

# UN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT 2017



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



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# Foreword by the High Commissioner



High Commissioner Zeid Ra'ad al Hussein. © OHCHR

I am delighted to present this Annual Report for the UN Human Rights Office. It details the wealth of work we achieved during 2017, as well as progress made over our four year planning cycle, which closed in December.

The mandate of the UN Human Rights Office is to promote and protect all human rights by everyone – everywhere. This is a formidable and complex mission, which is becoming increasingly challenging. We seek to prevent discrimination, exclusion, and deprivation, and contribute to fostering just and inclusive societies that are respectful of human dignity and rights. We seek to assist in building societies where disputes can be peacefully resolved; where development opportunities are available to all; where fundamental rights are respected; and where institutions are inclusive, transparent and accountable – at the service of all their people.

These are solid steps toward prevention – and prevention works. States that uphold human rights avoid the festering of grievances which so often lead to conflict. Countries that invest in women's rights, engage marginalized groups in meaningful participation and set up impartial, inclusive institutions demonstrably reduce the risk of violence.

It is impossible to do justice to the extraordinary range of work that is featured in these pages. To take one massive area of work – advice to legislative bodies regarding laws that will benefit generations of people – and focusing on just one essential area, the rights of women, I hail the progress made regarding legislation and policies to combat specific areas of gender discrimination in Belarus, the Gambia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Tanzania and Zambia, as well as by the Economic Community of West African States. We also engaged strong efforts to combat all other forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia, and discrimination against people with disabilities and the LGBTI community.

We have striven to combat the increasingly toxic discourse on migration, through monitoring, legal guidance, capacity building and advocacy. Our very active contribution to the Global Compact on safe, orderly and regular migration included successful efforts to ensure that the voices of civil society, human rights defenders and migrants themselves were heard.

Human rights are the foundation of peace, as stated by the Universal Declaration whose 70th anniversary we will soon celebrate. They are also the foundation of sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda, which is built on human rights commitments, offers tremendous hope to realize the rights of millions of people. We have made significant progress in developing SDG indicators, including on the prevalence of discrimination; violence against human rights defenders; national human rights institutions, and the human toll of conflicts. We continue to co-lead a UN-wide initiative to ensure that resolving inequalities and discrimination remains a core focus of the SDGs. We also helped mainstream human rights recommendations into the new UN Development Assistance Frameworks, which have the potential to significantly amplify human rights priorities.

During this reporting period, hundreds of thousands of Rohingya people living in Myanmar were forced to flee the country by a shocking wave of violence – a terrible reminder that economic development will not ensure peace unless it is coupled with respect for human rights. Rapid reporting by my Office helped keep the world abreast of the plight of the Rohingya and contributed to a continuing high-level effort to seek a principled and sustainable resolution to the crisis.

The very broad mandate of our Office means that a clear, coherent planning framework is essential. The results achieved during our 2014-2017 planning cycle are summarized in this report. Our forthcoming management plan for 2018-2021 has been developed after very extensive consultations, and includes a number of “shift” areas identified as key to the changing global landscape of human rights. They include the need to build a broad global constituency for human rights; the need to protect and expand civic space; prevention of conflict, violence and insecurity; and human rights aspects of climate change, corruption, digital space, inequality and migration.

It has been an extraordinary privilege to work with my colleagues at the UN Human Rights Office. I am confident that my successor will take the helm of an Office that is strongly committed, credible, and clear about its goals and value. We are grateful to our partners and donors for their participation, as well as to the local, national, regional and global actors who have stood up for the work of our Office over the past four years. At a time when human rights are under heavy pressure in numerous countries, your help is essential, and I trust that you will continue to step up your support to our work to advance justice, equality and dignity – building a safer, more sustainable world.



Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein  
High Commissioner for Human Rights

May 2018

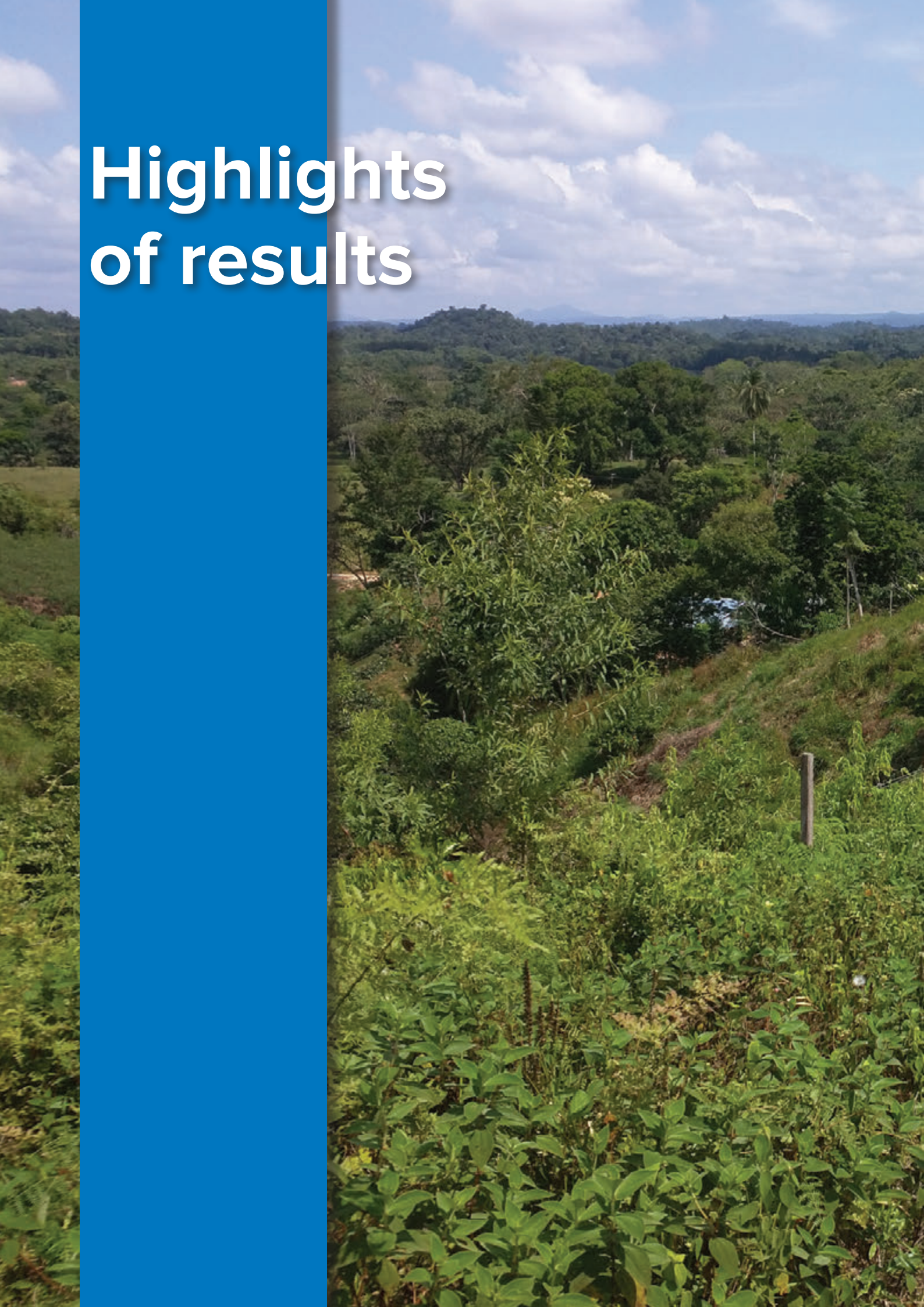
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# Highlights of results







Human rights officer on a monitoring mission in a rural district in Colombia. © OHCHR

# Highlights of results

*This section highlights the results to which the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN Human Rights) made a meaningful contribution in 2017. The results are organized according to the Office's thematic priorities set out in the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017 (OMP). The Office's work is grounded in its theory of change and the thematic expected accomplishments (see Annex I) that define the intermediate results to which the Office contributes in the pursuit of its long-term goal – all human rights for all.*

*The Office's four-year planning cycle ended in 2017 and Annex II provides an overview of the extent to which – over those four years – the expected accomplishments and targets set have been achieved, as well as some lessons learned over the cycle.*

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

## Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

*A total of 72 per cent of national expected accomplishments were fully or partially achieved over the last four years, with varying levels of progress achieved in those that are remaining.*

### Ratification

In 2017, a total of 42 new ratifications of or accessions to the international human rights treaties were deposited with the Secretary-General. The examples listed below illustrate this achievement.

In the Africa region, **Cape Verde** ratified the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) as well as the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR); the **Central African Republic** ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC); **Comoros** acceded to CAT; **Malawi** and **Seychelles** acceded to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED); and **Sao Tomé and Príncipe** ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

(ICCPR); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW); the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD); and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the abolition of the death penalty (ICCPR-OP2).

In the Americas, **Panama** ratified OP-CRC-AC, while in the Asia Pacific region, **Fiji** ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and **Myanmar** ratified ICESCR. In Europe, the Government of the **Republic of Moldova** launched internal procedures for ratifying the Optional Protocol to CRPD.

### Engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms

Member States engaged with international human rights mechanisms and undertook efforts to comply with their findings and recommendations. In relation to the Human Rights Council (HRC), during 2017, Member States were actively involved in three regular sessions, one special session and more than 140 meetings to all of which UN Human Rights provided support services. Furthermore, as a result of assistance received from the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the work of the Human Rights Council, 27 delegates from 26 LDCs and SIDS (13 from Africa, four from the



View of the Human Rights and Alliance of Civilizations Room at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, during the 34th session of the Human Rights Council, February 2017. © UN Photo/Elma Okic

Caribbean and Latin America and nine from Asia and the Pacific) participated in sessions of the HRC. Regarding the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), all 193 Member States were reviewed by the mechanism for the second time with second cycle coming to an end in 2017. In May 2017, the third cycle started, providing an opportunity to strengthen the engagement with all States on the follow-up and implementation of recommendations from the international human rights mechanisms. A total of 28 reviews were conducted during the year. With the financial support of the Voluntary Trust Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review, the participation of representatives from 15 Member States in UPR Working Group sessions was facilitated in 2017.

The increasing engagement of Member States with the HRC, the UPR and other international human rights mechanisms contributed to the achievement of the following results.

### Coordination mechanisms

Progress has been achieved in relation to the establishment and strengthening of national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up on the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

The Government of **Liberia** established a national treaty reporting mechanism, in November, and the Governments of **Nigeria** and **Cape Verde** established national mechanisms for drafting reports to the international human rights mechanisms and following up on their recommendations. **Sierra Leone** re-established a steering committee to coordinate the reporting to the human rights treaty bodies, while in **Niger**, the interministerial committee responsible for the elaboration of reports to the human rights treaty bodies established a permanent secretary to coordinate its activities more efficiently. In addition, the **State of Palestine**<sup>1</sup> created an interministerial committee charged with coordinating the implementation of its international human rights obligations. In **Tajikistan**, the Government adopted new regulations in relation the Inter-Agency Commission on the Implementation of International Obligations in the Field of Human Rights, which contributed to expanding the participation of civil society and promoting the increased coordination of relevant State bodies in the implementation of international human rights obligations.

