rights." The seminar introduced international initiatives that promote a rights-based understanding of religion to build common ground between faith and rights.

Resource Mobilization

Investment in and support for OHCHR has expanded and donors are expressing confidence in the value delivered by these investments.

- With regards to Yemen, OHCHR's fundraising efforts led to the establishment of a sub-office in Aden, which opened in early 2019. This will enable OHCHR to focus attention on alleged human rights violations in Aden and the south of the country. It will also strengthen the Office's interactions with the internationally recognized Government of Yemen and with NGOs, human rights defenders, activists and journalists based in the south. The sub-office will facilitate technical assistance for the Yemeni National Commission of Inquiry (based in Aden) as mandated by Human Rights Council resolutions 39/16 and 39/21.
- FOTCD participated in the OHCHR Peacebuilding Fund Working Group. It also coordinated and advised on field engagement with the Peacebuilding Support Office and the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), offering specific advice on draft proposals for Chad, Liberia and Niger. As a result, OHCHR more than doubled the funds received from the Peace Building Support Office in 2018. The Division closely followed the implementation of PBF projects and ensured the anticipation of challenges and the implementation of redress actions when necessary.

Operations Management

OHCHR managers are enabling the most efficient and responsible use of all available resources, supported by the effective deployment of relevant technologies.

- FOTCD managed the Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation, which is a capacity-development programme for State officials and CSOs implemented by global and regional entities of the UN Secretariat. The Programme provides the framework for technical cooperation initiatives designed to enhance the knowledge, skills, institutional capabilities and policymaking abilities of participants. FOTCD provided substantive support to implement activities under the programme, reviewed all proposals, monitored implementation and reporting and provided OHCHR's annual contribution to the Secretary-General's performance report on technical cooperation.
- FOTCD contributed to the operationalization of the UNSDG Strategy for the Deployment of Human Rights Advisers and ensured the timely and effective processing of extensions and new approved deployments, including to Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Brazil, Ecuador, Jordan, Malaysia, Peru, Uruguay and Zimbabwe. It further contributed to the finalization of the deployment to the Dominican Republic and supported the request from the Resident Coordinator in Myanmar for a deployment in early 2019. The Division worked closely with UNDOCO and UNSDG to develop a new funding agreement and mechanisms to ensure enhanced sustainability of the programme. By the end of 2018, OHCHR had deployed Human Rights Advisers and staff in 32 countries in support of the respective resident coordinators and UNCTs.

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND TREATY MECHANISMS DIVISION

BACKGROUND

The Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division (CTMD) is the Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights with a core mandate to support the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary mechanisms, the Universal Periodic Review and the human rights treaty bodies. Over the last several years, OHCHR has consistently prioritized the provision of support to the mechanisms and its field presences, which is reflected in the Mechanisms pillar of the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) 2018-2021. The Division is well placed in OHCHR to take a leading role in ensuring that the significant normative value of the mechanisms is matched by committed follow-up to the implementation of their recommendations.

The Division consists of an Office of the Director, the Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB), the Universal Periodic Review Branch (UPRB) and the Human Rights Treaties Branch (HRTB).

The Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body composed of 47 Member States that are elected by the General Assembly for a three-year period. The Council is responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. It was established by and is a subsidiary body of the General Assembly.

In 2018, the Council discussed a wide range of thematic issues at its three regular sessions, including during panel discussions on a variety of topics, such as promoting tolerance, inclusion, unity and respect for diversity in the context of combating racial discrimination, the

impact of violence against women in digital spaces, internally displaced persons, the prevention of genocide, the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the development and implementation of strategies and projects in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and gender integration in human rights investigations.

The Council responded to human rights emergencies and emerging or chronic issues and addressed urgent situations, primarily by convening a special session, on 18 May, on the deteriorating situation of human rights in the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem. In 2018, the Council adopted 130 resolutions, decisions and President's Statements.

The third UPR cycle provided OHCHR with an opportunity to strengthen engagement with all Member States on the implementation and follow-up to the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms, particularly those of the UPR, through cooperative efforts and the sharing of good practices between Member States and other stakeholders. The third UPR cycle provided an important basis for Member States to achieve greater results in the implementation of the SDGs and human rights protection at the country level created through national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up and comprehensive national human rights action plans or implementation plans, as noted in the Secretary-General's report A/72/351 and

FACT-FINDING MISSION ON MYANMAR BENEFITS FROM STRONGER MEDIA SUPPORT

The Human Rights Council Branch media team undertook particular efforts to support the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) on Myanmar and received positive feedback from Member States, NGOs and the media. The HRCB media team produced a vast array of public information materials to support the findings of the FFM's report, which helped to enhance the visibility of and raise awareness about the FFM, as well as the plight of human rights victims in Myanmar. A member of the HRCB media team accompanied the FFM on their field visit to Cox's Bazar, in July, where he documented their activities and interviewed over a dozen Rohingya refugees in the Kutupalong refugee camp. A number of short video clips were produced highlighting the work of the FFM, its methodology and key findings. Numerous press encounters were arranged for the FFM members, which resulted in nearly 600 media articles in the first few days following the launch of the report on 27 August. Additionally, the HRCB media team arranged a Facebook live session on the occasion of the launch, reaching over 56,000 people. It also produced two Instagram stories and several Facebook posts and tweets, one of which reached more than 85,000 people.

HRC resolution 36/29. Since the beginning of the third UPR cycle, in May 2017, 84 Member States have been reviewed for the third time.

In 2018, OHCHR provided full Secretariat support to the twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first Working Group sessions and the UPR segments of the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth plenary sessions. The Office prepared 168 documents for 42 reviews (84 summaries and compilations, 42 Working Group reports and 42 outcome reports) and published 42 national reports and 41 addendum reports.

Strong cooperation from stakeholders was evidenced through 1,160 written contributions that were submitted to the UPR mechanism and 302 interventions that were made during the adoption of the UPR outcomes at the Human Rights Council plenary sessions.

The ten human rights treaty bodies are independent committees that were established under the nine core international human rights treaties and their optional protocols. They are composed of experts serving in their personal capacity who are elected by States Parties¹. The treaty bodies monitor the implementation of human rights treaties through the examination of reports that are periodically submitted by States Parties to each treaty. All international human rights treaties are supplemented by optional protocols or contain optional provisions that enable the committees to examine individual complaints, inter-State communications and conduct inquiries on allegations of human rights violations. Treaty bodies collaborate with a wide range of stakeholders, including Member States, civil society organizations and national human rights institutions (NHRIs). In 2018, the treaty bodies reviewed approximately 170

¹ In the case of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, members are elected for a term of four years by ECOSOC Member States.

State Party reports in collaboration with a number of partners, including UNCTs. The treaty bodies also issue recommendations to States Parties, encourage priority follow-up on certain matters and adopt General Comments/General Recommendations on thematic or procedural issues. One treaty body (SPT) undertakes visits to States Parties with the objective of preventing torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It also provides assistance and advice to States Parties regarding National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs) and to the NPMs themselves.

In addition to supporting the treaty bodies, the Division is responsible for promoting the continued improvement and harmonization of the work of the treaty bodies through the annual meeting of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies (Chairpersons meetings) and consistent follow-up with the individual treaty bodies; and for preparing for the 2020 comprehensive review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/268 on the human rights treaty body system. At their annual meeting in 2018, the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies endorsed a proposal for elements of a common aligned procedure for follow-up to Concluding Observations and Decisions issued by the treaty bodies. This should facilitate more nuanced and practical reporting on the implementation of specific treaty body recommendations in the future.

Furthermore, the Division manages the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme (TBCBP) that was established by General Assembly resolution 68/268 on 9 April 2014 as one of the outcomes of the treaty body strengthening process. Recognizing that many Member States have difficulties in fulfilling their multiple reporting obligations, General Assembly resolution 68/268 designed a comprehensive

capacity-building programme to support States Parties in building their capacity to implement their treaty obligations. The Programme was established at the beginning of 2015 with a team that operates from OHCHR headquarters and in the field.

CTMD also administers the following six Trust Funds:

- Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the work of the Human Rights Council;
- Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review;
- Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review;
- United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT);
- United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (UNVTFCS); and
- Special Fund of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT).

Detailed information on the Trust Funds is presented in the chapter on Funds Administered by UN Human Rights on pp.98-113.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:**Mechanisms (M)**

M1 – National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations.

Approximately 1,800 State officials from more than 50 Member States increased their knowledge and skills in relation to the international human rights mechanisms through TBCBP activities. Various Member States benefited from OHCHR's Programme, including Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Bermuda, Argentina, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroun, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Zambia.

The technical assistance contributed to:

- New ratifications (Fiji);
- Responses to Lists of Issues (LOIs) (Eswatini, the Gambia, Malawi and Seychelles);
- Submission of outstanding State Party reports (Cabo Verde, DRC, Eswatini, Guyana, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe);
- Updated common core documents (Ecuador, Niger);
- Improved constructive dialogues with committees (Marshall Islands, Palau, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands and Suriname);

- Establishment or strengthening of National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs) (Algeria, Belarus, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Haiti, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Uruguay);

- Development and adoption of national plans to implement recommendations (Burkina Faso, DRC, Gabon, Mauritania, Mongolia, Namibia);

- Development of indicators to monitor the implementation of recommendations (Burkina Faso, Mauritania); and

- Establishment or use of databases to track the implementation of recommendations (Montenegro).

TBCBP published a *Practical Guide on Preventing Torture: The Role of the National Preventive Mechanisms* and guides for trainers are being finalized on the ICCPR. The Programme also launched an interactive online course on reporting to the human rights treaty bodies.

During the reporting period, TBCBP began piloting the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) to strengthen the information management capacity of Member States regarding the implementation of human rights recommendations, including through the categorization of recommendations and related reporting under the SDGs. The first country to pilot the use of the NRTD in 2018 was Montenegro.

TBCBP maintains the Universal Human Rights Index. The function enabling search by SDGs was made available in 2018, ensuring that the links between SDGs and human rights are more visible, concrete and actionable. The Index can assist Member States in analysing who may be at risk of being left behind, as well as mapping systemic, recurring and unresolved human rights issues that impede the realization of the SDGs.

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

Civil society organizations continue to play a key role in the submission of individual complaints, urgent action requests and inquiries to treaty bodies. In 2018, the highest percentage of the complaints received related to deportation cases in which victims alleged that the return to their country of origin would put them at risk of irreparable harm. However, emerging human rights issues were also constantly brought to the attention of the treaty bodies.

The Office facilitated the meaningful engagement of State actors, NHRIs, CSOs and relatives of disappeared persons with the CED prior to its consideration of the follow-up report on Mexico. As a result of this concerted effort and the engagement of the authorities, the review addressed all relevant elements of the Convention regarding the search for the disappeared, the investigation of cases of enforced disappearances and national efforts to fight impunity, sanction perpetrators and provide reparations to victims. Following the review, federal authorities in Mexico established a National Search Commission and reinstated the National Search System which was noted during its follow-up dialogue with the Government.

In February, CRPD held an interactive debate with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and adopted a joint declaration calling for intensified and sustained collaboration among the Committee, NHRIs and independent monitoring frameworks, as well as organizations of persons with disabilities.

In the process of drafting a General Comment on the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress, CESCR engaged with non-traditional actors, such as associations of scientists and researchers, as well as academics working on the issue of technological advances. More generally, civil society engagement with CESCR has increased. In 2018, CESCR received more than 200 submissions from stakeholders on the 23 countries that were subject to review or in relation to the adoption of LOIs/ Lists of Issues Prior to Reporting (LOIPRs). More than 30 civil society organizations have engaged remotely with CESCR.

The Human Rights Committee received contributions to its General Comment on the right to life from over 170 stakeholders, including 23 States Parties, academia and other professionals, NHRIs, NGOs and UN partners.

In 2018, 16 Concluding Observations and 12 LOIs/LOIPRs, as well as CAT General Comment 4 on the principle of non-refoulement, addressed frontier issues such as corruption and the displacement and movement of people. Extensive information was provided through written inputs and during hearings with civil society organizations and NHRIs. CAT hosted several thematic briefings from civil society partners on various themes, including vulnerable populations in detention and protecting women from violence.

M3 – Policymakers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms.

In conformity with the Human Rights Council's mandate, 32 resolutions that were adopted in 2018 were identified as carrying the weight of political commitments by Member States. Only six resolutions were adopted by a vote and the remaining 26 resolutions were adopted by consensus. All resolutions were sponsored by a significant number of Member States and the number of sponsors and co-sponsors ranged from 27 to 82. The provisions varied between general calls for Member States to implement specific goals, for example, related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or ensuring the effective guarantee of various rights and freedoms to calling on Member States to put in place appropriate policies, systems and procedures to protect the rights of various individuals, groups or communities.

The importance of the 2030 Agenda was reflected in the work of the Council, which passed seven resolutions related to its implementation, and sought to identify entry points for the inclusive and participatory implementation of plans and national policies. It also took steps to mainstream human rights into integrated plans of action for achieving sustainable development.

Identifying and collecting soft law obligations aims at facilitating follow-up on recommendations and their implementation. This is primarily achieved by channelling information about obligations to UN Country Teams (UNCTs), OHCHR field presences and other partners in the UN system with a view to ensuring that the political commitments of States that sponsored and/or voted in favour of resolutions were being taken into account in monitoring and capacity-building activities to be undertaken by UN entities.

In 2018, OHCHR organized three regional UPR workshops in Kampala, Uganda for English-speaking African States; in Dakar, Senegal for members of the International Organization of the Francophonie (OIF) and in Praia, Cabo Verde for Portuguese-speaking States. The workshops focused on sharing good practices in terms of preparation and reviews and in relation to implementation and follow-up. The workshop in Cabo Verde resulted in concrete recommendations that were issued to strengthen human rights coordination and follow-up at the national level; integrate accepted UPR recommendations into efforts to implement the SDGs; and ensure better support to Member States from the UN system including through ODA. The workshops facilitated stronger partnerships with the African Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the OIF; and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

The Office also organized pre-session information meetings prior to the UPR Working Group sessions, including in French, for the Member States under review and the troikas, to provide information on the functioning of the review. Six in-session briefings were held during the twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-first Working Group sessions. The briefings provided an overview of follow-up processes and measures for the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, in particular the UPR.

On 26 February, OHCHR organized the annual High-level Panel Discussion on Human Rights Mainstreaming during the thirty-seventh session of the HRC. The Panel focused on the UPR's challenges and opportunities and highlighted that UPR recommendations can provide an entry point for cooperation with and action by governments, the UN system and the wider international community,

including donors. Statements and interventions stressed the importance of the implementation of UPR and other human rights recommendations and the potential for their improved and more focused use across the UN to better support prevention and the 2030 Agenda.

To facilitate follow-up and the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, including those emanating from the third UPR cycle, the High Commissioner for Human Rights continued sending letters to Foreign Ministers upon the completion of reviews, highlighting areas requiring attention and offering support. The letters provide the UN system at the national level, led by the Resident Coordinator, with a practical opportunity to strengthen engagement with Member States to promote and protect human rights and achieve the SDGs.

OHCHR focused on parliaments and parliamentary human rights bodies as essential actors in the UPR process at the national and international level. On 28 June, OHCHR and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) held a joint workshop at the IPU Headquarters in Geneva. At the workshop, the findings of the study on the contribution of parliaments to the work of the Council and the UPR, including the draft Principles on Parliaments and Human Rights (contained in A/HRC/38/25), were presented for discussion. Particular emphasis was placed on the rationale of a set of international principles to advise the human rights work of parliamentary human rights committees. In June, OHCHR hosted a high-level meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM) with the aim of defining a road map for OHCHR-PAM cooperation.

M4 – International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns.

Treaty bodies examined a high number of cases related to frontier issues, including deportation and extradition cases; cases on the international custody of children; and international criminality, including human trafficking and cases of enforced disappearances of migrants. In all of these contexts, treaty bodies continued to define their jurisprudence and ensure a harmonized approach between treaty bodies. OHCHR provided legal analysis and guidance to support the elaboration of the jurisprudence of treaty bodies.

The Human Rights Committee adopted General Comment 36 on the right to life. The General Comment recognizes that every person has the inherent right to life. It constitutes a fundamental right and its effective protection is a prerequisite for the enjoyment of all other human rights. The General Comment refers to the most pressing and serious threats to the ability of present and future generations to enjoy the right to life, such as environmental degradation, climate change and unsustainable development.

CEDAW adopted General Recommendation 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating its General Recommendation 19. The latest General Recommendation calls on States Parties to the Convention to address all forms of gender-based violence against women in the public and private spheres, including violence committed in public institutions and in cyberspace, as well as in the context of violent extremism. As a novelty in international law, the General Recommendation observes that the prohibition of gender-based violence against women has evolved into a principle of customary international law.

This has great potential for strengthening the position of victims.

In March, CEDAW adopted a General Recommendation on the gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change, providing guidance to States Parties on measures to achieve gender equality as a factor that will reinforce the resilience of women and communities in the context of climate-induced disasters. In October, CEDAW issued a statement regarding the issue of the exploitation of women and girls with regard to surrogacy. CEDAW and CMW members formed part of an expert working group that was supported by UN Women and provided recommendations for a gender-responsive Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

CMW and CRC adopted two joint complementary General Comments, specifically 3 and 4, on the human rights of children in the context of international migration. The General Comments served as an advocacy tool to inform the drafting and negotiation of a human rights-based GCM that is grounded in international human rights law.

CESCR held a Day of Discussion on science and issued a statement on climate change. On 8 October, CESCR adopted a statement on climate change and the ICESCR, welcoming the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In the statement, the Committee highlighted the human rights implications of climate change, the human rights duties of Member States and the contributions of human rights mechanisms at all levels.

Also during the reporting period, CRPD and CEDAW adopted a joint statement entitled "Guaranteeing sexual and reproductive health and rights for all women, in particular women with disabilities." CRPD had an impact on other treaty bodies and

human rights mechanisms by promoting the recognition of persons with disabilities as rights-holders and increasing awareness about various issues, such as accessibility, reasonable accommodation, supported decision-making and independent living.

CAT published General Comment 4 on the principle of non-refoulement. CAT also met with regional human rights courts to exchange information on relevant jurisprudence and the development of international law on the issue of reparations and universal civil jurisdiction.

M5 – International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights.

In 2018, the President of the Council and six co-facilitators, who were appointed by the President to increase the efficiency of the Council with OHCHR's support, held six rounds of informal open-ended consultations on streamlining the annual programme of work, rationalizing initiatives and using information technology to assist the Council in its work. Numerous scenarios and options for more effective use of meeting time were designed, using the wealth of information gathered from past sessions. The improvement of institutional effectiveness, with the aim of translating the Council's decisions into practical results on the ground, was the subject of discussions at a retreat that was organized by the HRC President, in Ljubljana, in October. As a result of these discussions and consultations, a President's Statement was adopted, in December, on "Enhancing the efficiency of the Human Rights Council, including by addressing financial and time constraints." The Statement highlighted long-term measures to improve the efficiency of and strengthen the Council and rationalize its work.

The number of LDCs/SIDS engaging with the Council increased with every new intake of fellows participating in regular sessions. In 2018, LDCs/SIDS beneficiary delegates issued ten joint statements during the three regular sessions of the HRC, primarily under agenda item 6 of the UPR. Moreover, SIDS from the Caribbean region met in Guyana, in October, and adopted the “Georgetown Declaration Towards 2022.” The Declaration identified steps to increase the engagement and cooperation of this group of Member States with the HRC and its mechanisms.

The Council became more accessible to persons with disabilities: nine panels, discussions and interactive dialogues were made accessible, which represents a one-third increase compared to 2017. Moreover in 2018, for the first time ever, three full meetings of the Council, that took place on the same day as discussions that were mandated to be accessible by relevant resolutions, were also made accessible. In November 2018, the second version of the Accessibility Guide to the Human Rights Council for persons with disabilities was published and made available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/2018AccessibilityGuide.pdf>

With regards to the treaty bodies, the second Secretary-General’s report on the status of the treaty body system has been completed in 2018. Consultations were carried out among Member States and other stakeholders, including NGOs, and were reflected in the Secretary-General’s report. In partnership with the UNICEF Regional Office for East Asia and the Pacific, CRC reviewed the State Party reports of three Pacific Islands, namely, the Marshall Islands, Palau and Solomon Islands, via videoconference. This enabled the participation of larger and more representative delegations. CAT used videoconferencing and webcasting for private hearings with NGOs, NHRIs and UN entities in the field and when undertaking a public review of State reports.

All TBCBP publications, outreach materials and training tools promoted a holistic approach to the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. The NRTD is the latest example of this approach as it contains, by default, recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms and requires Member States to outline actions for their comprehensive implementation.

TBCBP is collaborating with the independent academic study on the impact of human rights treaties at the national level that is being carried out in 2018-2019 by the Institute for International and Comparative Law in Africa, University of Pretoria. The objective of the study is to document the impact of the treaties in 20 countries. TBCBP is also collaborating with UNICEF to identify and document examples of successful engagement with human rights mechanisms that have had a positive and concrete impact on the lives of children and other vulnerable groups.

In 2018, the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR, administered by OHCHR, facilitated the participation of government representatives from 22 Member States under review. OHCHR encouraged Member States under review to include female participants in their delegations for the Working Group sessions and to nominate a female delegate to be funded under the Trust Fund for participation at the UPR. During the twenty-ninth session of the Working Group (January), a total of 255 members of the delegations participated, 119 of whom were women. During the thirtieth session of the Working Group (May), 251 members of delegations participated, 96 of whom were women. During the thirty-first Working Group session (November), 323 members of delegations participated, 105 of whom were women.

OHCHR enhanced the visibility and accessibility of the UPR recommendations and related documentation through its UPR extranet site, webpage and the country-specific webpages of Member States under review. In 2018, a website was launched for the HRC and its subsidiary bodies, featuring improved user friendliness and accessibility and easy language translation. In addition, UPR country pages were merged, providing a better overview of each Member State. Furthermore, OHCHR produced 42 webcast snapshots of the adoption of the UPR outcomes of the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Working Group, which were widely circulated and made available on the UPR website, YouTube, Twitter and Facebook. UPR sessions and country reviews were regularly announced on social media platforms, including through live tweets during the reviews that included text, photographs and relevant hashtags. UPR general posts, session announcements and one post for each individual country review were published on Facebook.