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

## National Human Rights Action Plans

Member States developed, adopted and implemented national human rights plans. They also compiled and systematized the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in order to facilitate their implementation and follow-up.

In **Cape Verde** and **Senegal**, action plans were adopted which incorporated all of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, while **Cameroon**, the **Republic of the Congo** and **Equatorial Guinea** engaged in the process of developing similar national plans of action. The **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, **Malawi** and **Somalia** already developed such plans and their validation and adoption are expected to take place in 2018. In addition, the Government of **Tajikistan** adopted a national plan to implement the recommendations issued by the UPR.

In other countries, such as **Burkina Faso**, **Cameroon**, **Equatorial Guinea**, **Gabon**, **the Gambia**, **Kenya**, the **Republic of the Congo**, **Sao Tomé and Príncipe** and **South Sudan**, recommendations were compiled and clustered, with implementation matrices developed to follow up on their implementation.

UN Human Rights also supported countries' efforts to develop and improve their digital applications to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. For instance, in 2016, the Government of **Uganda** launched a tool that has been updated to incorporate a monitoring and evaluation framework. In the **Dominican Republic**, a web-based monitoring application was launched, which is the first tool of its kind in the Caribbean. In **Paraguay**, a revised version of the monitoring tool, named SIMORE, was launched, which enables users

to link the implementation of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms with relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A similar tool was piloted in **Saudi Arabia** in May.

## Reporting

In 2017, the human rights treaty bodies considered a total of 165 State Party reports and received an additional 138 State Party reports. Furthermore, through the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme, State officials from approximately 70 countries were trained on reporting to the human rights treaty bodies. The officials trained committed to replicating the training activities at the national level and, to help underpin these capacity-building efforts, UN Human Rights launched a *Training Manual on Reporting to the Treaty Bodies* and an accompanying *Facilitators Guide*.

Among the reports submitted in 2017, it is worth noting that **Benin** submitted overdue initial reports under ICCPR, CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), **Burkina Faso** submitted reports to the UPR, CAT and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the **Central African Republic** developed and submitted its initial report to the ICE-SCR. The Interministerial Committee on Reporting in **Chad** drafted several periodic reports, including under CAT, CRC and ICCPR. **Guinea** submitted the reports on the Optional Protocols to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as under ICCPR, with support provided to the Interministerial Committee on Human Rights. Through a participatory process, **Mali** drafted, validated and submitted its UPR report. In January, **Mauritania** submitted second periodic reports to CAT, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In addition,

## Advocating for the rights of indigenous environmental defenders in Honduras

The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples has paid particular attention to the investigation into the killing, in March 2016, of the indigenous environmental defender, Berta Cáceres; most likely killed due to her opposition to the Agua Zarca dam in Honduras. The Special Rapporteur met with Berta Cáceres during a country visit to Honduras in November 2015. Following the killing of Ms. Cáceres, other indigenous defenders were also attacked and another indigenous defender was killed. The Special Rapporteur worked with other special procedures mandate-holders to send a series of communications on the case both to the Government and to financial investors

supporting the dam project. She also highlighted the case in several of her reports and speeches to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly. Since then, several financial investors have suspended their funding for the dam project. After a year-long probe, an investigative panel, known as the International Advisory Group of Experts, in November 2017, concluded that Honduran State agents and senior executives of the hydroelectric company, Desarrollos Energéticos, colluded in the planning, execution and cover-up of the assassination of Berta Cáceres. The final report made numerous references to the Special Rapporteur's report on her country visit to Honduras.



Theresia Degener, Chair of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, at the tenth session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in New York, June 2017. © UN Photo/Kim Haughton

**Niger** submitted its overdue reports to CEDAW, while the **Pacific Island Countries (PICs)** submitted 32 initial and periodic reports to various human rights treaty bodies and all PICs completed their second UPR cycle in full compliance with their reporting obligations under this mechanism.

### Engagement with the special procedures

Special procedures mandate-holders carried out 87 country visits to 67 States and territories. One more Member State extended a standing invitation in 2017, namely, **Afghanistan**, bringing the total number of States that have done so to 118. Mandate-holders transmitted a total of 534 communications to 117 States, of which 423 were jointly issued by two or more mandate-holders. The response rate of States to these communications reached 68 per cent. In addition, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances transmitted 990 new cases of enforced disappearance to States, of which 111 were clarified with two individuals being released.

In 2017, Member States reacted to findings and recommendations issued by the special procedures. For example, during a country visit by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples to **Australia**, in March, she raised her concerns about the lack of adequate legal aid and the impact of Government's funding cuts on organizations providing indigenous peoples with legal aid. In part due to this, the Government announced, in May, that it would reverse the budget cuts to indigenous legal aid organizations. In July, a number of special procedures mandate-holders sent a communication to the Government of **Turkey** to raise their concerns about the arrests, incommunicado de-

tentions and investigations of 11 human rights defenders and experts based on their suspected membership in terrorist organizations. On 25 October, 10 of the 11 defenders were released, although they still face terrorism charges.

During the year, non-State actors also engaged with the special procedures. For example, the sixth Annual Forum on Business and Human Rights, held in November, and chaired by the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, brought together more than 2,500 participants from nearly 130 countries, making it the largest global event on business and human rights ever held.

### Engagement of rights-holders with international human rights mechanisms

Civil society actors, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and others engaged with the international human rights mechanisms to direct the attention of the international community towards human rights issues of concern at the national and regional levels.

In 2017, the participation of non-governmental organizations in HRC sessions remained very high with an increase of 14 per cent in the number of oral statements delivered (2,361) and six per cent in the submission of written statements (583). In addition, more than 75 side events were organized in parallel with sessions of the Council. NGOs and other actors, including UN entities, made almost 1,300 submissions to the UPR. Specifically, civil society organizations submitted alternative reports in relation to the reviews of **Benin**, **Burkina Faso** and **Ghana** in 2017 and 2018, respectively; 12 NGOs pre-



The Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation meets with civil society organizations during his official visit to Mexico, May 2017. © OHCHR/Mexico

## African activists use the international human rights mechanisms to advance sexual and reproductive health rights

“For me, the human rights mechanisms are another way to hold governments accountable, especially at a time when there is shrinking civic space and a backlash against gender equality and women’s rights in general,” said Catherine Nyambura, of FemNet, a pan-African women’s organization.

Nyambura participated in a recent special training workshop on using international and regional human rights standards, tools and mechanisms to promote and protect sexual and reproductive health and rights. The workshop was organized in Ethiopia by the UN Human Rights Regional Office for East Africa, along with the East and Southern Africa Regional Office of UNFPA, and brought together stakeholders from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda who work on sexual and reproductive health and rights, including those who work on addressing gender-based violence.

The objective of the workshop was to enhance participants’ understanding of the relevant human rights standards, facilitate the exchange of perspectives and explore how they can use international and regional human rights mechanisms in their work to assist access to sexual and reproductive health services and information.

“Human rights defenders play a crucial role in helping to ensure that no one is left behind by uncovering and addressing inequalities in access to basic quality health services and calling on authorities to respect, protect and fulfil the sexual and reproductive health rights of every individual within their jurisdiction,” said Adwoa Kufuor, UN Human Rights Regional Gender Adviser. “The workshop particularly strengthened the capacity of defenders in the region to engage in advocacy before the

regional and international human rights mechanisms and concluded with the development of concrete follow-up strategies, which they are now in the process of implementing,” she added.

Francis Mutua, from the African Adolescent and Youth Network on Population Development, said the workshop was a big help, especially for young activists, as it gave them a framework and language to work with. He noted that learning about relevant human rights and mechanisms helps broaden thinking and improve the kind of difference that young activists can make. “It shifts the conversations (around youth and sexual and reproductive health) from ‘what do young people want’ to ‘what young people can do?’” he said. “When you link the issues to the international instruments, it opens up your thinking beyond your country. You understand how sexual and reproductive health links to human rights across the whole of the continent.”

The training has also helped to increase the impact of their work, said Jacqueline Mutere from the community-based organization Grace Agenda, which works with girls and women who have suffered sexual violence. Mutere is a survivor of sexual violence that took place in the aftermath of the 2007 Kenyan elections. She said that she now feels empowered to make more focused demands for human rights. For example, she plans to present a case for reparations for women who were victims of post-election sexual assaults to the Special Rapporteur on violence against women. “It has opened a door for me to be able to advance the agenda beyond my own country,” she said. “Since my country has ratified many of the treaties available, and they won’t listen to me at home, then I can turn to someone else more international to claim my rights.”

pared submissions for the review of **El Salvador**; 13 submissions were prepared by civil society organizations in **Ecuador**; and nearly 80 alternative reports were submitted by **Tunisian** organizations.

The number of registered individual communications increased from 170 in 2013 to over 300 in 2017, while the number of registered requests under the urgent action procedure of ICPED rose from 50 in 2014 to over 440 in 2017. Civil society actors and NHRIs also engaged with the human rights treaty bodies through the submission of alternative reports and inputs in relation to the review of, for example, **Cambodia** by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); **Chad** by the CRC; the **Dominican Republic** by the Human Rights Committee; **Honduras** by the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); **Nicaragua** by the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW); and **Niger** by CEDAW.

In addition, approximately 16,500 submissions were made by civil society actors to draw the attention of the special procedures to human rights issues of concern. For instance, several individual and joint submissions were made by civil society actors in **Panama** to the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples; and approximately 25 communications were sent to the special procedures by civil society organizations in **Paraguay**.

To support civil society actors in their increased engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, a number of actions were implemented to address reprisals against individuals and organizations cooperating or seeking to cooperate with them. As of the end of 2017, all of the human rights treaty bodies had established working groups or focal points on re-

prisals. Moreover, responding to allegations of threats and reported cases of reprisals against civil society representatives during the UPR or HRC sessions, the President of the Council followed up on reported cases through bilateral meetings and formal correspondence with concerned States and indirectly during the sessions.

### Progressive development of international and regional human rights law

A number of mandate-holders contributed to the development of international human rights law and promotion of good practices through the preparation of reports and guidelines. For example, 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 completed a four-year global study on national legislation in 60 countries across all regions. The study highlighted the need for stronger regulations of private military and security companies, both nationally and internationally, and significantly contributed to the discussions of the intergovernmental working group regarding an international regulatory framework for these actors. The Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy continued his work on a draft legal instrument aimed at regulating surveillance in cyberspace at the global level. In addition, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography presented a thematic report to the HRC on the sale of children and illegal adoptions, contributing to the development of child rights and protection standards in this area. Also, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity finalized a draft declaration on the right to international solidarity and submitted it to the HRC.

## UN system-wide response to reprisals and intimidation for cooperation on human rights

Efforts to establish a UN system-wide response to reprisals and intimidation for cooperation with the UN on human rights are led by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights. Key achievements in 2017 included the compilation of an unprecedented number of new cases of intimidation and reprisals and trends in 29 countries. This information was included in the annual report of the Secretary-General on “Cooperation with the UN, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights” (A/HRC/36/31), which was presented to the Human Rights Council. The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights also used this information in his advocacy with Member States in relation to individual cases of intimidation and reprisals. UN Human Rights

also made gains in its outreach with UN interlocutors at headquarters and field levels. This resulted in enhanced awareness and improved coordination among various UN departments to address relevant cases; the implementation of outreach initiatives to facilitate improved communication and engagement with civil society, especially human rights defenders who are at risk of becoming or are victims of intimidation and reprisals; and high-level engagement with Member States in relation to support for a UN system-wide effort and key intimidation and reprisals cases. The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights also addressed particular instances of intimidation and reprisals with members of the Security Council and the Peacebuilding Commission.



The High Commissioner and Commissioners of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights launch a Joint Mechanism to Contribute to the Protection of Human Rights Defenders in the Americas, October 2017. © OHCHR/South America

In relation to the human rights treaty bodies, a number of general comments/general recommendations were issued, including in relation to gender-based violence against women (CEDAW); on the rights of girls and women to education (CEDAW); on State obligations in the context of business activities (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)); on children in street situations (CRC); the rights of children in the context of international migration (CRC and CMW); and the right to live independently and live in the community (CPRD).

The HRC Advisory Committee, with UN Human Rights support, contributed to the progressive development of international human rights standards in the following areas: unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights; the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members; the negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights; regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights; national policies and human rights; the contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights; the negative effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of all human rights; activities of vulture funds and their impact on human rights; and local governments and human rights.

### Enhanced coherence between human rights mechanisms

Cooperation of the special procedures with the other international human rights mechanisms continued to be strengthened. For instance, to raise UN human rights experts' awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities, some human rights treaty bodies consulted the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities on the drafting of general comments (i.e., the Human Rights Committee on the General Comment on article 6 of the ICCPR). The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance enhanced his coordination with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, including by issuing a number of joint press releases and providing inputs to a decision that was adopted by the Committee under its early warning and urgent action procedures. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women collaborated with CEDAW in the development of General Recommendation No. 35 which expands the understanding of what constitutes gender-based violence against women.

There was also enhanced synergy with regional human rights mechanisms. For instance, in May, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights issued a



landmark judgment in favour of the Ogiek peoples in Kenya, making multiple references to the communications and country visit report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples. In October, UN Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights launched a Joint Action Mechanism to Contribute to the Protection of Human Rights Defenders in the Americas through reinforced collaboration between the two organizations on emblematic cases and situations concerning human rights defenders.

Regarding the human rights treaty bodies, at the twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of Chairpersons of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies, the following recommendations were adopted to: inform the General Assembly about overdue reports to the treaty bodies; strengthen a common approach of the treaty bodies to engagement with NHRIs; and closely follow the accountability framework for the implementation by States of the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In addition, as part of the sixty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and UN Human Rights convened an event on “Strengthening cooperation between the international and regional human rights mechanisms on women’s rights,” to discuss ways to enhance cooperation between the international human rights mechanisms for the protection of women’s rights. Subsequently, the Secretary-General requested that UN Human Rights, UN Women and the Department of Political Affairs collaborate to develop a system-wide strategy to protect norms and standards on gender and women’s rights at intergovernmental fora.

## International human rights mechanisms and early warning

The HRC continued to address emerging and ongoing human rights crises in a number of situations. For example, in March 2017, the Council established a commission of inquiry on the human rights situation in **Myanmar**; in December, the Council held a special session on the situation of human rights of the minority Rohingya Muslim population and other minorities in Myanmar’s Rakhine State, and extended the mandate of the Commissions of Inquiry on **Burundi** and the **Syrian Arab Republic**. Furthermore, the Council requested the deployment of a team of international experts to engage with Burundian authorities, in addition to a team of international experts to collect and preserve information concerning the events in the Kasai regions of the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** and to forward their conclusions to the judicial authorities. Finally, the HRC requested the establishment of a Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on **Yemen**.

The special procedures sought to enhance their early warning capacities and, in 2017, they undertook early action on concerns pertaining to the **Central African Republic, Libya, Myanmar, the Philippines, Syria, Venezuela** and **Yemen**, including through communications, reports to States, statements and press releases. The special procedures also raised the alarm about worrying developments in relation to thematic issues, such as climate change and migration, urging States and other stakeholders to take early action on these matters.



UN Human Rights supports programmes to foster self-sufficiency of persons with disabilities in Mali. © UN Photo/Sylvain Liechti

## Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

*A total of 61 per cent of national expected accomplishments were fully or partially achieved over the last four years, with varying levels of progress achieved in those that are remaining.*

### Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

Following technical cooperation and other engagement with UN Human Rights, States implemented a number of legislative and institutional changes to tackle multiple forms of discrimination, including those based on race, gender, disability, ethnicity and sexual orientation.

#### Ending racial discrimination

In **Tunisia**, the technical committee established by the Government to develop a draft law on racial discrimination finalized the text, which is expected to be adopted in 2018. In **Mauritania**, the draft Law on Discrimination

was tabled for discussion by the National Assembly at the end of the year. In addition, the Government of **Panama** adopted the Law to Establish the National Secretariat for the Development of Afro-Panamanians.

In relation to national action plans, the National Action Plan against Racism of **Nigeria**, based on the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, was adopted and will be integrated into the National Action Plan on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which is currently under review. In addition, the National Human Rights Action Plan of **Sri Lanka** for 2017-2021 contains specific action points to confront discrimination and promote equality. Moreover, the Government of **South Africa** launched public consultations in relation to the National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

Some positive results were achieved in integrating the rights of indigenous peoples into national legal frameworks. For instance, the discussions for a friendly settlement agreement between the Government of **Paraguay** and the Ayoreo Totobiegosode People began in February 2017 and focused on their ancestral land rights, as well as the establishment of health and education programmes and the promotion and protection of other human rights. In November, the Government initiated the development of a draft agreement.

## Ending discrimination on the basis of gender

Progress was made by a number of countries in the approval of legislation and policies to combat discrimination on the basis of gender. For instance, gender equality laws were approved in the **Republic of Moldova, Tanzania** and **Zambia**. Legislation on particular women's rights issues was also developed, including on domestic violence in **Belarus** and the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, female genital mutilation in **the Gambia** and on forced marriage in **Kyrgyzstan**.

In **Mexico**, the General Law on Torture and the General Law on Disappearances were adopted, both of which establish aggravating causes when the crimes are committed against individuals and groups in vulnerable situations, including children, women, persons with disabilities, elder persons, migrants and indigenous peoples. Furthermore, the new Criminal Code of the state of Coahuila was adopted, which decriminalizes abortion in cases where there is a risk to the health of the woman and/or when the pregnancy results from a sexual crime. In **Tunisia**, a law on violence against women and girls, in full compliance with international human rights standards, was adopted, in July.

Following his January visit to **Saudi Arabia**, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights made recommendations to the Government to lift restrictions that have a negative impact on women's abilities to work, travel and become fully engaged as productive members of society. His visit and recommendations contributed to gradual changes in those discriminatory measures against women. In April, King Salman issued an order to review and amend all existing regulations and procedures that require a male guardian's consent for women to access public services. In September, the Government made an historic decision to lift the driving ban for women.

The Parliament of **Morocco** adopted legislation establishing a National Authority to combat discrimination and enhance equality. **Benin** adopted a plan of action on gender while, in **Senegal**, the Government developed and implemented a national action plan to fight discrimination against women and combat gender-based violence.

At the subregional level, Ministers of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) adopted four key documents to advance gender mainstreaming and the inclusion of women in political, peace and security processes.

At the global level, the HRC resolution on the elimination of discrimination against women and girls

(A/HRC/35/L.29) focused on the implementation of good practices on the subject and called upon States to, among other recommendations, repeal all laws that exclusively or disproportionately criminalize actions or behaviours of women and girls, and laws that discriminate against them; promote laws and programmes that facilitate good practices related to women's and girls' empowerment; and guarantee women's equal enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

## Ending discrimination against persons with disabilities

At the global level, the Human Rights Council Task Force on Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities finalized and adopted an action plan, which identifies four priority areas and related actions to increase accessibility to the work of the Council and its mechanisms in Geneva. At the regional level, the Council of the **European Union (EU)** took steps to promote and protect disability rights and adopted Council Conclusions on Enhancing Community-Based Support and Care for Independent Living. The Conclusions emphasize the need for EU member states to undertake action to accelerate the transition from institutional to community-based care to ensure that all citizens, including persons with disabilities, are able to enjoy their rights.

In terms of developments at the national level, **Benin** and **Senegal** adopted laws on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, **the Gambia** drafted a Disability Bill and the Government of **Guinea** is reviewing a draft law on the protection of persons living with disabilities. Four **Nigerian** states adopted legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities and the **Republic of Moldova** approved a new framework for disability determination, which is in compliance with international standards.

Some progress was achieved in the development of national action plans, policies and strategies on disability in **Serbia, South Africa** and **Uganda**. Furthermore, in **Ethiopia**, the National Committee in charge of implementing the CRPD launched a disability inclusion guide for trade unions.

## Ending discrimination against minorities

With regard to the rights of the Roma population, the Government of **Serbia** made significant progress on their inclusion through the adoption of the Law on Housing, which is in line with human rights standards.

## Xenia wants to go to school

As a result of Xenia's determination, the efforts of her doctors and the perseverance and support of her parents, Xenia can now speak, perfectly coordinate her hand movements and she hopes that one day she will be able to walk. Tatiana, Xenia's mother, cannot even imagine their lives any other way. In fact, she believes that her daughter will get a good education and will succeed in life. Yet, this was not always the case. Until recently, Tatiana did not dare to dream of this. Tatiana participated in trainings organized by UN Human Rights in the Republic of Moldova which aims to encourage persons with disabilities and their families to protect their rights and helps them to realize their right to a life of dignity and well-being.

"I am so grateful for these trainings. Now I know plenty of things that are useful for my child and for other children. I want to thank you for opening my eyes and showing me the way to move forward. We need this support in order to know what to do and where to go," Tatiana said.

Xenia will soon turn six, but she likes telling everyone that she is four years old. Xenia, or Xiusha (as her parents call her), is a cheerful and positive girl, with wisdom in her eyes. When asked about kindergarten, she doesn't know what to say, but she definitely knows she wants to go to school.

Xenia was born prematurely, at only 27 weeks. When she was eight days old, doctors delivered a harsh verdict. Because of cerebral palsy, she would never be able to walk or talk. The first two years of her life were very difficult. The family constantly travelled back and forth

from their small village of Butor, in the Grigoriopol district on the left bank of the Nistru River, to pediatric hospitals in Chisinau and sometimes to those in Moscow.

Xenia never went to kindergarten. The public school system rejected the girl, condemning her to remain isolated at home, despite the fact that she does talk, is sociable and eager to communicate with other children. But, the concept of inclusive education does not exist on the left side of the Nistru River and almost all the children with disabilities are prohibited from participating in mainstream schools. Instead, they are placed in specialized institutions or forced to remain at home.

Before joining the programme run by UN Human Rights, Tatiana did not know that things could be different. When the kindergarten prevented her from staying with Xenia for a few hours per day, she did not know she had the right to insist, since this situation was quite common in their community. She didn't know that Xenia's fundamental right to quality education on an equal basis with other children, without segregation and marginalization, was being violated.