Participation (P)

P2 – The UN system and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals).

In 2018, OHCHR documented practices fostering the effective participation of civil society in the HRC and its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms to safeguard the space for civil society engagement with the HRC.

During the reporting period, with OHCHR’s support, NGOs and the President of the HRC maintained regular exchanges to provide a space for civil society to channel its concerns on participation to the highest level of the HRC. In addition, the Bureau held briefings prior to, during and after HRC sessions. These interactions facilitated exchanges on issues of critical concern to civil society, such as reprisals occurring in the context of HRC sessions and ways to enhance the HRC’s methods of work.

To better communicate the impact of the work of the HRC and to reach a younger audience, the Council’s presence on diverse social media platforms was increased. As a result of these efforts, the number of HRC’s followers on Twitter grew from 132,000 to 157,000 (18 per cent) and on Instagram from 200 to 800 (300 per cent). An emphasis on stories on Instagram fostered engagement with a more diverse audience. In addition, the number of “likes” on Facebook increased from 200,000 to 220,000 (10 per cent) due in part to more live sessions that were held, including with members of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar in Geneva (15,000 views) and Cox’s Bazaar (15,000 views), on sexual and gender-based violence in the Syrian Arab

Republic (3,900 views) and with the team of international experts on the human rights situation in Kasai (1,200 views).

In an effort to ensure that human rights defenders and civil society can engage with the UN without fear of attacks or intimidation, all treaty bodies, except CESCR, have endorsed the San José Guidelines against Intimidation or Reprisals. Some of the committees have incorporated the Guidelines into their methods of work and/or rules of procedures and most have appointed focal points on reprisals.

Treaty bodies have been working to facilitate access of civil society and defenders of alleged victims and have adopted decisions on cases of reprisals. For instance, in the case of Mr. Rouba Alhaj Ali (Communication 682/2015), the victim was released from arbitrary detention after being held as a form of reprisal following the coordinated intervention of his representatives and the Committee against Torture. In May, CERD adopted a decision (Decision 1(95)) relating to alleged reprisals by the Philippines against indigenous human rights defenders, including present and former UN experts. In particular, CERD raised concerns about a court petition that was filed by the State Prosecutor, in February, seeking to declare the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People’s Army as terrorist organizations. The petition includes a list of more than 600 individuals alleged to be affiliated with those organizations, many of whom are indigenous leaders and defenders.

During constructive dialogues with concerned States Parties, treaty bodies flagged concerns regarding restrictions on the work of human rights defenders. These concerns were reflected in the recommendations made in relation to those States Parties and were raised with their

permanent missions in Geneva. In some cases, the treaty bodies published the letters of alleged reprisals on their committee webpages. When appropriate, the cases were shared with the Secretary-General for inclusion in his annual report on reprisals.

Accountability (A)

A1 – Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.

The Human Rights Council complaint procedure continued to deal with cases related to alleged arbitrary arrests and detention, enforced or involuntary disappearances and the lack of investigation into those cases, as well as the deprivation of the right to a fair trial and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal. A total of 18,905 complaints were processed by the HRC complaint procedure, including 364 complaints that were received through the OHCHR Registry in 2018 and 18,541 that were submitted to the procedure's email address from January to August. During 2018, some Member States took measures to redress allegations of consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights, including granting compensation to victims of human rights violations and establishing a National Commission of Inquiry into the allegations of human rights violations.

In 2018, the recommendations issued by the treaty bodies resulted in changes at the national level, including in relation to institutions, legislation and policy. For example, the Human Rights Committee's 2018 follow-up report highlighted the appointment of a special prosecutor for war crimes in Montenegro; the creation of an ombudsperson in Greece to investigate claims of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials; the abolition of the death penalty in Benin; and the decriminalization of defamation in Rwanda, the decriminalization of abortion in Ireland and the amendment of law recognizing the legal capacity of persons with disabilities in Peru. The treaty bodies initiated three confidential inquiries regarding serious, grave or systematic allegations of human rights violations.

In 2018, SPT carried out six country visits (Belize, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Poland, Portugal and Uruguay), which centred on visits to places of detention under SPT's mandate. In addition, SPT visited 34 prisons, including female and male facilities; 53 police stations; 11 juvenile detention centres; eight psychiatric/mental health institutions; and three closed migrant/undocumented centres. During these visits SPT conducted over 1,000 interviews, individual or collective, with detainees and others, including officials, law enforcement personnel and medical staff.

A2 – Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.

Under the individual complaint procedures of the treaty bodies, individuals have the right to complain about alleged human rights violations. In 2018, treaty bodies registered 1,959 individual complaints and adopted 191 decisions, identifying situations where human rights violations occurred. The resulting body of decisions has provided Member States with recommendations related to redress that should be provided to victims, legislative amendments and administrative steps that should be taken, including the strengthening of national mechanisms.

A landmark judgment handed down by the Supreme Court of Spain, in July, implemented a CEDAW decision and compensated a victim of gender violence, thereby recognizing that decisions of treaty bodies are legally binding in Spain. The ruling also demonstrated the potential impact of the individual complaints procedures to provide redress to victims and ensure accountability for human rights violations when national justice systems fail. Additionally, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances registered 561 Urgent

Actions requests between March 2012 and 31 December 2018. In 40 of these cases, the victims were located and the corresponding Urgent Actions were therefore closed. In all the registered Urgent Actions, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances sends recommendations to the State party concerned, including on the actions to be taken to search for the disappeared person and investigate the alleged enforced disappearance, but also on the obligation of State parties' authorities to ensure the protection of the relatives and representatives of the disappeared person and to provide them with the social and economic support they need as a consequence of the disappearance.

Development (D)

D7 – States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the Sustainable Development Goals and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights into its own development work.

UN leadership and advocacy capacity in linking SDGs and human rights was strengthened through a series of regional retreats for resident coordinators on leveraging synergies between implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and human rights. In 2018, TBCBP co-organized two retreats in Eastern and Southern Africa and in West and Central Africa. The retreats enabled the successful sharing of opportunities, challenges and good practices and elicited commitments towards stronger linkages between the SDGs and human rights, such as human rights-centred advocacy by resident coordinators, and explicit references to human rights in SDG reporting, such as the Voluntary National Review (VNR).

Partnership with UN DESA was instrumental to increasing OHCHR's involvement in the VNR process. In 2018, OHCHR contributed to the UN DESA workshop for the 2019 VNRs at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). This created opportunities for the Office to reach out to State structures involved in SDG processes, encourage coordination with NMRFs and provide assistance in relation to human rights reporting and implementation.

UNCTs enhanced their role to promote the implementation of human rights recommendations. This took place through regional training of trainers (ToT) for UNCT members, who were then able to integrate human rights implementation into their advocacy efforts and support provided to governments. Regional ToTs took place in the Pacific and South America. This resulted in

quality submissions of UNCT reports to the UPR and treaty bodies and fostered a greater sense of ownership and participation in the reporting process among UN agencies and the Offices of Resident Coordinators.

Treaty bodies regularly encourage Member States to take into account their human rights obligations in the context of the implementation of the SDGs. A number of committees link recommendations in their Concluding Observations to relevant targets of the SDGs in order to facilitate the achievement of these targets by States Parties. Similarly, relevant SDGs are integrated into LOIPRs.

In 2018, during its seventy-first session, CEDAW adopted revised reporting guidelines that integrated SDG indicators and targets. CRC's working group on SDGs has begun developing standard language on the 2030 Agenda for its Concluding Observations on the reports of States Parties. The objective is to provide guidance to States Parties on how to link their legally binding obligations under CRC with SDG implementation.

At its twentieth session, CRPD adopted General Comment 7 on articles 4(3) and 33(3) on the participation of persons with disabilities, including children, in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention. The General Comment calls on States Parties to actively involve and closely consult with persons with disabilities, through their representative organizations, on the monitoring of the SDGs at the national level, international decision-making and international cooperation with other States Parties. They are also called upon to adopt development policies that mainstream the rights and opinions of persons with disabilities when implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda at the national level.

CMW regularly references the links between the human rights of migrants and

the SDGs, stressing that the efforts of Member States to implement the 2030 Agenda should address the root causes of forced migration and strengthen the protection for migrants in line with international human rights norms and labour standards. CMW provided inputs to the HLPF, including an assessment of the situation regarding the principle of ensuring that no one is left behind at the global level; the identification of gaps, areas requiring urgent attention and risks and challenges; valuable lessons learned in the transformation to sustainable and resilient societies; emerging issues that are likely to affect the building of resilient and sustainable societies; areas where political guidance by the HLPF is required; and policy recommendations.

The implementation of the SDGs is closely linked with the implementation of obligations under ICESCR. The Committee consistently recommends that Member States take into account their obligations under ICESCR as they implement the 2030 Agenda at the national level, rather than highlighting particular SDG targets.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS3 – Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.

Treaty bodies complaints mechanisms can prevent potential violations through interim measures.

In 2018, interim measures led to suspended death sentences and forced evictions and the prevention of countless violations of the rights of individuals, including in the context of conflict. It is noteworthy that the compliance rate with interim measures is high (close to 80 per cent) and that some countries, such as Switzerland, have systematically complied with all interim measures that requested the suspension of deportations. Through its urgent action procedure, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances has received and considered urgent action requests in the context of conflict (particularly in Iraq). In response, the Committee provided States Parties with specific recommendations on the fulfilment of their obligations under ICPED related to the search for disappeared persons and the investigation of alleged enforced disappearances, as well as the rights of their relatives. The Office contributed to the prevention and reduction of human rights violations, including in the context of conflict, through its work on reporting, follow-up, early warning, urgent action procedures (for CERD), General Comments, statements and other processes.

The CEDAW taskforce on women, peace and security integrates the Security Council Agenda and General Recommendation 30 on women in conflict prevention into LOIs/LOIPRs and Concluding Observations. In addition, OHCHR supported the signature of a Framework of Cooperation between the Office of the Special Representative of

the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG/SVC) and CEDAW, on 29 July. This is the first agreement between a Security Council mechanism and a human rights mechanism that is aimed at guiding joint efforts to address the structural drivers of sexual violence by promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls at risk. Under this Framework, the Office of the SRSG/SVC and CEDAW shared information regarding country situations under consideration by the Committee and those that are the subject of visits and reports by the Committee and the SRSG/SVC. With OHCHR's support, the Office of the SRSG/SVC submitted information related to the LOIs of countries under consideration by CEDAW.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OEAPs in 2018



External Communications

OHCHR's human rights impact is effectively communicated, helping position the Office as a partner of choice to its key stakeholders.

- To better communicate the impact of the work of the Human Rights Council during the reporting period, the Office strengthened its technical capacity, improved the skills of its staff members and widened the array of products it produced. In 2018, OHCHR published an unprecedented amount of communication products ramping up its storytelling and messaging.
- On Instagram, the first post of the HRC account was posted during the twenty-ninth session of the UPR. Furthermore, Instagram posts were published during the thirtieth and thirty-first sessions of the UPR. A pinned Instagram story was posted during the thirty-first session. The best performing UPR post on social media was a tweet sent out during Malaysia's review regarding the recommendation to establish a moratorium on the death penalty, which had almost 56,000 impressions.
- Videos have been produced and published on HRC sessions and the investigative bodies established by the Council, such as the Commissions of Inquiry on Burundi, DRC, Myanmar and South Sudan. OHCHR published multiple feature stories, including on the tenth anniversary of the Advisory Committee, the Nelson Mandela Human Rights Moot Court Competition and the outcome report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar. An internal

database for the collection of success stories has been developed to produce talking points for the HRC President, the High Commissioner and other senior officials.

- In order to position the Human Rights Council more effectively, CTMD's media team strengthened synergies with its main clientele, the media, and with relevant colleagues throughout the Office. Media inquiries were given the highest urgency and to ensure more effective responses, a generic email address was created. This address facilitates efficient media outreach and timely responses to generic queries. Synergies were also strengthened with colleagues from the Department of Public Information in New York and in the field. With regard to the UPR, the media team reached out and cooperated with more than 40 United Nations Information Centres.
- During 2018, the UPR Working Group sessions received broad media coverage. The twenty-ninth Working Group session was highlighted in 423 media articles. Of these, 226 were in English, 84 were in French, 83 were in Arabic and 30 were in Spanish. The thirtieth Working Group session was mentioned in 571 media articles. Of these, 261 were in Spanish, 207 were in English, 78 were in French and 25 were in Russian. For the thirty-first Working Group session, 1,237 media articles referred to the session. Of these, 741 were in English, 161 were in Spanish, 114 were in French, 113 were in Chinese and 108 were in Arabic. It is also estimated that approximately 15-20 per cent of all media articles made reference to specific recommendations issued by the UPR.
- OHCHR regularly updates its online resources, including the Universal Human Rights Index, interactive maps on ratifications and reporting and the webpages of the treaty bodies. Webcasting of sessions continues to be crucial in expanding the

number of stakeholders who are able to follow the work of the treaty bodies.

Partnerships

OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the benefits of access to their expertise, reach and resources.

- At each session of the HRC, the Secretariat of the LDCs/SIDS Trust Fund and the Commonwealth Secretariat organized a dedicated session for LDCs/SIDS members of the Commonwealth to inform them of technical cooperation opportunities that are provided by OHCHR and the Commonwealth Secretariat.
- The "Georgetown Declaration: Towards 2022," aimed at enhancing the participation of SIDS in the work of the HRC, was adopted at the workshop organized by OHCHR, in Guyana, in November. The Declaration contains specific recommendations to strengthen cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat and with regional organizations, such as the Caribbean Community. The HRC President's participation in the event marked the first visit of a HRC President to the region.
- With an emphasis on promoting UPR implementation, new partnerships were established in 2018, particularly with parliamentarians and representative organizations (PAM and IPU), NHRIs from a variety of regions, NGOs (such as the Quaker Group), regional human rights mechanisms (the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, African Peer Review Mechanism), universities and other institutions (Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law).

Dynamic Knowledge

OHCHR's knowledge base is used strategically to actively shape programming, capacity, culture and structure.

- The Office increased efforts to enhance its coordination and consistency in engaging in intergovernmental processes, in Geneva and New York, by seconding three staff members to the New York Office to contribute to OHCHR's support to the work of the General Assembly's Third Committee. This facilitated more effective information sharing between the processes of the General Assembly and the HRC. The New York Office compiled information on lessons learned regarding the Third Committee's rules of procedures in order to inform the application of the same rules by the HRC Secretariat in Geneva.

Diversity and Gender

Respect for diversity, gender equality, and inclusion is at the centre of OHCHR's organizational culture and is fully supported by appropriate organizational arrangements.

- In accordance with the Dignity@Work policy, a guidance note, focusing on the applicability of the policy to intergovernmental processes, was prepared and disseminated within CTMD. The policy highlighted prohibited conduct and good practices in handling such situations. Information on zero tolerance for harassment was publicly available at each HRC session.
- CTMD activities promoted reporting to CEDAW and the implementation of recommendations from all human rights mechanisms as ways to contribute to the implementation of SDG 5. All technical assistance efforts provided to Member States took gender balance into consideration in the composition of the facilitator's team and participants. The training methodologies used were conducive to diverse participation.

Human Rights Council – Outcomes of sessions held in 2018

37TH SESSION (28 FEBRUARY – 23 MARCH 2018)

The Council adopted resolutions, decisions and President's Statements on:

- The right to work; the right to food; adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context; integrity of the judicial system; the role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights; promoting human rights and Sustainable Development Goals through transparent, accountable and efficient public services delivery; contribution to the implementation of the joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem with regard to human rights; the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights; the question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights; the promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the need for an integrated approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for the full realization of human rights, focusing holistically on the means of implementation; the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; cultural rights and the protection of cultural heritage; promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal; the negative impact of corruption on the right to be free from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the rights of the child: protection of the rights of the child in humanitarian situations; human rights and unilateral coercive measures; freedom of religion or belief; equality and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities and the right of persons with disabilities to justice; promoting mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of human rights; combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization, discrimination

and incitement to violence against persons based on religion or belief; genocide, terrorism and human rights; human rights and the environment; mandates of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy in the digital age and the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights;

- The deteriorating situation of human rights in Eastern Ghouta, in the Syrian Arab Republic; the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the situation of human rights in Myanmar; the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; the situation of human rights in South Sudan; the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan; the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination; the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem; Israeli settlements in the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem and in the occupied Syrian Golan; ensuring accountability and justice for all violations of international law in the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem;
- Technical assistance to Libya and Mali in the field of human rights and cooperation with Georgia;
- Outcomes of the Universal Periodic Review: Argentina, Benin, Czech Republic, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Ukraine and Zambia.

38TH SESSION (18 JUNE – 6 JULY 2018)

The Council adopted resolutions, decisions and President's Statements on:

- Accelerating efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls in digital contexts; elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls; elimination of female genital mutilation; human rights in the context of HIV and AIDS;

the right to education; follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4; the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet; human rights and international solidarity; enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights; human rights and climate change; human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms; the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests; civil society space; engagement with international and regional organizations; business and human rights; improving accountability and access to remedy and the incompatibility between democracy and racism; the contribution of the Human Rights Council to the prevention of human rights violations; the Social Forum;

- The situation of human rights in Belarus; the situation of human rights in Eritrea; the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic;
- Technical assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and accountability concerning the events in the Kasai region;
- Outcomes of the Universal Periodic Review: Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Burundi, France, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Tonga and United Arab Emirates.

39TH SESSION (10-28 SEPTEMBER 2018)

The Council adopted resolutions, decisions and President's Statements on:

- The right to development; the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation; the World Programme for Human Rights Education; promotion of a democratic and equitable international order; the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; the safety of journalists; local government and human rights; preventable maternal

mortality and morbidity and human rights in humanitarian settings; equal participation in political and public affairs; the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas; human rights and indigenous peoples; national human rights institutions; enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights;

- Promotion and protection of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; the situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar;
- The situation of human rights in Burundi; the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic; the human rights situation in Yemen;
- Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic; technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in the Sudan; assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights; technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights;
- Outcomes of the Universal Periodic Review: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, Germany, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu and Uzbekistan;

The Council also adopted, at a special session held on 18 May 2018, a resolution on the violations of international law in the context of large-scale civilian protests in the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem and at its organizational session on 3 December, a President's Statement on enhancing the efficiency of the Human Rights Council, including addressing financial and time constraints.

THEMATIC ENGAGEMENT, SPECIAL PROCEDURES AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

BACKGROUND

The Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division (TESPRDD) is composed of an Office of the Director, the Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch (DESIB), the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch (ROLENDDB) and the Special Procedures Branch (SPB).

The SPB supports the special procedures system and its thematic mandates. This system is composed of 56 mandates (44 thematic and 12 country mandates) with 80 mandate holders, 14 of which were newly appointed in 2018. Special procedures contribute to the development of international human rights law; undertake thematic studies; conduct country visits; send communications to States and other actors regarding human rights cases and issues; provide advisory services; and engage in awareness-raising activities. SPB supports these mandate holders by providing dedicated support in the abovementioned functional areas; on policy issues; and in adopting efficiency measures through streamlining work processes and strengthening the special procedures system. This is primarily achieved through cooperation between human rights systems at the international, regional and national level and the UN system and other stakeholders. SPB assisted the Coordination Committee of special procedures mandate holders throughout the year and supported the engagement of special procedures with regional mechanisms such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).

The work of the Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch and the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch includes: conducting thematic research and contributing to policy development and the mainstreaming of human rights across the work of the United Nations; producing tools and learning packages and providing expertise on human rights themes to many stakeholders, as mandated by the Human Rights Council (HRC), the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and as specified in internationally agreed development goals; and leading efforts to advance the right to development in accordance with the High Commissioner's mandate to "promote and protect the realization of the right to development and to enhance support from relevant bodies of the United Nations system for this purpose." They also undertake human rights research and advocacy work and contribute to country-level implementation through the provision of advisory services, legal and policy reviews and capacity-development, which is often undertaken by OHCHR field presences.

The Division's main functions are:

- Supporting the High Commissioner's global leadership role in advocacy on thematic human rights issues in terms of research, advice, advocacy and capacity-development.
- Developing methodologies and policies relating to human rights work, namely translating international human rights law and principles into practical methods, approaches, standards, procedures and tools for the human rights work that

is being carried out by OHCHR and other UN, international and national actors.

- Promoting the integration of human rights into the policy, management and operational work of the UN in order to strengthen its normative and operational linkages. This is primarily undertaken in the course of OHCHR's work with the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), in connection with the Human Rights up Front (HRUF) Action Plan, through participation with inter-agency groups, during meetings and through bilateral cooperation with UN agencies, programmes and UN Country Teams (UNCTs). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda provide the framework for this work.
- Contributing to increased knowledge and understanding of human rights through education and training, the development of materials, policies, methodologies and programmes and the provision of training, advice and coordination under the Plan of Action for the Third Phase (2015-2019) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education.
- Supporting the international human rights mechanisms, in particular the special procedures, and providing substantive input and organizational assistance to the HRC.
- Taking the lead with respect to ensuring that a "gender perspective is effectively integrated into all OHCHR policies, programmes and processes" and contributing to the enhancement of staff skills in this regard.

KEY PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms (M)

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

A dialogue with national human rights institutions (NHRIs) during the eleventh session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) led to the adoption of a paper on enhancing cooperation between NHRIs and EMRIP. NHRIs will be systematically included in the work of EMRIP, including in its country engagement missions. To promote EMRIP's new mandate on country engagement, OHCHR developed a new webpage on the procedures and online forms for stakeholders to make requests for country engagement.

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation consistently used social media as an advocacy tool to engage non-traditional partners, such as youth, particularly during his official visits in 2018. On the occasion of International Youth Day, the Special Rapporteur convened an online initiative to raise awareness among youth on the human rights to water and sanitation. More than 150 youth from around the world sent in submissions such as infographics, animated videos, videotaped interviews and on-site visits, short stories, poems, songs, academic works and essays.

M4 – International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns.