According to statistics, approximately 21,000 persons with disabilities live on the left bank of the Nistru River. Most are socially excluded and, having been largely deprived of their rights to education, labour, health and family, are entirely dependent on others. With the help of UN Human Rights, some are learning about their rights to be better able to claim their rights. Maybe now that Xenia's mother is better informed, Xenia's dream of going to school with other children will one day come true.



Young people from various ethnic and linguistic groups of the Republic of Moldova participate at the first summer school on minority rights.  
© OHCHR/Republic of Moldova

## Ending discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation

The UN Free & Equal campaign reached people the world over through the website, social and traditional media, videos, fact sheets and other digital content. In September, UN Human Rights launched a set of global standards to support the business community in tackling discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons in the workplace. The new standards, which offer practical guidance to companies, were launched at events, held in late 2017 and early 2018, in New York, Mumbai, London, Paris, Geneva, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Melbourne, Nairobi and Sao Paulo. To date, approximately 50 global brands have signalled their support for the standards, including Adidas, Burberry, the Coca-Cola Company, Deutsche Bank, Dow Chemicals, Google, the IKEA Group, Intel, Microsoft, Ralph Lauren Corp., Twitter and Virgin.

At the local level, the Government of **Iraq**'s Committee on LGBTI issues began drafting a report that examines the current state of the LGBTI community in the country.

## Ending health-related discrimination

In **Malawi**, the HIV and AIDS (Management and Control) Bill was adopted by the Parliament, in November, addressing a number of concerns raised by UN Human Rights. In **Jamaica**, the National Family Planning Board produced a policy brief, entitled *Recommendations to address discrimination based on health status with a particular focus on HIV and HIV-sensitive social protection*, which is being used in advocacy efforts with the Parliament and government entities.

At the global level, the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee prepared a report on the implementation of the principles and guidelines for the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members. The report contains practical suggestions for the wider dissemination and more effective implementation of principles and guidelines to eliminate discrimination and the stigma associated with leprosy. Subsequently, the Council adopted a resolution (A/HRC/35/9), which called for the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members.



UN Human Rights staff member Toiko Tonisson Kleppe holding a banner against homophobia at the photo booth set up by the UN Free & Equal campaign during the 69th Session of the General Assembly in New York, September 2014. Toiko joined the UN Human Rights Office in New York in 2012 and, in 2015, moved to the Regional Office for the Pacific where she worked until August 2016. She passed away on 29 July 2017, after a brave battle with cancer. © The Bosco

## Participation

In **Guatemala**, the results achieved through the Maya Programme contributed to strengthening the knowledge and capacities of indigenous peoples to claim their rights before the judiciary. For example, the litigation of one case led to the establishment of a State policy that recognizes traditional territories within protected areas. In another case, indigenous communal property rights were recognized in relation to over 4,000 hectares that a Maya-Kaqchikel community has occupied since pre-Columbian times. Finally, the Supreme Court urged the Congress to legislate a norm that would recognize indigenous community radio.

In **Timor-Leste**, persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons were provided opportunities to increase their knowledge of human rights standards, including the protection mechanisms that exist at the national and international levels. In some instances, individuals submitted claims regarding alleged violations of their

rights to national protection mechanisms, such as the police and the Office of the Prosecutor. In addition, some were also involved in coalitions of NGOs that submitted alternative reports to the Committees of CAT, CEDAW and CRC and to the UPR between 2015 and 2017.

The National Human Rights Commission of **Nigeria** improved its complaints handling system to enhance access to discriminated groups. As a result, the Commission received 90,000 complaints in 2017 as opposed to less than 22,000 in 2012. In **South Sudan**, the National Dialogue and the sensitization activities organized by the Technical Committee for the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing promoted the participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the national consultations.

Additionally, the 2017 edition of the UN Human Rights Minorities and Indigenous Fellowship Programmes helped 48 advocates from 46 minority and indigenous communities to learn about the international human rights machinery and reinforce their international advo-

cacy skills. Many of the fellows subsequently claimed and advocated for their rights in national, regional and international human rights mechanisms.

### Engagement by the international community

In 2017, there were unprecedented large-scale displacements of women, men and children in countries across the globe, contributing to a larger number of refugees and migrants. In the Asia-Pacific region, the human rights system gave significant attention to the human rights situation of the Rohingya people crossing borders to escape persecution in Myanmar's Rakhine State and to the impact of the migration policies of receiving countries. Migration policy remained at the top of the agendas of the EU and its member states. Various EU institutions issued a variety of policy documents to address the numbers of individuals arriving in Europe. While EU migration policies and practices, such as those relating to the Central Mediterranean and the adoption of informal readmission agreements,

## The abuelas of Sepur Zarco: Over 30 years of fighting for justice for the survivors of sexual violence during Guatemala's civil war

The actions of 15 Mayan Q'eqch'í women, called the Sepur Zarco Grandmothers, broke more than 30 years of silence and became an example to the world by demonstrating that access to justice can be achieved for the gravest violations of women's rights.

In Q'eqch'í, the native language of the members of the Sepur Zarco community in eastern Guatemala, there are four words to refer to sexual violence. "Muxuk," meaning that a woman has been "desecrated" and that her life has been totally torn apart, is the word that 11 women chose to describe what they were subjected to between 1982 and 1988 at a military base just outside of their village. At the height of Guatemala's 36-year civil war, which left over 200,000 people dead, the women of Sepur Zarco underwent systematic rape and sexual slavery. They were also used as domestic servants by the Guatemalan military. Meanwhile, their husbands and children were forcibly disappeared, tortured and killed. To this day, their whereabouts are only partially known.

In February 2016, after more than 30 years of fighting for truth, justice and reparations, the grandmothers of Sepur Zarco, as they are respectfully called, finally faced their

tormentors in a courtroom in Guatemala City and were given the opportunity to speak. On the twenty-second day of the trial, the judge handed down a groundbreaking sentence of 120 and 240 years of imprisonment for two military officers, respectively. For the first time in Guatemala, a national court ruled on charges of sexual slavery during an armed conflict, qualifying them as crimes against humanity. Moreover, the court instituted the concept of transformative reparations and emphasized that it was the context of social exclusion in which the community lived, including the past denials of their rights to health, education, land and political participation, which had furthered the systematic violations of human rights. Hence, the judge ordered that reparations focus on the empowerment of both the direct victims of abuses and of the community as a whole.

Through the Maya Programme, UN Human Rights supported the Sepur Zarco women and provided legal advice to the organizations fighting for their cause over many years. The Office also facilitated dialogue between the community and the State actors mandated to implement the reparation measures decided by the court.



The High Commissioner attends a traditional Maya ceremony during his meeting with indigenous communities in Sololá, Guatemala.  
© OHCHR/Guatemala

remained problematic from a human rights perspective, some progress was made by the Directorate-General for Home Affairs and Migration and the European External Action Service in the integration of a comprehensive, rights-based approach into policies on migra-

tion. The Human Rights Council continued to address the issue of migrants in vulnerable situations and civil society actors at the international and regional levels consistently made reference to the work of UN Human Rights in advocating for the human rights of migrants.

## Working for the human rights of migrants

UN Human Rights, in accordance with the mandate of the High Commissioner, is the lead actor within the UN System on the human rights of migrants.

In the context of intergovernmental processes, the Office cooperated with relevant human rights mechanisms to play an active role in the consultation phase of the Global Compact on safe, orderly and regular migration, including by providing support to all six thematic sessions and intervening in the informal sessions to highlight the human rights aspects of migration. UN Human Rights ensured that the voices of civil society, human rights defenders and migrants themselves were heard during the sessions by organizing side events. Moreover, UN Human Rights actively participated in the parallel process to develop a Global Compact for Refugees, taking part in all six thematic discussions as well as the UNHCR High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection on 12-13 December 2017.

The Human Rights Council held an interactive dialogue on the human rights of migrants in the context of large movements, a debate on racial profiling and incitement to hatred, including in the context of migration and a panel discussion on unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents. At its thirty-sixth session, the Council considered a compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law, which was presented by UN Human Rights to support the process for developing a human rights-based Global Compact. The Office led the development of a set of principles and guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations. These are designed to assist States to address the situation of migrants who do not qualify as refugees, yet are in need of the protection of the international human rights framework.

In addition, in October, the Human Rights Council held an intersessional panel discussion on human rights, climate change, migrants and persons displaced across international borders. Prior to this panel, UN Human Rights organized an expert meeting on migration and human rights in the context of slow onset climate change in order to explore the intersections between slow onset climate change events, international migration and the protection of human rights of people on the move. The Office further supported the normative development of migration issues, including through its expert support to the human rights mechanisms. Several mechanisms, including the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on torture, the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Committee against Torture focused their work on issues related to migration. In November and December, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on Migrant Workers developed two



UN Human Rights staff member speaking to returnee migrants in Guatemala. © OHCHR/Central America

joint general comments on the human rights of children in the context of international migration.

UN Human Rights sustained its efforts to reframe the often toxic public narrative on migrants and migration. In May, the Office held a multi-stakeholder workshop bringing together 50 experts from the media, the private sector, cities and local governments, NGOs and the UN system, faith communities, documentary filmmakers and creative artists to develop partnerships and skills on promoting inclusion and on confronting anti-migrant narratives. On International Migrants' Day, 18 December, the Office launched a series of animated videos featuring stories and conversations with and about migrants and their communities, which were widely shared through social media.

The Office also monitored and documented the human rights situation of migrants along key migratory routes. In September, a technical assistance and monitoring mission was sent to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico. They found critical issues associated with immigration detention and protection gaps facing migrants in vulnerable situations. In 2017, the Office published *In Search of Dignity: Report on the human rights of migrants at Europe's borders*, based on monitoring missions carried out to border and transit locations in Europe in late 2016. The report details common concerns identified in the countries visited and it charts possible ways forward. In collaboration with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, UN Human Rights published a joint report, entitled *Detained and Dehumanized: Report on human rights abuses against migrants in Libya*. In West Africa, UN Human Rights and UNODC developed a joint project to address human rights violations related to irregular migration, focusing on Mali, Niger and Senegal. In Tunisia, the Office launched a project on strengthening migration governance and enhancing human rights at borders. It supported national authorities in developing a plan of action for the review of regulations to ensure the protection of migrant workers. UN Human Rights also monitored the Australian off shore Regional Processing Centre in Manus, Papua New Guinea, and conducted related advocacy with relevant counterparts.





Human rights officer conducts a monitoring visit to a detention centre in Mali. © MINUSMA/Sylvain Liechti

## Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

*A total of 56 per cent of national expected accomplishments were fully or partially achieved over the last four years, with varying levels of progress achieved in those that are remaining.*

### Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

#### Administration of justice

A number of countries made progress in terms of the drafting, review and adoption of legislation or policies to enable the judiciary to hand down decisions in compliance with human rights standards. For instance, in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the Justice Reform Plan was approved, in May, which included several recommendations issued by UN Human Rights, such as the reinforcement of international judicial cooperation,

the adoption of a national prosecution strategy for international crimes, the abolition of the death penalty and the adoption of a law on the protection of witnesses and victims. The corresponding action plan is expected to be finalized in 2018. In **Guinea**, the Military Justice Code, first adopted in 2013, was revised in 2017 to take into account the fundamental principles of criminal law, such as the principle of dual jurisdiction. In **Kyrgyzstan**, a number of changes were introduced to the draft Criminal Procedure Code, adopted in February, to align it with international human rights standards. In **Tunisia**, a practical guide was launched on the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights, which addresses the modalities of litigation of these rights in the country, in accordance with relevant international standards.