OHCHR and WHO developed a Joint Workplan, which builds upon four areas from the agreed Framework of Cooperation between the two entities. Joint Advocacy was added as a fifth element. TESPRDD facilitated coordination between OHCHR and WHO and took the lead in implementing the deliverables on ageing and mental health. It also collaborated with WHO to organize a meeting with treaty body members to discuss WHO engagement with the treaty body system. It mainstreamed human rights into different WHO-led processes, including the Astana Conference on Primary Health Care and its outcome document and the UN common position paper on ending HIV, tuberculosis and viral hepatitis in Europe and Central Asia through inter-sectoral collaboration.

M5 – International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights.

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants conducted joint advocacy activities with CMW. These activities included issuing a joint statement welcoming the adoption of the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)*, issuing a joint press release after the presentation of their reports at the General Assembly, in October, and participating in a side event that was co-organized by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, in Marrakech, on the role of the special procedures and treaty bodies in the implementation, follow-up and review of the GCM.

In November the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences agreed on a Framework of Cooperation between the mandate and CEDAW. The objective of the Framework is to strengthen their cooperation on combating violence against women in line with their respective mandates and advance the rights of women and girls by preventing and combating gender-based violence. It also aims to support the implementation of CEDAW and the Committee's General Recommendation 35 as a strategy to protect women and girls from gender-based violence.

As a result of continuous engagement between the ACHPR, OHCHR and the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, the Independent Expert organized a panel event, a side event and a photo exhibition on albinism during the sixty-third session of the ACHPR. This enabled the mandate holder to raise awareness and strengthen cooperation with the mechanisms of the African Union for the promotion and implementation of the Regional Action Plan on Albinism in Africa (2017-2021). The panel event provided a unique opportunity for the Independent Expert to present and discuss a progress report on the implementation of the Regional Action Plan at the Commission. The Independent Expert also introduced an online platform to monitor and coordinate global efforts to implement the Regional Action Plan, available at <https://actiononalbinism.org/en/>.

In March, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women launched an institutional platform for thematic collaboration between independent UN and regional mechanisms on violence and discrimination against women. The event was attended by the Deputy Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UN Women. The platform was initiated to strengthen cooperation between global

and regional independent mechanisms working on violence against women and women's rights. Under the leadership of the Special Rapporteur, the platform began holding thematic meetings in the region. The first meeting was held in the margins of the 169th session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in October, and focused on the issue of femicide and the collection of relevant data.

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, presented a thematic report to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the gendered impact of slavery, which occurs in different economic sectors, including agriculture, garment work, electronics manufacturing, accommodation and food services and domestic work. She also held a joint side event, in New York, with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children regarding the gendered nature of slavery and trafficking in persons, in October. The side event led to an increased visibility and awareness about gender considerations in these areas.

Development (D)

D1 – Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims.

Through the finalization of its research and the submission of its report to the HRC on the second phase of its Accountability and Remedy Project, the Office provided clarity on State-based non-judicial mechanisms, delivered recommendations and suggested policy actions for States to enhance their effectiveness in securing accountability and remedies through such mechanisms in the event of business-related human rights abuses. In addition, based on the

new mandate received from the HRC to continue its work on Accountability and Remedy, and to specifically focus on non-State-based grievance mechanisms, the Office developed an initial scoping and typology of these mechanisms. In addition to hosting a multi-stakeholder expert meeting to identify the major issues and challenges involved with these types of mechanisms, the Office invited representatives from governments, civil society, business and academia to participate in a collaborative process to decide how best to undertake the work needed to enhance the effectiveness of these mechanisms. Furthermore, the Office prepared a report on improving accountability and access for victims of business-related human rights abuse.

D2 – Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively.

In 2018, the Office conducted a peer learning workshop, in Colombia, bringing together approximately 25 business representatives for a constructive dialogue on the practical challenges they face in implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in their activities. While the insights and experiences shared at the workshop contributed to a better and more practical understanding of the value of the UN Guiding Principles, the workshop enabled actors operating in Colombia to establish important connections and encouraged them to strengthen their human rights performance.

During the reporting period, an additional 172 companies expressed their support for the “Standards of Conduct for Tackling Discrimination against LGBTI people” launched in September 2017, reaching a total of 235 of the world's largest companies. Companies such as ABN Amro, AT Kearney, Avon, Bayer, Best Buy, Biogen, BNP Paribas, Clifford Chance, Deloitte,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FORUM ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

OHCHR organized the seventh Annual Forum on Business and Human Rights, in November, that was chaired and guided by the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises. The three-day programme included more than 70 thematic sessions. It brought together close to 3,000 participants and achieved the highest private sector participation to date (29 per cent of participants).

The Forum on Business and Human Rights facilitated conversations around specific problems at the national level. For example, a meeting took place between a human rights defender and a representative of a company that had been involved in intimidating the defender and his organization. At the meeting, the company representative acknowledged and recognized the important work of the defender and expressed the company's willingness to work together. A public statement by several special procedures mandate holders resulted in the provision of witness protection for community members involved in litigation against a company and a representative of the community-based organization that had brought the case to court attended the Forum to share her experiences.

Diageo, Fujitsu, Herbert Smith Freehills, Hogan Lovells, Hyatt, Kellogg, L'Oréal, Maersk, Nokia, RBS, Société Générale, Telefonica, Tesco, ThyssenKrupp, UBS, Xerox and many others signalled their support in press releases and on social media platforms, calling unprecedented attention to the initiative. The Office reached out to over 200 other businesses to request their support.

D3 – State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights.

OHCHR actively contributed to UN-Water's 2019 World Water Development Report entitled *Leave No One Behind*. In particular, it led the overview chapter, which applies a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to water and sanitation as an overarching framework for the report. The Report was launched on World Water Day on 22 March 2019, for which OHCHR co-leads an inter-agency campaign.

OHCHR supported the advocacy work of indigenous Pygmy representatives to prepare a strategy paper, which was presented by indigenous peoples at the Inter-Provincial

Forum held in Bukavu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, from 5 to 8 November, under the auspices of the Ministry on Land Affairs. The strategy paper advocates for full recognition of the right to lands of indigenous peoples, in line with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). OHCHR co-organized an event, in December, in cooperation with UN-Habitat and the World Bank, to build on the outcome of the Bukavu Forum and contribute to the integration of the rights of indigenous peoples into the land reform process.

D4 – Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants.

In May, OHCHR organized a Consultation on Human Rights and Mental Health, following Human Rights Council resolution 36/13. The Consultation built upon relevant reports, in particular the High Commissioner's report (A/HRC/34/32) and the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/HRC/35/21). Participants discussed the topic of mental health as a human rights issue and agreed that concerted action was needed through system-wide strategies and human rights-based services to combat discrimination, stigma, violence, coercion and abuse. The outcome report (A/HRC/39/36) contains a summary of the discussions, as well as conclusions and recommendations for follow-up, including OHCHR collaboration with WHO on mental health from a human rights perspective. This document forms another component of the Joint Workplan between the two organizations.

D5 – Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies.

OHCHR advocated for the inclusion of civil society in environmental decision-making processes and supported the successful operationalization of the knowledge platform for local communities and indigenous peoples. This is the first UN mechanism related to climate change with equal participation from States and indigenous peoples. The decision text agreed at the 2018 UN Climate Change Conference (COP24) includes a clear reference to UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). OHCHR supported the intervention of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment in climate litigation in Ireland. It also participated in the Philippines National Human Rights Commission's national inquiry on the impact of climate change on the human rights of the Filipino people and the responsibilities of businesses in this regard. In addition, the Office facilitated the participation of civil society representatives in various UN meetings on the environment and climate change.

OHCHR developed a Memorandum of Understanding with UN Environment and participated in the launch of the "For All Coalition" to mainstream gender equality and human rights into all multilateral environmental agreements, strengthened engagement with the UN Environmental Management Group and continued its work with a variety of partners on human rights, climate change and environmental issues.

D7 – States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the Sustainable Development Goals and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights into its own development work.

OHCHR, with the support of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, conducted a desk review of country reports submitted in the context of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to provide a snapshot of the inclusion/omission of indigenous peoples and minorities during the early implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The review identified trends, gaps and good practices and focused on how countries addressed issues that are linked to indigenous peoples and minorities in the VNRs, either generally or explicitly in connection with specific goals and targets. It also determined if there was any information on the inclusion of or consultation with indigenous peoples and/or minorities in the preparation of the VNRs or in national SDG processes. It is hoped that by providing a review of national actions, the desk analysis will facilitate an enhanced understanding of various challenges and gaps, opportunities and lessons learned related to the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and related reporting.

An expert group meeting convened by OHCHR "to consider gaps in, challenges to and best practices aimed at the full enjoyment of human rights by all women and girls and the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" produced a report submitted to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/39/34).

D8 – National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs.

A document was finalized proposing indicators to measure inequalities between people of African descent and non-African descent populations in the LAC region. The document will help Member States to include people of African descent in equality policies and implement and monitor the SDGs and Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. The paper was jointly drafted by ECLAC and OHCHR and will be launched in Santiago de Chile, in 2019.

For the first time, two Member States (Kenya and UK) explicitly referred to their work on implementing a Human Rights-Based Approach to Data (HRBAD) to leave no-one behind and its related collaboration with NHRIs, at international fora of the statistical community. This was in connection with their efforts regarding data disaggregation to leave no one behind in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In Kenya, OHCHR helped to establish institutional collaboration between the National Commission on Human Rights and the National Bureau of Statistics with the aim of identifying disadvantaged groups. As a result, 25 population groups most at risk of being left behind were identified, including indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, slum dwellers and women from the poorest regions. This collaboration enabled the integration of a human rights-based approach into the 2019 Population and Housing Census, which included for example, a question relevant to persons with albinism.

A national workshop on HRBAD, human rights and SDG indicators was organized by OHCHR, in Pakistan in October. The indicators will be integrated into a database

HOUSING AND CITIES INITIATIVE

Together with OHCHR and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), an international umbrella organization of local governments, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context launched a "Shift Initiative," at the end of 2017, aimed at rendering housing a core human right and not simply a commodity for profitable investment. The Initiative seeks to counter the worrisome development that housing has become a means for institutional investors and equity firms to increase profits, making housing increasingly unaffordable. To date, 15 cities have signed on to this Initiative, including Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin, Durban, Ghent, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Greater Manchester, Mexico City, Montreal, Montevideo, New York City, Paris and Seoul.

for follow-up on the recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms, with the support of UNDP. A survey module for collecting data about personal experiences of discrimination and harassment was developed to support data collection under the SDG indicator on discrimination and includes gender-based discrimination/harassment. OHCHR also compiled and reported on two SDG indicators under its custodianship at the global level, namely, NHRI compliance with the Paris Principles (16.a.1) and the killings of human rights defenders (HRDs), journalists and trade unionists (16.10.1).

OHCHR collaborated with the Danish Institute for Human Rights on a pilot joint project to develop a methodological tool for national stakeholders to monitor and collect data on national implementation of human rights education in the context of the World Programme for Human Rights Education and SDG Target 4.7. The Danish Institute coordinated the piloting of the draft methodological tool by the NHRIs of Australia, Denmark, Ecuador, Georgia, Nigeria and the Philippines. A workshop with these actors was organized on 13 September and was followed by a public HRC side event on 14 September.

Peace and Security (PS)

PS1 – Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians.