With regard to the functioning of judicial institutions, the Special Criminal Court in the **Central African Republic** appointed magistrates to lead investigation and prosecution activities and develop strategies for prosecution and the protection of witnesses and victims. Furthermore, the mapping report issued by UN Human Rights, which documented 620 cases of serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law that were committed between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2015, proposed priority areas for future investigations by the Special Criminal Court. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, 25 mobile courts were deployed to

prosecute alleged perpetrators of serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including sexual violence. As a result, at least 132 soldiers from the armed forces, 45 police agents and 21 members of militias or armed groups were convicted for their involvement in human rights violations or abuses. In **Guatemala**, sentences handed down by judges and magistrates were based increasingly on international human rights standards. This was particularly evident in decisions regarding transitional justice, indigenous peoples, women and the abusive application of criminal charges against human rights defenders. For example, in the emblematic Sepur Zarco Case, the Court condemned two army officers for crimes against humanity that were committed during the armed conflict in the form of sexual violence, murder and enforced disappearance. Moreover, a policy on access to justice for indigenous peoples was approved by the Attorney General, which subsequently created the position of Secretary for Indigenous Peoples to ensure its implementation.

### Ending torture and ill-treatment

In a number of countries, important legislative changes were adopted to prevent torture and ill-treatment. In **Georgia**, the Parliament introduced amendments to existing legislation, including severe punishment for crimes of torture or inhuman treatment, the repeal of

the statute of limitations for these crimes, the identification of procedural guarantees for detained individuals and addressed gaps in legislation and bylaws that enable law enforcement agencies to act arbitrarily, thereby increasing the potential risk for ill-treatment. In **Nigeria**, the Anti-Torture Act and the Compulsory Treatment and Care for Victims of Gunshot Act were approved. The former introduces comprehensive provisions for penalizing torture and related acts while the latter prohibits use of any form of torture or inhuman treatment by a public official.

### Ending the death penalty

UN Human Rights continued to provide technical assistance to, and sustained advocacy with, States retaining the death penalty. The purpose was to encourage establishment of moratoria in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/176 and for the implementation of international standards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty. Several letters were sent by the High Commissioner to governments currently applying the death penalty, requesting stays of execution or commutations of the death sentences.

In **Barbados**, a two-day discussion was organized with scholars, judges, lawyers and other experts on public

## A young man's appeal for justice after acquittal

In 2016, a 16-year-old construction worker named Paoskha (not his real name) was arrested by the police in Cambodia. After spending three days at the police station without being informed of the charges against him, he was taken to court where he was told that he had been convicted in absentia. He was able to contest that judgment thanks to the help of a court clerk who explained to him what a 'default judgment' was and how to ask for a retrial.

During his initial detention, Paoskha was unaware of his rights. He did not know that he had the right to be informed of the charges against him at the time of his arrest, the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, the right to be tried in his presence and to a legal defence, as well as the right to communicate with his family.

Paoskha was represented by a court-appointed lawyer and was acquitted at his new trial. However, the Prosecutor appealed the decision. In line with Cambodia's criminal procedure, Paoskha had to remain in prison until the appeal ruling. With support from UN Human Rights, the legal aid organization International Bridges to Justice (IBJ) took up his case. The IBJ lawyer met with Paoskha and his

family before the appeal hearing in order to gather sufficient evidence to uphold his acquittal. Through his family, the lawyer discovered that Paoskha has a unique nickname and that his arrest was in fact a case of mistaken identity. This information formed the basis of his defence.

Nearly one year after his arrest, the Court of Appeal acquitted Paoskha. Although administrative issues delayed his release for another three weeks, the smile on his face when he walked out of prison on 14 July 2017, expressed his relief at finally being cleared of all charges and free to return to his life. Nevertheless, the difficult year spent in prison had significant consequences for him and for his relatives. He was thankful to IBJ for explaining the legal process to his family and for providing him with legal assistance.

Based on its monitoring work, its cooperation with the justice system and its partnerships with legal aid organizations, UN Human Rights has identified numerous cases where fair trial rights and freedom from arbitrary detention were not adequately protected. It works closely with judges, prosecutors, prisons and lawyers to ensure the increased protection of these rights.

opinion around the death penalty as part of ongoing advocacy regarding its abolition. Advocacy with **Iran** contributed to the adoption of amendments, in November, reducing the scope of the application of the death penalty for some drug-related offences. In the **Maldives**, following an announcement by the President that executions would resume, contact with authorities increased in an effort to dissuade abandonment of the Government's moratorium on the death penalty.

In **Papua New Guinea**, although the Government announced in 2013 that it was widening the scope of the death penalty to include cases of aggravated robbery and killings related to sorcery accusation, no judge has handed down a death sentence since then. Moreover, at the end of the year, a judge of the National Court issued a stay of execution in relation to all persons on death row, based on a judicial inquiry that found that some of their constitutional rights had not been fully respected. Some progress was achieved in **Somalia** as 74 people who had been sentenced to death had their sentences commuted to terms of confinement. The Government of **Thailand** demonstrated its commitment to work towards abolishing the death penalty. It has not carried out a death sentence since 2009.

At a 2014 Continental Conference on the Abolition of the Death Penalty in Africa, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights urged African Union (AU) member states to observe a moratorium on the death penalty and consider its abolition. It also developed a draft Additional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Abolition of the Death Penalty. Nevertheless, at the initiative of some member states and the AU Specialized Technical Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, the adoption of the draft Additional Protocol was suspended in 2016 and no further progress has been made.

### Training of the judiciary and security forces

Various capacity-building activities and technical advice facilitated by UN Human Rights were aimed at helping increase judiciary's and security forces' knowledge of human rights concepts and methodologies, particularly in regards to the administration of justice, non-discrimination and human rights in policing.

In **Eritrea**, approximately 70 representatives from the judiciary, the prosecution, the police and correctional personnel participated in workshops facilitated by UN Human Rights on the human rights aspects of the administration of justice, such as the independence of the judiciary, the protection of persons deprived of their liberty, the right to a fair trial and the rights of persons in situations of vulnerability. In **Serbia**, following

four training workshops on relevant international human rights standards attended by almost 100 judges, a manual was developed on the application of international human rights law. In **Uganda**, UN Human Rights developed and contributed to the implementation of a curriculum for the training of judges of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and the High Court. As a result of the increased capacity of the judiciary, a landmark judgment was handed down by the Uganda Supreme Court, in 2015, which opened doors to litigation of economic, social and cultural rights, and culminated with another ground-breaking judgement, in 2017, that held that the State was obliged to protect the right to health and was accountable for the failure to protect this right in cases where mothers had lost their lives when giving birth.

In relation to the capacity-building of security forces, in **Djibouti**, the National Human Rights Commission drafted a human rights manual for the police, which is in compliance with international human rights standards. A human rights training programme was developed for the Defence and Security Forces of **Guinea**, while the **Liberia** Immigration Service, national police and armed forces integrated human rights monitoring and training into their operational mechanisms. The Police Academy of **Cambodia** organized three successive training sessions through which 183 prison staff members were trained on prison management, legislation, human rights and the prevention of torture. In **Tunisia**, the capacity of 3,600 law enforcement officers from the police, national guard and civil protection service was strengthened through training sessions on human rights in policing. A module on human rights was included in the curriculum of the National Police School.

In **Fiji**, a pilot human rights training course for the police was implemented in 2017, resulting in the training of 257 police recruits. Following the delivery of a human rights seminar for police senior management, a task force was set up to support the police in their efforts to harmonize operational directives, processes and procedures with human rights principles. In **Timor-Leste**, human rights training programmes were established for the police, in 2014, and for the military, in 2017. The training on human rights for police was integrated into the curriculum for police recruits and was used to train in-service officers throughout the country. Additionally, training manuals were developed for and implemented by both law enforcement bodies.

At the global level, in cooperation with UNDP and the International Centre for Drug Policy and Human Rights, UN Human Rights contributed to the drafting of the International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Control, which will provide guidance to States and other stakeholders on this subject.

## Human rights indicators

Human rights indicators were developed and implemented in various States to measure progress made by the judiciary in the protection of a number of rights. In particular, in **Mexico**, the Federal Judicial Council, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Public Security of the Federal District, the Federal District Prosecutor's Office, the National Human Rights Commission and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography were involved in the elaboration of indicators focused on the rights to health, a fair trial, life, liberty and security of the person and the human rights of prisoners. Moreover, in Mexico City, the Ministry of Public Security and the Sub-Secretary of the Penitentiary System developed an accountability framework for the police that is based on a set of human rights indicators on the rights to life, liberty, security, personal integrity and the prohibition of torture. In **Paraguay**, a set of human rights indicators on persons with disabilities were developed, in October, with the active participation of civil society actors.

## Access to justice and reparations

With regard to reparations, the Government of **Kenya** made good progress in the development of guidelines and a policy on reparations to victims of gross human rights violations, with a particular focus on sexual violence. The draft guidelines were reviewed at a national victims' convention and were subsequently submitted to the Attorney General for adoption. In order to facilitate access to justice for individuals and groups

in vulnerable situations in **Mauritania**, the effective implementation of the Law on Legal Aid, first adopted in 2015, was advanced following the approval of two decrees. The first decree, passed in February, focuses on the establishment of regional offices while the second one, adopted in November, establishes the rates for lawyers and experts.

## Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

### Transitional justice and accountability

Significant progress was achieved in some countries in the establishment and functioning of transitional justice and accountability mechanisms.

In May 2017, a mapping report was released on the **Central African Republic**, documenting serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law committed between 2003 and 2015 by Government forces, various local and foreign armed groups and international and foreign defence forces. The report provides an important factual basis for transitional justice processes, including for vetting and truth seeking mechanisms. In September, a Steering Committee was set up under a presidential decree to lead the establishment of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission and carry out national consultations to help foster local ownership. In **the Gambia**, a bill establishing the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission was adopted by the National As-



The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights launches the United Nations Mapping Report documenting serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law that were committed in the Central African Republic between 2003 and 2015, May 2017. © MINUSCA



UN Human Rights supports the national consultations for the establishment of a Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission in The Gambia. © OHCHR/West Africa

sembly, while in **Guinea**, a draft law on the creation of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission is expected to be adopted in 2018. The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of **Mali** began the process of taking depositions, while the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of **Sudan** developed an action plan to improve the discharge of its mandate. Moreover, in February, the National Reconciliation Law of **Madagascar** was promulgated and the **Zimbabwean** National Peace Reconciliation Commission Bill was amended

and adopted. Some concerns remain, however, regarding its alignment with international standards on transitional justice mechanisms. In **South Sudan**, a Technical Committee was established by the Ministry of Justice to implement a national consultation process that will inform the drafting of legislation on the establishment of a truth commission. At the regional level, in Africa, in spite of the consultations that have been carried out since 2013, the AU Transitional Justice Policy Framework has not yet been adopted.