The Protection Cluster in Niger and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) collaborated to develop a training module on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and to train nearly 100 government officials, defence and security forces, Cluster Members and UN staff on the Guiding Principles. The training module was included in the official training curriculum for 7,000 Defence and Security Forces (FDS). The module equips the FDS to better comply with international standards on the prevention of internal displacement and the protection of IDPs.

PS3 – Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.

Following the presentation of the thematic report on persons with disabilities in situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/31/30), the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action was formed. OHCHR is a member of the Team. On 3 December, the Team participated in the first Arria Formula Meeting at the Security Council to discuss a more inclusive and participatory approach to persons with disabilities during conflict and emergencies and the role of the Security Council and the wider UN system. Participants agreed to move forward through targeted briefings, strengthened data collection and disaggregation and by ensuring that persons with disabilities are included in Security Council resolutions and reporting. Furthermore, through advocacy initiatives and other activities, including trainings in the State of Palestine¹ and Ukraine on inclusive humanitarian action that were carried out by the Office in partnership with the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, OHCHR contributed to the increased attention on this issue at the global level.

PS6 – United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

OHCHR co-chaired the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) Review Group with Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and finalized a review

¹ All references to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with General Assembly resolution 67/19.

of implementation, lessons learned and good practices that was based on desk reviews and 46 reports received from UN entities and the field covering the period from July 2013 to April 2018. The review and report preparation processes were highly collaborative, leading to strong ownership of the report and its recommendations by members of the HRDDP Review Group. The review has proven to be a particularly relevant mechanism for promoting system-wide accountability for implementation and highlighting the importance of ensuring that the UN takes a principled approach to its support for the security sector. Its findings and 43 recommendations were endorsed at a meeting of Assistant Secretaries-General, in September.

OHCHR provided advice at headquarters to UNOPS, UNHCR and the Office of Counter-Terrorism on the development of internal procedures and to field presences, including UNCT and OHCHR presences in El Salvador, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi and Myanmar. With

regard to Libya, the Office extensively liaised with the UNHCR and IOM HRDDP focal points, in Geneva, on the development of a risk assessment regarding the provision of support to Libya’s Department for Combating Illegal Migration, which required significant coordination and the clarification of definitions and understandings of support, risk and mitigation measures. This engagement with IOM and UNHCR established channels for information sharing on implementation and also provided the space for a focused discussion on the application of the HRDDP in the context of migration. Following the report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, a broad human rights due diligence mapping and assessment of the UNCT’s engagement in Myanmar was initiated. This is the first time that the work of a UNCT will be assessed using an HRDDP-based methodology that was developed by the Office. It will potentially serve as a case study for future discussions in the UN system on expanding the scope of the policy.

COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK WITH THE AFRICAN UNION

UN Human Rights assisted the African Union (AU) in developing the concept and outline of a comprehensive training package for the AU Human Rights Compliance Framework and contributed to the human rights training of G5 officers. In November, OHCHR led the organization of an AU-UN workshop on selection and screening. It further advised and supported the AU on the development and establishment of a selection and screening policy framework and mechanism that will be applicable to all nominees to the AU. The Office also discussed possible areas for enhanced AU-UN cooperation on this issue, which could facilitate, speed up and save resources of the AU and the UN and avoid duplication in screening work. One of the key outcomes of the workshop was the agreement of participants about concrete activities that are required to move forward with the development and establishment of the policy framework and mechanism; the importance of responsible stakeholders; and the need for an implementation timeframe.

Non-Discrimination (ND)

ND1 – Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind,” including by addressing the root causes of inequality.

OHCHR participated in a subregional workshop on enhancing inclusive development in the framework of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), which focused on the rights of indigenous peoples, specifically the San peoples, and the development of an OHCHR-UN DESA guidance note on National Action Plans on the rights of indigenous peoples. The event, organized by UN DESA, was held in Windhoek from 3 to 5 December and brought together representatives from governments, indigenous peoples and civil society from the Southern African Development Community, including Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Participants shared their experiences about existing affirmative action plans and policies promoting the rights of San communities in the region and made concrete recommendations on ways to further promote the San language, preserve their cultural heritage and advance their right to participate in decision-making.

The Office provided tailored advice on law enforcement, armed forces and prison services to its partners while sharing training methodology and focusing on the integration of human rights into the institutional reform of security forces. The updated OHCHR training package entitled *Human Rights and Law Enforcement* has been used in the Central African Republic, Chad, Fiji, the Gambia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Kenya, Mauritania, Malawi, Mali, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe. OHCHR’s long-standing

engagement with the police in Fiji has led to progress through the adoption of an internal standard operating procedure (SOP) on the use of force, which builds on international human rights standards. The recent adoption of a “Use of Force” policy is the culmination of work and advocacy that began in 2015-2016.

The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance engaged in strategic litigation by submitting amicus briefs in relation to cases where citizens have been stripped of their nationality, including as part of a counter-terrorism response. Another brief will be filed with the Indian Supreme Court regarding the Government of India’s 2017 order for the mass deportation of the Rohingya to Myanmar. The amicus brief is framed to highlight the applicable international legal framework for appeal courts in the context of challenging the decisions of the lower courts, which ruled in favour of deportation of the Rohingya to Myanmar, in October.

After the 2017 country visit of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief to Uzbekistan, marking the first such visit by a special procedures mandate holder in 15 years, the Parliament of Uzbekistan adopted a detailed roadmap, in June, to guide the Government’s actions in implementing the 12 recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur.

ND3 – Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space.

OHCHR finalized a draft internal guidance note on the use of international human rights standards and principles to help States assess criminal law from a gender equality and rights perspective. The

guidance note is available in a practical, user-friendly format and is based on case studies that examine the human rights impact, especially on women’s rights, of criminal laws related to adult consensual sex, abortion and HIV transmission, exposure and non-disclosure.

The Working Group on Discrimination against Women in law and in practice (WGDAW) presented its report on its visit to Samoa, which was the first visit of a special procedures mandate to this country. The report was well received by the Government, which committed to the implementation of the WGDAW recommendations (A/HRC/38/46/Add.1). The WGDAW also presented its report on its visit to Chad. The Government praised the visit and began implementing some of the WGDAW recommendations. For instance, it established quotas for the equal participation of women in politics and released some women in detention with young children (A/HRC/38/46/Add.2).

The Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, continued advocating for the adoption of legislation to criminalize online bullying, cybergrooming, pornography and violent content on the Internet. The Special Rapporteur is contributing to the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group on the draft Guidelines on the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography with regards to, inter alia, evolving terminology and developments in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and their impact on the sexual exploitation of children and sexual abuse of children.

ND5 – Principles and practices effectively counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space.

OHCHR significantly increased its engagement with the ICT sector, in particular with a number of online platforms, in order to focus on content moderation and combat online hate speech. As a result, several online platforms are in the process of integrating human rights principles into their policies and practices. In October, following the publication of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar's report, OHCHR entered into substantive discussions with Facebook (at their request), to assist them in aligning aspects of their content/user policy with international criminal law.

The Office participated in various fora on machine learning and artificial intelligence, advocating for a human rights-based approach to machine learning and artificial intelligence, including in relation to the drafting of the *Toronto Declaration: Protecting the right to equality and non-discrimination in machine learning systems*.

The Eastern Africa Regional Office and the Center for Reproductive Rights convened a strategy meeting composed of a cross-sectoral group of Tanzanian civil society organizations and networks to discuss ways and strategies to collectively address the permanent expulsion of pregnant girls from schools in Tanzania. The group prioritized advocacy with external persons/institutions with a strong potential for influence, including donors and influential Africans. In November, the World Bank reached an agreement with the Government that will enable pregnant girls to return to school as one of the conditions of Tanzania's loan release.

The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression submitted

a thematic report on Online Content Regulation to the Human Rights Council and a thematic report to the General Assembly on the impact of artificial intelligence on human rights. Both reports contained recommendations for governments and the private sector. The report to the HRC was launched in Silicon Valley, at the headquarters of Twitter, and gathered together actors from civil society, social media companies, foundations and academia.

ND6 – The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected.

OHCHR provided expert advice to Member States and other stakeholders in the development of the GCM, thereby ensuring that human rights were reflected in the final draft, including the integration of human rights guarantees and references to various OHCHR publications. In addition, in collaboration with the pro bono practice of the DLA Piper Global Law Firm, the Office undertook a global mapping and analysis of current national practices for the admission and stay of migrants in vulnerable situations. Early results of this project were presented to the Intergovernmental Conference on International Migration, which was held in Marrakech, in December.

The Special Rapporteur on migrants focused his efforts on a human rights-based GCM and participated in the final round of negotiations in New York, in July. The mandate furthermore sent an open letter, together with other mandate holders, to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration in order to underline the readiness of the special procedures to take on an active role in the implementation, follow-up and review of the GCM.

The Special Rapporteur on racism engaged in advocacy for the implementation of the GCM that would protect the rights to non-discrimination and equality of migrants. In June, the Special Rapporteur issued an open letter that underscored the importance of a formal role for the UN human rights mechanisms in the implementation of the GCM.

During 2018, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences focused on the linkages between migration and slavery/servitude. The thematic report presented to the HRC, in September, highlighted the impact of slavery and servitude on marginalized migrant women workers in the global domestic economy. The Special Rapporteur engaged with ILO as the Secretariat of Alliance 8.7, a global knowledge platform to Eradicate Forced Labour, Modern Slavery, Human Trafficking and Child Labour, to ensure the inclusion of a human rights perspective in achieving SDG Target 8.7.

In June, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children presented a report to the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council on the early identification, referral and protection of victims or potential victims of trafficking in persons in mixed migration movements. The report was timely for raising the importance of early identification, referral and protection in mixed migration movements, in the process leading up to the drafting of the GCM. The report was key in bridging the gap between trafficking and migration, highlighting the importance of taking into account the special protection needs of victims of trafficking in mixed migration flows.

The Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity submitted his report to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the topic of solidarity

towards migrants and refugees, stressing the importance of human rights-based international solidarity to address current global migration challenges.

ND7 – Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases.

In the framework of the AU-UN High-level Dialogue on Human Rights, the Decade for People of African Descent was officially launched, on 24 April, putting the continent on course to improve the lives of people of African descent within the next 10 years. The Office worked with the AU on the equal enjoyment of all human rights for people of African descent; access to justice for people of African descent; and education, employment and health. OHCHR supported the AU Action Plan on the Decade.

Cooperation with the Council of Europe (CoE), civil society and NHRIs resulted in awareness-raising about CRPD standards to advocate against the adoption of an additional protocol to the Oviedo Convention on the regulation of forced treatment. Building on the High Commissioner's report (A/HRC/34/32) and following HRC resolution 36/13, OHCHR held the first consultation on promoting human rights in mental health to discuss system-wide strategies and human rights-based practices to combat discrimination, stigma, violence, coercion and abuse. The outcome report (A/HRC/39/36) contains a summary of the discussions, as well as the conclusions and recommendations for follow-up. It has been disseminated to CoE bodies and is being used in advocacy efforts.

ND8 – The UN system implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.