## Legal efforts to defend the rights of women in Tunisia

On 26 July 2017, Tunisia consolidated its leading position in the Middle East and North Africa region in the field of women's rights through the Parliament's adoption of the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women. The law is a landmark achievement that provides for the prevention of and protection from violence against women and girls and ensures that victims of violence receive adequate care and have access to justice. The Law aligns Tunisian legislation with the Constitution and with recommendations issued by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The unanimous adoption of the Law resulted from the patient efforts of civil society, UN Human Rights and other international organizations to develop a unifying draft law and an effective awareness-raising and advocacy campaign.

These efforts began in earnest in 2012 when the Secretary of State for Women and Family Affairs reactivated and updated the "National Strategy against Violence against Women through their Life Cycle." A National Commission on Combating Violence against Women was also created in 2012, tasked with developing a road map for action and establishing a committee of multidisciplinary experts to draft a comprehensive law. A participatory and inclusive approach was adopted during the drafting process. Workshops were organized that brought together different actors from all regions of the country. Changes in the Government, in 2015, delayed the drafting process. In 2016, following strong advocacy by the UN and other

international partners, the process was re-launched and a second version of the draft was prepared. In July 2016, the draft was approved by the Council of Ministers and subsequently submitted to the Tunisian Parliament. The adoption of the Law, on 26 July 2017, came one year after the draft was presented to the Parliament.

This historic legislation completes a set of progressive legal provisions on women's rights in Tunisia and gives effect to article 46(4) of the 2014 Constitution in line with international human rights conventions. The new law contains numerous positive elements, including a definition of rape in line with international standards, the creation of new offences, such as 'incest,' which was not previously included in the Criminal Code, and the raising of the minimum age for sexual consent from 13 to 16 years of age. The Law further considers gender-based violence as a public order offence, therefore allowing for the prosecution of an accused person, even if a victim withdraws the complaint. It also establishes a new police corps that is responsible for dealing with cases of gender-based violence.

The adoption of the Law on Violence against Women is a landmark in Tunisia's democratic transition. The commitment and perseverance demonstrated by Tunisian civil society and the authorities to secure adoption of the Law should now be channelled towards its effective implementation so that that the Law can help tangibly improve the lives of millions of women and girls in Tunisia.



UN Human Rights facilitates an expert discussion on the draft Law establishing the National Specialized Court for Most Serious Crimes in Iraq.  
© UNAMI PIO

In the Americas, the commissioners of the Truth Commission of **Bolivia**, created in 2016, were appointed in August. In **Colombia**, efforts continued for the establishment of judicial and non-judicial mechanisms to deal with serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law that were committed during the armed conflict. The Special Indigenous Jurisdiction received official recognition in accordance with international law.

In Asia, all of the 34 provincial road maps for peace were completed as part of the **Afghan** People's Dialogue on Peace. In addition, the Government of **Sri Lanka** continued working on the implementation of its transitional justice agenda, which includes the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, an Office for Missing Persons, a reparations programme and a special accountability mechanism with a special counsel and the participation of foreign judges. National consultations to discuss these mechanisms were held in 2016 and, in January 2017, an outcome report was finalized. In 2016, the Government adopted legislation to establish an Office of Missing Persons, which was operationalized in 2017. It is anticipated that the newly established office will start working in 2018. While the legislation for a truth and reconciliation commission and a reparations programme has been drafted, it has not yet been publicly discussed or adopted.

In the Middle East and North Africa region, a draft law for the creation of a specialized court for the most serious crimes in **Iraq** has been finalized and disseminated for consideration, in full compliance with international principles. In **Libya**, although no general transitional justice mechanism has been established, a milestone was reached during the Tawergha-Misrata transitional justice process when, in 2016, an agreement was signed between these communities, addressing issues of truth-seeking, justice, reparations and reconciliation. The National Commission of Inquiry on **Yemen** issued two interim reports, reportedly documented more than 17,000 human rights violations and completed investigations of more than 10,000 allegations.

## National Preventive Mechanisms

Some achievements were recorded in relation to the establishment and strengthening of National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs). In **Cambodia**, although the NPM still falls short of OP-CAT requirements, there have been improvements in relation to the nomination and independence of its new members. Efforts were undertaken by **Indonesia** to strengthen its recently created NPM for monitoring places of detention. In **Tunisia**, the NPM adopted rules of procedure and a 2017-2021 plan of action. It also undertook a series of outreach activities across the country to engage with civil society organizations to ensure that they understand the role of the NPM. The NPM of **Ukraine** carried out regular visits to places of detention, thereby strengthening human rights protection for detainees.

## Engagement by the international community

Throughout the year, the High Commissioner advocated for the increased responsiveness of the international community to ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses and other international crimes. In particular, the High Commissioner renewed calls for accountability for human rights violations committed in **Syria**. Consequently, the international community has taken steps to address the prevailing situation of impunity by establishing two distinct and complementary entities. The mandate of the International Independent Commission of Inquiry, established in 2011, has been renewed by the Human Rights Council. Additionally, in December 2016, the General Assembly decided to establish the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Those Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011. In 2017, the Mechanism began to collect and analyse evidence of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses that have been committed in Syria since 2011.

## Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

*A total of 78 per cent of national expected accomplishments were fully or partially achieved over the last four years, with varying levels of progress achieved in those that are remaining.*

### Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

In **Kenya**, a Government-led Steering Committee is developing an Action Plan and Policy on Human Rights and Business, while in **Madagascar**, a Tripartite Charter was developed with representatives of civil society, the Government and mining companies to promote the principles of participation, transparency and accountability in law and policymaking and to ensure that the Government's general policy and sector-based policies incorporate a human rights-based approach. A number of activities were also implemented in **Mozambique** to support the development of a national action plan on business and human rights, including the development of a national baseline assessment and the establishment of a national coordination mechanism, composed of governmental entities, civil society organizations and business enterprises. In **Somalia**, the Federal Government included its human rights commitments among the priorities of the country's first National Development Plan since 1986.

The Administrative Department for Social Prosperity in **Colombia** increasingly applied standards of economic, social and cultural rights in poverty eradication programmes and other programmes related to the right to food and water in La Guajira. In **Guatemala**, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources committed to developing a guidance document for consultation with indigenous peoples during the initial phase of environmental impact studies related to the exploitation of natural resources. In addition, the Presidential Coordinating Commission on Human Rights expressed its intention to develop a policy on business and human rights. The Government of **Chile** developed and launched a National Plan on Business and Human Rights. The Secretariat for Social Action of **Paraguay** designed a set of human rights indicators related to poverty, economic, social and cultural rights and social protection. These were linked to both the Sustainable Development Goals and the social programmes implemented by the Secretariat. The NHRI of **Peru** adopted a strategy for the monitoring of cases

of human rights violations in the context of business activities.

Land legislation was adopted in **Timor-Leste**, enabling the determination of the ownership of land for the first time in the country's history and guaranteeing that all Timorese people have a right to ownership. The legislation includes a specific provision in relation to vulnerable groups to guarantee "adequate information for consultation with and participation of these groups, in a way that promotes the right to equality and non-discrimination." The new Law requires that when evictions are carried out, they guarantee the dignity of human beings, the rights and safety of affected persons and respect for the principles of proportionality, appropriateness and non-discrimination. In **Tunisia**, the 2017-2020 Action Plan on the Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls in Rural Areas was drafted and adopted, in August 2017.

### Conflict resolution and integration of human rights principles into business operations

At the global level, in follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/32/10, the Office convened two expert workshops on the interface between human rights due diligence and standards for legal liability and how best to ensure that the prosecution of companies involved with human rights abuse is effective. These discussions enhanced the understanding of States about their obligations to provide an effective remedy to victims of corporate-related human rights abuses and contributed to increased attention being paid to accessing remedy. The workshops also fed into some of the normative and practical discussions that took place during the 2017 Annual Forum on Business and Human Rights, which focused on challenges faced and progress made on increasing the effectiveness of domestic public law regimes in terms of access to remedy.

At the country level, the **Ethiopian** Human Rights Commission conducted monitoring missions to five of the country's regions to evaluate the human rights implications of a resettlement programme in connection with the Government's concession of lands for commercial agriculture. The Commission investigated various aspects of the programme, such as the degree of consultation, consent and appropriate compensation in light of applicable international human rights principles and proposed correctional measures, and published its findings. **Guinea** put in place procedures for contracting mining companies whereby the rights of the residents of the mining areas are taken into account in natural resource exploitation projects.

## Lead poisoning on Kenya's coast: A poor community fights back

Crumpled plastic and torn cardboard litter a hill no larger than a small garden. “Where is Victor?” asks Phyllis Omido, her eyes scanning the enclosure. “Where is he?” The last time she visited, one-year-old Victor Odhiambo had just died of lead poisoning. His grave was fresh, visible in the tiny parched square locals call the “vegetable patch.”

Now, the site is strewn with refuse, sweltering under coastal Kenya's equatorial sun. Victor lies somewhere below, with the remains of other children who, like him, should still be alive and who, like him, have no grave to their name. “When the patch is full, we just start again at the beginning,” said Phyllis. “We bury the children on top of one another. Otherwise there is no room.”

Phyllis is an environmental activist locked in a battle over toxic pollution that is pitting the impoverished community of Owino Uhuru, in Mombasa, against the government and big business.

No one among the community's 5,000 residents doubts why the children died: The community believes that they were poisoned by lead from an adjacent smelter and battery recycling plant that operated with impunity for more than seven years — and without the mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment — until it was finally forced to shut down in 2014.

The damage inflicted during those seven years is still visible. In this poor shantytown, many of whose residents live on a dollar a day, many children are still to be

tested for lead poisoning; few of those who have been are receiving medical treatment; while homes and water sources are still contaminated from the toxic dust that once floated overhead.

Phyllis was once a well-paid administrator and community liaison officer in the very plant responsible for polluting Owino Uhuru. She had a car, free fuel, and enough money to care for the one-year-old son whom she was raising as a single mother. When she couldn't find a babysitter, she brought her infant son to work, taking the occasional break to breastfeed him. Within a month, her son began to cough. He developed a fever and diarrhea and cried all the time, something he had never done previously. A government official eventually suggested he be tested for lead poisoning. The test came back positive.

After her son spent a month in hospital, Phyllis called on the company to be shut down. When they refused, she quit her job, fearing her own exposure to lead from the smelter had also contaminated her child. Management did, after all, wear full protective gear when visiting the plant — unlike the workers, who were lucky to get even a pair of gloves.

She knew mothers in Owino Uhuru were falling ill and miscarrying, and that children too were dying. Phyllis tried to raise the alarm but in vain: she had insufficient proof. So she tested sick children at her own expense. The results were as she predicted: all suffered from lead poisoning.



Phyllis showing the community Owino Uhuru in Mombasa. © OHCHR/Axel Fassio



*(cont.)*

Phyllis contacted environmental, business, economic and health authorities, again to no avail. Owino Uhuru, after all, was a marginal community, while the metal company – and its powerful owners and allies – was part of a massive economic effort to industrialize Kenya’s coast.