OHCHR supported the application of a human rights-based approach to mainstreaming disability issues across the UN system. The groundwork that has been laid in recent years led to the Secretary-General's decision, in 2018, to develop a system-wide policy, action plan and monitoring framework to mainstream accessibility and disability rights across all UN operations. OHCHR is actively engaged in the development of these instruments to systematize and institutionalize the application of a human rights-based approach within programming and internal policies and practices, which will be adopted in 2019.

The Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities organized events with 25 judges from different regional groups to increase their understanding of article 12 of CRPD on the right to legal capacity and to support their work in identifying ways in which the rights of persons with disabilities can be effectively protected by the judiciary.

Accountability (A)

A1 – Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.

The Office contributed to the drafting of a UN strategy on drug policy, pursuant to Executive Committee Decision 55/2017, and a policy document entitled *The United Nations system common position supporting the implementation of the international drug control policy through effective inter-agency collaboration*. This policy document, adopted by the Chief Executives Board for Coordination, in November, includes a human rights- and health-based approach to drug policy. The Office continues to engage in the drafting of Guidelines on Drug Policy and Human Rights.

During the reporting period, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) issued a total of 90 opinions under its regular communications procedure, thereby maintaining the high number of opinions that it issued in 2017 (94). The WGAD continued to review its pending backlog of submissions/requests for intervention. More specifically, the review was undertaken to screen submissions and requests to determine their admissibility, prioritize and maintain a systematic procedure of registration and track down the requests and responses to ensure the gradual resolution of the backlog, thereby establishing a more efficient and effective mechanism.

In 2018, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID) addressed 400 cases of enforced disappearances in the context of conflict, violence and insecurity through its Urgent Action Procedure. It also successfully reduced its backlog cases by 50 per cent (from 608 cases in January to 321 as of end of 2018). The Working Group sought to contribute to the strengthening of national mechanisms providing redress to victims

and ensuring accountability for human rights violations. Successful examples include the ratification by the Gambia of ICPED and the Government's announcement that it is dismantling the Mile 2 prison, both of which are in compliance with recommendations issued by the WGEID in its report on the country visit (A/HRC/39/46/Add.1). The WGEID also transmitted nine general allegation letters to address existing obstacles to the implementation of the provisions of the 1992 Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances.

During 2018, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers engaged in discussions with judges, lawyers and their respective professional associations to assess the essential role that national judicial councils and bar associations play in protecting the interests of their members and, more generally, the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession. Following his visit to Poland, in October 2017, the Special Rapporteur maintained a dialogue with national authorities to ensure that the ongoing judicial reform was brought in line with existing international and regional standards relating to the independence of the judiciary and the separation of powers. In December, the Government adopted a legislative amendment which withdrew its controversial decision to lower the retirement age of Supreme Court judges.

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons provided technical assistance and advocacy to support the adoption of national laws, policies and practices that are compliant with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). The mandate provided inputs into draft national laws on internal displacement in Liberia,

Mali and Nigeria. During her official visit to Niger, in March, the Special Rapporteur recommended the adoption of a national law for the assistance and protection of IDPs. Subsequently, in December, Niger became the first country in Africa to adopt a national law for the protection and assistance of IDPs, thereby translating the provisions of the Kampala Convention into domestic law.

A3 – Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively.

OHCHR issued a publication, *Integrating a gender perspective into human rights investigations: Guidance and practice*, that provides step-by-step suggestions and examples of how to integrate a gender perspective into each stage of a human rights investigation. Capacity-building workshops were held for human rights officers and other relevant staff in UNMISS and MONUSCO. The Office also supported the Human Rights Division of UNMISS to finalize a country-specific guidance note for the documentation of conflict-related sexual violence. The Office continued to work with partners for the selection and deployment of gender advisors and sexual and gender-based violence investigators to commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions, including the Independent International Commission of Inquiry to investigate all alleged violations and abuses of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the State of Palestine with regard to the 2018 protests; the International Commission of Inquiry for Mali; and the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar.

Following the visit to the Dominican Republic by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, in May 2017 (A/HRC/37/60/Add.1), and as a result of a successful nationwide campaign led by UNICEF and

RIGHT TO PRIVACY

OHCHR has made significant progress in clarifying principles and standards in the area of the right to privacy. The report that was submitted to the Human Rights Council in 2018 developed guidance on privacy protection in the context of government surveillance and against privacy invasion by private sector actors. The report highlights human rights-based responses to threats emanating from data-driven technologies and provides a set of minimum standards for adequate data privacy legislation. The Office organized and participated in numerous local, regional and international public events that helped to clarify ways to address threats to the digital civic space, such as privacy violations, hate speech, disinformation, content moderation by online platforms and non-transparent, automated decision-making. For example, in partnership with the Republic of Korea and United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD),

a side event and a film screening were organized at the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council, focusing on emerging threats to the digital space. In addition, OHCHR supported the drafting of the *Toronto Declaration: Protecting the right to equality and non-discrimination in machine learning systems*, a civil society-led formulation of core principles to ensure that machine-learning systems are developed and deployed in a way that respects rights. Moreover, the Office supported the broader work on digital civic space, reviewing laws with a detrimental impact on digital civic space. This included drafted and adopted legislation in countries such as Australia, Egypt, Fiji, Malaysia, the USA, as well as countries in the European Union, covering topics such as “fake news,” online safety, hate speech, cybercrime, anti-terrorism, encryption, espionage, biometric data, facial recognition and cross-border access to data.

CSOs, the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress approved a landmark reform to raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 years. It was then passed to the upper house of the Chamber for approval. The Special Rapporteur's visit provided a major impetus for the discussions going forward.

In October, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons presented a report to the General Assembly on the gender dimension of trafficking in persons in conflict and post-conflict settings as it relates to the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council. In particular, she called on the Security Council to apply a human rights-based approach to trafficking in the women, peace and security agenda of the Security Council as a decisive means to prevent human trafficking and tackle exploitation before, during and after conflicts.

A4 – States take measures to ensure that their decision-making, policies and actions are more transparent and the public has access to information for accountability purposes.

As a result of OHCHR's continued engagement and substantive support and in close collaboration with DPO/DFS, a domestic human rights screening mechanism for individuals and units deployed to the UN was established in Sri Lanka and formally agreed upon, in October, by all concerned national stakeholders. The mechanism is in line with UN standards and compliant with the requirement, under the United Nations Policy on Human Rights Screening of UN Personnel, that Member States certify that individuals nominated for service with the UN Secretariat have not been involved in violations of international human rights law or international

humanitarian law. The Office supported the role of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL) in the domestic screening mechanism as an independent and impartial human rights institution well placed to conduct human rights screening and assess the eligibility, on human rights grounds, of nominees to UN operations. OHCHR supported the development of and an agreement on a SOP between the concerned entities of the Government and the HRCSL. It also supported the HRCSL in the development of human rights screening methodology. Implementation of the agreed-on mechanism began in January 2019, and it is a requirement for further deployments and rotations of Sri Lankan personnel to peace operations. This is the first example of such a mechanism that was established with the assistance of OHCHR and may serve as a model for future engagement with other troop and police contributing countries.

OHCHR continued its work on eliminating judicial gender stereotyping, finalizing two studies and training materials for the judiciary based on those studies. The training materials have been piloted in three capacity-building workshops for judges in Salta (Argentina), Panama City (Panama) and Montevideo (Uruguay). In Uruguay, as a direct result of the workshop, the Director of the Centre of Judicial Studies and the Office of the Attorney General approached the Office and the UNCT to request support to replicate the capacity-building activities throughout the country.

Participation (P)

P1 – Stronger laws, policies and practices protect civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.

The Office, in cooperation with UN Women, invested in integrating the issue of civic space into the UN system. This work culminated in an Executive Committee decision on 21 November to undertake further mapping with a view to developing a system-wide approach.

Following a request from the HRC, OHCHR prepared the first UN guidelines for States on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs. The guidelines were drafted after a two-year consultation process that was based on online engagement with numerous and diverse stakeholders and through workshops that were attended by over 250 participants in five different regions. The guidelines include concrete and practical recommendations on how States can put into practice the right to participate, a previously under-explored area. The Human Rights Council, in resolution 39/11 adopted by consensus, took note with interest of the Guidelines and presented them as a set of orientations for States and other relevant stakeholders. NGOs involved in the process noted that the guidelines “draw significant legitimacy from the fact that the OHCHR walked the talk in developing them, putting the principle of public participation into action.”

The East African Network of Women’s Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) flourished in 2018. The network effectively functioned as a mechanism to share information and organize and learn from peers in a collaborative approach to defend and expand the space for women in civil society in the region. The Network brings together WHRDs from diverse sectors of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

P6 – The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.

The Indigenous Fellowship Programme was successfully conducted from 18 June to 13 July, in Geneva. A total of 36 fellows from 29 countries participated in the various language components, including English (10), Spanish (10), French (7) and Russian (8). An additional Senior Indigenous Fellow (Spanish) was deployed to the Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section (IPMS). The Minorities Fellowship Programme was successfully conducted from 5-30 November, in Geneva. A total of 40 fellows from 36 countries participated in the various language components, including Arabic (14), English (13) and Russian (13). Two minority fellows were posted respectively in OHCHR’s Regional Office for Europe (from the English-speaking component) and in the Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (from the Arabic-speaking component). Two Senior Minority Fellows (Arabic and Russian) were deployed to IPMS. The fellowship programme for people of African descent was successfully conducted from 19 November to 7 December, and empowered 13 advocates from 13 countries, namely Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Honduras, Jamaica, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

OHCHR completed two methodological tools to empower civil society and other stakeholders to design and deliver effective human rights trainings and assess their impact. The Office is working on a compendium of good practices of human rights education and training (HRET) from all regions. The Office provided expert advice and other substantive input and participated in the UN Graduate Study Programme (July), reaching 60 students from 50 countries; an innovative global online education project on the SDGs that was led by the Centre for

Innovation at Leiden University (October); the ninth International Conference on Human Rights Education, in Sydney (November); and a new civil society online website on human rights education (www.power-humanrights-education.org). An evaluation demonstrated that the Office’s participation in Equitas’ International Human Rights Training programme (June), which was attended by 100 HRET practitioners from 50 countries, helped to facilitate alliances between the UN and civil society.

Following the issuance by the Inter-American Court on Human Rights of its landmark Advisory Opinion 24/2018, on 9 January, concerning the rights of same-sex couples and gender identity, OHCHR undertook and/or participated in different promotional activities carried out by LGBTI groups in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama. In doing so, OHCHR contributed to their advocacy efforts for the adoption of legislation and the establishment of public policies regarding sexual orientation and gender identity. Some of these activities were conducted in partnership with the Inter-American Court on Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

The Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender equality contributed to the development of guidelines/standards for the protection of LGBTI persons in detention, in cooperation with CEJIL and the APT, entitled *Towards the effective protection of LGBTI persons deprived of liberty: A monitoring guide*, available at: <https://apt.ch/en/resources/lgbti-monitoring-guide/>.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS RESULTS:

Key OEAPs in 2018



External Communications

OHCHR’s human rights impact and messages are effectively communicated, helping position the Office as a partner of choice for its key stakeholders.