Yet along Owino Uhuru’s dirt-packed streets, the stories continued to tumble forth. A young woman with a visibly damaged thyroid acknowledged she would probably die soon. Another young woman had miscarried three times – until she finally died in childbirth. Her infant son was born with lead poisoning. Standing in a doorway wearing his smart green school uniform, a curly-haired little boy thrust out his arm: his skin was scaly and falling off in patches.

As stories of illness and loss accumulated, Phyllis’s energy turned to anger and she made her boldest move: she decided to sue. “We need medicines for our children, we need the village to be cleaned up, and we want compensation,” said Phyllis.

To give her fight greater legitimacy, Phyllis founded the Centre for Justice, Governance and Environmental Action (CJEA), an environmental grassroots group that advocates for the rights of communities poisoned by toxic chemicals from Kenya’s extractive industries. Along with the residents of Owino Uhuru, she launched a class action suit against the Kenyan government. “They should never have allowed this smelter to operate right where people live,” she said.

The more Phyllis investigated, the more she became a target. She was beaten. She was attacked outside her house. She was followed. Her life was threatened. She was even arrested. “I live under constant threat,” she said. “I hide and don’t even visit my family because it would put them in danger. I change vehicles, and I vary my routes to work.”

UN Human Rights heard of her fight and offered to help as part of its mandate to support implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and protect civic space. In addition to supporting the litigation case, UN Human Rights have provided a bridge with the Kenya authorities to urge protection of CJEA and members of the Owino Uhuru community when they came under threat. “The UN has made it possible for us to be heard,” Phyllis said. “Before, we had been ignored. Working with UN Human Rights led government officials to take us seriously and pay attention.”

Another major turning point was a press release in early 2017 by the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, which called publicly on Kenya to pro-



A little boy of the Owino Uhuru community suffers the sequels of lead poisoning. © OHCHR/Axel Fassio

tect Phyllis and three of her coworkers who had been assaulted, threatened and forced into hiding as a result of the court case. “Now, many voices are speaking out about Owino Uhuru. Our profile is higher, we are safer, and we are grateful,” Phyllis said.

Extensive campaigning by the CJEA and support from the international community raised the battle’s political profile and prompted government officials to act by making available a series of three confidential reports. The first, in March 2015, called for health and environmental impact assessments and reportedly concluded the company had failed to comply with the law. This was confirmed by a second report. The third and final paper focused on health and apparently found high blood lead levels in the children of Owino Uhuru due to environmental exposure.

The scene was set. The data was in. It was time for court, a costly undertaking made possible by support from UN Human Rights and by the KIOS Foundation.

“Our goal is to challenge the state to enforce the Constitution and the private actors to respect their business and human rights responsibilities, but also to give a voice to those who are systematically not listened to,” Phyllis said.

The landmark litigation is expected to create a precedent for other communities affected by the powerful extractive industries along the coast. By denying com-

(cont.)



Phyllis addresses a community gathering to brief them on the case brought to Court. © OHCHR/Axel Fassio

munities the right to a clean and healthy environment, these industries are likely violating the rights of the people who live near them, rights which are guaranteed by the Kenyan Constitution and its Bill of Rights.

The days of big business operating with environmental impunity may soon be over. The Department of Justice is working with UN Human Rights to craft an action plan on business and human rights that will protect both lo-

cal communities and their environment. With UN Human Rights a member of the steering committee responsible for developing this plan, Kenya is one of the first Governments to take such an initiative in Africa.

It is too late for Victor and the other children who have died. But their families want justice. And Phyllis wants to stop looking over her shoulder each time she twists her house key into the lock.

In **Colombia**, departmental public policies on business and human rights were developed in Antioquia and Magdalena, including for the design of mechanisms for non-judicial remedies. Also, with regard to the integration of human rights principles into business operations, Guías Colombia, a multi-actor initiative created to establish due diligence guidelines, adopted mandatory due diligence standards for the assessment, prevention and mitigation of human rights impacts, both in the operations of its members, contractors and suppliers. An evaluation undertaken in 2017 demonstrated that approximately 60 per cent of the businesses reporting to Guías Colombia made significant progress in the implementation of the guidelines. In addition, the **Honduran** National Association of Industries developed an initiative to promote human rights among their members and created the Industrial Committee on Human Rights.

## Participation

Rights-holders increased their meaningful engagement with the processes that affect their rights. For example, in **Liberia**, the Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform was established to promote the application of a human rights-based approach in public policies. The Human Rights Forum, which is composed of civil society organizations, participated in the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and advocated with national authorities for the participation of rural dwellers in the management and allocation of the national budget. In **Colombia**, the territorial development plans provided an opportunity to facilitate the engagement of rights-holders in the design of public policies. The Office undertook a number of capacity-building activities with civil society actors to enable them to meaningfully

participate in these processes. For instance, members of the National Human Rights Platform, “La Alianza,” received training on how to formulate municipal and departmental public policies that incorporate a human rights-based approach. The trainings’ participants formed a network to further disseminate this information and achieve more effective participation in the formulation and oversight of public policies.

A consultation mechanism was initiated, in 2016, to enable the participation of indigenous peoples in **Costa Rica**. Eight ethnic groups from 24 indigenous territories across the country are involved. In 2017, after more than 120 meetings and activities throughout the country, a national meeting was held, in May, during which indigenous delegates met with representatives from the Government, the NHRI and UN agencies to discuss a proposal for a prior consultation mechanism. A second national meeting will be held in 2018 to conclude the process.

In **Panama**, a dialogue was held between the Government and indigenous authorities from the Comarca Ngabe-Bugle region to guarantee the participation of indigenous peoples in the decision-making process related to the exploitation of natural resources in

the Barro Blanco hydroelectric project. The dialogue contributed to ending violent confrontations between indigenous peoples and security forces and led to a negotiated agreement which included compensation for the communities affected by the project, as well as measures to reduce its social, economic, cultural and environmental impact. Nonetheless, the General Congress of the Comarca Ngabe-Bugle rejected the agreement and no further progress has been achieved since then.

With regard to the protection of the right to land in **Colombia**, although 122 requests for the protection of territories were presented by indigenous and Afrodescendent authorities during the reporting period, most of these were not processed. The limited realization of the rights to territorial integrity and participation affected the exercise of the autonomy and self-determination of ethnic peoples, thereby increasing their vulnerability. After the peace agreements were signed, new displacements and restrictions to the effective enjoyment of the right to land and territory were generated as a result of disputes over land by new actors involved in drug trafficking in areas that were previously controlled by the FARC-EP guerrillas. In view of this situation, UN Human Rights supported the formulation of protocols for inter-



UN Human Rights participates in a ceremony where Jorng indigenous peoples in Cambodia are handed their indigenous peoples' identity registration, September 2017. © OHCHR/Cambodia

action with third parties in the post-conflict phase and prior, free and informed consultation and consent with 17 indigenous and Afrodescendent communities based in seven regions of the country.

Indigenous representatives in **Cambodia** engaged in consultations on the draft Environmental Code and the draft Law on Agricultural Land Management. Furthermore, indigenous peoples in seven provinces participated in the communal land titling process with various ministries. As a result, six indigenous communities in Koh Kong, Kratie and Mondulkiri provinces were able to obtain their indigenous peoples' identity registration (step one of the communal land titling process). One community in Mondulkiri province obtained its registration as a legal entity (step two of the process) and an indigenous community in Battambang province was able to advance in the demarcation of its lands.

### Engagement by the international community

At the regional level, the African Union developed a draft policy framework on business and human rights that seeks to provide a regional road map on business and human rights in the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human

Rights. It commits to addressing the negative impact of some businesses on the human rights of women, children, the elderly, youth, persons with disabilities and other groups. Through a joint report launched in July 2017, UN Human Rights, with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, worked to create awareness about the human rights impact of the Continental Free Trade Area Agreement. The report analyses the impact on agricultural livelihoods, agro-manufacturing and informal cross-border trade, with a particular emphasis on women and vulnerable groups, such as smallholder farmers. The findings of the report were discussed at a dedicated panel at the World Trade Organization Public Forum, in September.

The international human rights mechanisms raised the international community's awareness regarding the impact of economic measures on the enjoyment of human rights. For instance, the Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights began the process of developing Guiding Principles for assessing the impact on human rights of structural adjustment and austerity measures. A mapping of existing tools used by States and international financial institutions was undertaken to identify existing practices and gaps. In November, an expert meeting was held to propose a framework for the Guiding Principles. The special



The Deputy High Commissioner participates at a panel on human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals hosted by the Permanent Missions of Denmark and Chile, Geneva, December 2017. © OHCHR/Pierre Albouy

## Human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Human rights, including the right to development, are indivisible and they underpin the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its commitment to “leaving no one behind.” In that spirit, UN Human Rights worked to promote the human rights-based implementation of the 2030 Agenda:

- With UN Women, the Office co-led a process to strengthen the UN development system’s focus on rising inequalities and discrimination in the context of support for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); a commitment clearly reflected in the *United Nations System Shared Framework for Action on Leaving No One Behind*, published by the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination in 2017;
- Strengthened UN support for SDG implementation at the country level, including by developing communities of practice and helping to identify and leverage the synergies between the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and the implementation of and follow-up to human rights recommendations;
- Advocated for implementation of the principle of “leaving no one behind” to include monitoring progress for all groups using disaggregated data and focusing on those being left the furthest behind;
- Worked to empower local actors to explore the linkages between national budgets and international human rights obligations so that States make resources available to respect, protect and fulfil human rights, including in the context of SDG implementation;
- Engaged with Multilateral Development Banks and other development finance institutions to encourage integration of human rights information in their assessments and management of social risk for the projects they finance, including through their safeguarding policies and internal due diligence processes;
- Helped integrate human rights into the new UN Development Assistance Framework Guidance Package and the United Nations Development Group’s Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the SDGs;
- Conducted technical assistance and awareness-raising activities to integrate international human rights norms and standards into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the global, regional, and country levels.
- As the custodian agency of four indicators under SDG Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries) and SDG Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels), UN Human Rights developed methodologies for compiling data on the existence of independent national human rights institutions; the killing and other forms of violence against journalists/media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates; the number of conflict-related deaths and the prevalence of discrimination based on prohibited grounds of discrimination under international human rights law.

procedures made several contributions to the SDGs. For example, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities advocated for the collection of data disaggregated by disability for the SDGs, resulting in an increasing number of States supporting this approach and collecting relevant data. The Special Rapporteur on the right to food provided advice on the incorporation of the human right to food in all relevant aspects of Goal 2 on Zero Hunger through her two reports on the right to food and pesticides and in high-level meetings of the Committee on World Food Security.

UN Human Rights helped to ensure that UN development system guidance on SDG implementation and monitoring integrates human rights, including the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms.

Further, the majority of the SDG indicators are relevant to the realization of many human rights, with these interconnections increasingly recognized as the indicators were developed, including with regards to data

disaggregation. Work has advanced in relation to the compilation of and reporting on the SDG indicators for which UN Human Rights is responsible, including indicators on the prevalence of discrimination, violence against human rights defenders, the existence of NHRIs and conflict-related deaths (not covered by traditional homicide statistics).