- TESPDD staff participated in a one-day training that was facilitated by MediaTrain. The training provided staff with insights and information on how to deal with journalists, messaging for traditional journalism and interview techniques. Staff members who are primarily responsible for reviewing press statements and press releases noted that the training had an immediate impact on their work.
- The digitization project of the human rights education and training materials in the public domain began in 2018. The 464 items identified for digitization are being edited before being scanned and uploaded into the Library’s catalogue. In addition, the audio recordings of the plenary meeting of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights will be converted into digital files. These tapes are the only existing records of the Conference. Once digitized, the files will be publicly available online. The research guides that were created by the Library continue to be highly popular. The *UDHR Children and Youth Research Guide* has been viewed 5,844 times and came second as the most popular research guide.

- The Library maintains the HRET database, which contains information on 1,217 institutions and 364 active human rights training programmes, reflecting global efforts to increase knowledge about human rights. The Library's HRET collection increased by 48 items, which were either purchased or donated. The new additions came in Arabic, English, French, Hebrew braille and Spanish.
- Five new translations of the UDHR were added, bringing the number of translations to 513, including a translation in Portuguese sign language. The Library maintained a unique exhibit dedicated to the UDHR, to which two new items were added in 2018. It also organized an exhibit dedicated to the seventieth anniversary of the Declaration.

Talent Management

[OHCHR is actively unleashing the full potential of its staff with focused talent and career management accessible to all.](#)

- OHCHR developed and began implementing a plan to upgrade the use of education technology in its training efforts. Based on research, interviews and consultations that were undertaken between July and October, TESPRDD developed an internal resource guide on technologies that are available for various trainings and produced innovative methodological materials and a roster of contacts within the UN, as well as other potential collaborators, that could provide support and expertise. It also purchased new training equipment and began infusing education technology into various projects.
- In accordance with the HRUF Action Plan, the online mandatory course for UN staff on UN human rights responsibilities equips staff with the knowledge and skills to uphold their human rights

responsibilities in their daily work and take appropriate action for human rights protection. The course is available in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish) on Inspira and UNICEF's learning platform, Agora. As of 29 November, at least 29,877 staff members (10,892 female, 17,220 male, 1,765 not specified) had completed the course (compared to 21,176 staff as of December 2017 and 13,231 staff as of December 2016).

Diversity and Gender

[Respect for diversity, gender equality and inclusion is at the centre of OHCHR's organizational culture and is fully supported by appropriate organizational arrangements.](#)

- The OHCHR policy on reasonable accommodation was adopted to provide staff with disabilities and other persons with disabilities linked to the Office with reasonable accommodation to perform their duties and effectively participate in the workplace and the activities supported by the Office on an equal basis with others. This policy is based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Strengthening Diversity, approved by the OHCHR Senior Management Team in 2017, and the mandate of the Secretary-General's Bulletin (ST/SGB/2014/3) to eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability.

Innovation

[Across the Office, innovation is encouraged, supported and its results are implemented accordingly.](#)

- As part of the OHCHR Tech Working Group, TESPRDD engaged with academic institutions and businesses in the technology sector to establish partnerships for the adaptation or development

of tools for monitoring and investigations. In November, TESPRDD organized training on online open source investigations for OHCHR staff, in partnership with the Center for Human Rights at the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law.

Dynamic Knowledge

[The Office is at the forefront of using knowledge to effect change. It is solidly recognized and constitutes a source of information for people. The Office strategically uses its resources and sets evidenced-based priorities for country-level and other forms of engagement.](#)

- TESPRDD supported the Office-wide call for expressions of interest to join an OHCHR Dynamic Knowledge Network. A total of 31 colleagues (18 women, 13 men) signed up from across the Office, including field presences. A one-day retreat was held in October, which generated ideas on implementing the Dynamic Knowledge Strategy and recommended the prioritization of developing an OHCHR knowledge management policy, as well as other actions to address the Office's culture, capacity and systems-related aspects that are key to promoting dynamic knowledge at OHCHR.
- TESPRDD provides inputs and guidance related to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development to all parts of the Office on a daily basis. In 2018, the Sustainable Development Strategy International Group updated and supported the membership of the 2030 Agenda Contact Group, which is composed of SDG focal points that are based in headquarters and the New York Office. At least one focal point has been requested for each section of headquarters to enable each section to share consistent updates and information on

issues related to the 2030 Agenda, notably the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. As part of the SDG Taskforce outcomes, TESPRDD produced templates for one-page information sheets that can help extend the OHCHR knowledge base and common messaging on SDGs and human rights regarding both specific and general SDG messages.

Partnerships

[OHCHR has broadened and diversified its institutional partners and maximized the mutually reinforcing human rights benefits of exchange of expertise, reach and resources.](#)

- TESPRDD collaborated with the Human Rights Catalyst initiative at the University of Manchester to carry out a literature review and develop an analysis of non-State-based grievance mechanisms, feeding into the Office's scoping paper for the third phase of its Accountability and Remedy project.

Special Procedures Mandate Holders 2018

MANDATE	ESTABLISHED	MANDATE HOLDER
Country-specific mandates		
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus	2012	Ms. Anais Marin (France) since October 2018
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	1993	Ms. Rhona Smith (United Kingdom) since May 2015
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic	2013	Ms. Marie-Therese Keita Bocoum (Côte d'Ivoire) since January 2014
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2004	Mr. Tomás Ojea Quintana (Argentina) since August 2016
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea	2012	Ms. Daniela Kravetz (Chile) since October 2018
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	2011	Mr. Javaid Rehman (Pakistan) since June 2018
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali	2013	Mr. Alioune Tine (Senegal) since May 2018
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	1992	Ms. Yanghee Lee (Republic of Korea) since June 2014
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967	1993	Mr. Michael Lynk (Canada) since June 2016
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia	1993	Mr. Bahame Tom Mukirya Nyanduga (United Republic of Tanzania) since June 2014
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan	2005 (SR) 2009 (IE)	Mr. Aristide Nononsi (Benin) since December 2014
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	2012	Mr. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (Brazil) will start once the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry ends

Thematic mandates

Working Group of experts on people of African descent	2002	Mr. Ahmed Reid (Jamaica) since November 2015 Mr. Michal Balcerzak (Poland) since December 2014 Mr. Ricardo III Sunga (the Philippines) since December 2014 Ms. Dominique Day (United States of America) since October 2018 Mr. Sabelo Gumedze (South Africa) since August 2014
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism	2015	Ms. Ikponwosa Ero (Nigeria) since August 2015 Mr. Sètondji Roland Jean-Baptiste Adjovi (Benin) since June 2014 Mr. Seong-Phil Hong (Republic of Korea) since August 2014 Ms. Elina Steinerte (Latvia) since December 2016 Ms. Leigh Toomey (Australia) since August 2015 Mr. José Guevara (Mexico) since June 2014 Mr. Surya Deva (India) since April 2016 Mr. Githu Muigai (Kenya) since August 2018 Mr. Elzbieta Karska (Poland) since August 2018 Mr. Dante Pesce (Chile) since May 2015 Ms. Anita Ramasastry (USA) since November 2016
Working Group on arbitrary detention	1991	Ms. Karima Bennoune (USA) since November 2015 Mr. Saad Alfarargi (Egypt) since March 2017 Ms. Catalina Devandas Aguilar (Costa Rica) since December 2014 Ms. Alice Cruz (Portugal) since November 2017 Ms. Melissa Upreti (Nepal) since November 2017 Ms. Meskerem Techane (Ethiopia) since November 2017 Ms. Alda Facio (Costa Rica) since June 2014 Ms. Elizabeth Broderick (Australia) since November 2017 Ms. Ivana Radacic (Croatia) since November 2017 Mr. Bernard Duhaime (Canada) since December 2014 Ms. Houria Es-Slami (Morocco) since June 2014 Mr. Luciano Hazan (Argentina) since May 2017 Mr. Henrikas Mickevičius (Lithuania) since November 2015 Mr. Tae-Ung Baik (Republic of Korea) since August 2015
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	2011	
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	2009	
Special Rapporteur on the right to development	2016	
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	2014	
Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members	2017	
Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice	2010	
Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances	1980	

Special Rapporteur on the right to education	1998	Ms. Boly Barry Koumbou (Burkina Faso) since August 2016
Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment	2012	Mr. David R. Boyd (Canada) since August 2018
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	1982	Ms. Agnes Callamard (France) since August 2016
Special Rapporteur on the right to food	2000	Ms. Hilal Elver (Turkey) since June 2014
Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	2000	Mr. Juan Bohoslavsky (Argentina) since June 2014
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression	1993	Mr. David Kaye (USA) since August 2014
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	2010	Mr. Nyaletsossi Clément Voule (Togo) since May 2018
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	1986	Mr. Ahmed Shaheed (Maldives) since November 2016
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	1995	Mr. Baskut Tuncak (Turkey) since June 2014
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	2002	Mr. Dainius Pūras (Lithuania) since August 2014
Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and on the right to non-discrimination in this context	2000	Ms. Leilani Farha (Canada) since June 2014
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	2000	Mr. Michel Forst (France) since June 2014
Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	1994	Mr. Diego García-Sayán (Peru) since December 2016
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples	2001	Ms. Victoria Lucia Tauli-Corpuz (the Philippines) since June 2014
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	2004	Ms. Cecilia Jimenez-Damary (the Philippines) since November 2016
Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	2011	Mr. Livingstone Sewanyana (Uganda) since May 2018
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	2005	Ms. Obiora C. Okafor (Nigeria) since August 2017

		Mr. Chris Kwaja (Nigeria) since May 2018
		Mr. Saeed Mokbil (Yemen) since June 2014
		Ms. Lilian Bobea (Dominican Republic) since May 2018
		Ms. Jelena Aparac (Croatia) since May 2018
		Mr. Sorcha MacLeod (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) since August 2018
		Mr. Felipe González Morales (Chile) since August 2017
		Mr. Fernand De Varennes (Canada) since August 2017
		Ms. Rosa Kornfeld-Matte (Chile) since June 2014
		Mr. Philip Alston (Australia) since June 2014
		Mr. Joseph Cannataci (Malta) since July 2015
		Ms. E. Tendayi Achiume (Zambia) since November 2017
		Ms. Maud De Boer-Buquicchio (the Netherlands) since June 2014
		Mr. Victor Madrigal-Borloz (Costa Rica) since January 2018
		Ms. Urmila Bhoola (South Africa) since June 2014
		Ms. Fionnuala Ni Aoláin (Ireland) since August 2017
		Mr. Nils Melzer (Switzerland) since November 2016
		Ms. Maria Grazia Giammarinaro (Italy) since August 2014
		Mr. Fabián Salvioli (Argentina) since May 2018
		Mr. Idriss Jazairy (Algeria) since May 2015
		Ms. Dubravka Šimonovic (Croatia) since August 2015
		Mr. Léo Heller (Brazil) since December 2014
Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	2005	
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	1999	
Special Rapporteur on minority issues	2005	
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	2013	
Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	1998	
Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy	2015	
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism , racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	1993	
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	1990	
Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity	2016	
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery , including its causes and consequences	2007	
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	2005	
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	1985	
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons , especially women and children	2004	
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	2011	
Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights	2014	
Special Rapporteur on violence against women , its causes and consequences	1994	
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	2008	

CREDITS

In memoriam

UN Human Rights staff member Adriana De La Espriella who passed away on 4 August 2018

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