UN Human Rights also carried out capacity-building on human rights monitoring in health care settings, supported the increased focus on sexual and reproductive health in the work undertaken by NHRIs and enhanced its engagement with the judiciary on economic, social and cultural rights. The Office and WHO supported the High-Level Working Group on the Health and Rights of Women, Children and Adolescents (HLWG), which was mandated to secure political support for the implementation of the human rights-related actions of the Global Strategy on Women’s, Children’s and Adolescents’ Health. The Global Strategy is a key implementing platform for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which emphasizes the role of human rights in

## High-Level Working Group on Health and Human Rights

Convened by UN Human Rights and WHO in 2016, the High-Level Working Group on Health and Human Rights presented its recommendations to the World Health Assembly and the Human Rights Council in 2017. This is the first time that a report has been launched before both bodies.

The report emphasized that the world is at a turning point that could lead to greater dignity for everyone throughout their lives, but only if governments invest in the integral relationship between human rights and health, specifically for women, children and adolescents. “Leadership is fundamental to maximize the benefits of the interplay between health and human rights. If human rights to – and through – health are not at the centre of what we do, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda will surely fail,” said Tarja Halonen, former President of Finland and Co-Chair of the Group, at the launch event in May 2017.

The Group also pointed out the unprecedented opportunity for sustainable development with the largest generation of adolescents in the world’s history. To seize this opportunity their rights to and through health must be respected and realized. The Group warned that erosion of – and in some cases a backlash against – human rights worldwide threatens to undermine pro-

gress in the health and well-being of all people. “The realization of human rights in the context of sexual and reproductive health, including access to safe abortion, is not only seriously uneven or unattainable at the country level, it is under direct attack, risking the reversal of hard-won advances in preventable maternal and child mortality and undermining the health of adolescents worldwide,” added Tarja Halonen.

“Many promises have been made but still millions of women, children and adolescents are denied their fundamental human rights, leading to preventable deaths, injury, physical and mental illness and other harm. Despite medical breakthroughs and scientific advances, societies continue to undervalue the health and dignity of women, children and adolescents, undermining their rights and dismissing their rightful claims,” said Hina Jilani, member of the Elders and the Group’s Co-Chair.

UN Human Rights and WHO have committed to taking forward the recommendations of the report, including through the first Framework of Cooperation between the two institutions, which was signed in November 2017. The coordinated work foreseen under this agreement aims to support a holistic approach to health and human rights, including in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.



The High Commissioner, the former Director-General of WHO and the Co-Chair of the High-Level Working Group on Health and Human Rights launch the report “Leading the realization of human rights to health and through health.” © WHO

securing improved health outcomes for women, children and adolescents. In May, the HLWG issued a report that included recommendations on the creation of an enabling environment, partnering with people and strengthening evidence and accountability.

## Human rights integrated into UN policies and programmes

UN Human Rights led efforts to mainstream human rights, including the right to development, into the work of the UN at the global and country levels. Through the United Nations Development Group's Human Rights Working Group, 24 human rights advisers were deployed across a number of regions. With their support, and support provided by other UN Human Rights field presences, United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) increased their capacities to apply a human rights-based approach to their United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs). As a result, UNDAFs and other UN planning documents in many countries significantly integrate human rights concepts and mainstream recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. For example, in the **Central African Republic**, human rights were integrated into the UNDAF 2018-2021 and the post-conflict recovery strategy, which provides for the establishment and strengthening of the National Commission for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

In **Bangladesh**, the UNDAF 2017-2020 is in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and focuses on overcoming structural inequalities, promoting the advancement of women and disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals and groups, strengthening governance and developing the capacities of rights-holders and duty-bearers. It also emphasizes the implementation of the country's human rights treaty

obligations. In **Haiti**, the UNCT and the Haitian Government signed the joint Action Plan for the period 2017-2021, which integrates human rights concepts and approaches and establishes indicators to measure the achievement of the SDGs. In the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, the Partnership for Sustainable Development: United Nations Strategy 2016-2020, makes specific reference to the implementation of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and promotes the participatory and rights-based implementation of the actions included in the Strategy. Since the Strategy entered into force, UN agencies have systematically used the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in the design of their respective programmes. For example, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women developed a joint project aimed at ensuring that persons with disabilities can realize their right to live independently. The project follows up on specific recommendations issued by CEDAW, CESCR and the UPR.

Other countries where UNDAFs or joint UN development programmes significantly integrate human rights concepts and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms include **Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Dominican Republic, the Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, State of Palestine<sup>2</sup>, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe**.

UN Human Rights continued to advocate for the inclusion of human rights concepts in climate laws and policies, including at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties decided to establish the first Gender Action Plan and the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Knowledge Platform, both of which contain significant human rights references.

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



UN Human Rights and UNDP facilitated the second Regional Consultations of National Human Rights Institutions of Central Asia in Kazakhstan. © OHCHR/Central Asia

## Widening the democratic space

*A total of 60 per cent of national expected accomplishments were fully or partially achieved over the last four years, with varying levels of progress achieved in those that are remaining.*

### Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

#### Establishing national human rights institutions

National human rights institutions are established by States to promote and protect human rights. NHRIs that are in compliance with the Paris Principles are a cornerstone of national human rights protection systems and enable States to implement their international obligations at the national level.

In 2017, UN Human Rights supported the establishment and/or strengthening of NHRIs in 70 countries, in compliance with the Paris Principles, and assisted them in outlining their roles and responsibilities in pro-

moting and protecting human rights. As the Secretariat of the Global Alliance of NHRIs (GANHRI), the Office provided support to the NHRI accreditation process and participated in the review process of 26 NHRIs by the GANHRI Sub-Committee on Accreditation. In 2017, the status of several NHRIs was downgraded from 'A' to 'B' because they no longer met the standards of the Paris Principles. As of December, 121 NHRIs were accredited, including 78 with 'A' status.

Regarding the establishment of NHRIs, the Law on the Human Rights Commission of the **Central African Republic** was adopted, in April, and in September, its 12 commissioners were appointed by presidential decree. In December, a bill was adopted in the National Assembly to establish the National Human Rights Commission in **the Gambia**. The draft legislation on the Human Rights Commission of **Somalia** was passed by the Parliament and signed into law by the President in 2016. Following the enactment of the Law, establishment of the Commission commenced in 2017 with the selection process for its members. In December, the final list of recommended candidates was submitted for approval to the Executive Branch. A similar process took place in **Burkina Faso** where legislation to establish an NHRI was adopted in 2016, and a process to select the members of the Commission was launched in May and resulted in the nomination of nine members in December.



Technical assistance was provided to the Government of **Tunisia** for the development of a draft law establishing an NHRI in compliance with the Paris Principles. An initial draft was approved by the Council of Ministers, in 2014, and submitted to the Parliament for adoption. The draft was later withdrawn, however, as the Government decided to continue working on the draft to address some gaps and ensure inclusion of inputs from civil society. The revised draft was introduced to the Parliament in 2017 and is currently under consideration by the Parliamentary Committee on Rights, Freedoms and External Relations. Furthermore, the Governments of **Cook Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea** and **Tuvalu** committed to the establishment of NHRIs and are working on the required next steps.

NHRIs undertook steps to strengthen their capacities to work in greater compliance with the Paris Principles. The draft bill to reform the National Commission on Human Rights and Citizenship of **Cape Verde** is being reviewed by the Ministry of Justice. It is anticipated that the draft will be sent to the Parliament for adoption in 2018. A law on the reform of the National Human Rights Commission of **Chad** was adopted in December, reinforcing the compliance of the Commission with the Paris Principles. A proposal to convert the Office of the Public Defender in **Jamaica** into an NHRI, in full compliance with the Paris Principles, has been shared with the Cabinet and the Ministry of Justice.

In March, the **Liberia** Independent National Human Rights Commission was accredited with 'A' status. The Commission engaged different stakeholders on the implementation of UPR recommendations and was awarded appropriate funding to deploy 20 monitors to the field. Additionally, the Government of **Madagascar** adopted a decree, in December, which should lead to

the allocation of a budget for the proper functioning of the NHRI. In **Niger**, the National Human Rights Commission launched a website to give more visibility to its activities, enable victims of human rights violations to file their complaints online and encourage them to regularly engage with the international human rights mechanisms. As a result of its strengthened capacities, the National Human Rights Commission was credited with 'A' status, in March. Other NHRIs also maintained their 'A' status, including those in **Afghanistan, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nigeria** and **Panama**.

On the other hand, the Independent National Human Rights Commission of **Burundi** was downgraded to 'B' status as GANHRI found that it demonstrated inadequate independence and limited collaboration with civil society organizations. The NHRI in **Honduras** has attempted to regain its 'A' status on a number of occasions, the last of which was in 2016. The implementation of a number of recommendations issued by GANHRI, including amendments to its establishing law, remain pending.

#### Protecting freedom of expression, freedom of association and media

The draft Law on Access to Information in **Cambodia**, developed in meaningful consultation with relevant stakeholders, is in overall compliance with international standards. In **Kenya**, a draft National Policy on Public Participation has been finalized and is subject to validation. Once approved, the Policy will facilitate access to information, ensure that citizens have an opportunity to be heard when the Government seeks to adopt a law or policy and that groups in vulnerable situations can fully participate in political and public af-

### Independent National Human Rights Commission of Liberia gets recognition

In 2005, in line with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which ended the Liberian civil war, the Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC) was established to ensure the realization of human rights and enhance peace and national reconciliation through the implementation of the recommendations issued by the Liberian Truth and Reconciliation Commission. In its earliest days, however, the INHRC was largely inactive and suffered a serious deficit of professionalism and credibility as it lacked both commitment and vision.

The Human Rights and Protection Section of the United Nations Mission in Liberia engaged with the Commission to help transform it into a more vibrant institution with a purpose, an action plan and the capacity to fulfil a much needed oversight role. The Section provided technical

support, ensured the Commission's compliance with international human rights principles, trained monitors in human rights advocacy and on the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan, advocated with national authorities to increase budgetary support and encouraged collaboration between the INHRC and civil society organizations in Liberia.

In 2017, the Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions accredited the INHRC with 'A' status. As a result, the Commission now has the opportunity to operate with the same level of representation and participation as regional and international bodies and human rights mechanisms, which will benefit its efforts to promote and protect the rights of all persons in Liberia.



UN Human Rights staff members monitor demonstrations against corruption in Guatemala. © OHCHR/Guatemala

fairs. In **Mexico**, 26 states regulate the crime of insults against authorities in different ways, with a potentially negative impact on freedom of expression. In 2017, the Supreme Court established that the crime of insults against the authorities contravenes the Constitution. UN Human Rights therefore will advocate for the corresponding change in legislation in those states.

On a less positive note, in **Cambodia**, in an increasingly tense political environment ahead of the 2018 general elections, the Parliament enacted two sets of amendments to the Law on Political Parties that will allow for the suspension or dissolution of political parties on vague grounds and impose prohibitions on persons convicted on any ground from leading or being associated with political parties. There has been a further deterioration in the way that subnational authorities misapply the legislation on peaceful demonstrations. In October, the Ministry of Interior issued an administrative instruction, which directly contradicts the 2009 Law on Peaceful Demonstration and international standards and significantly restricts the capacity of civil society organizations and citizens to organize any kind of gathering. Under the instruction, subnational authorities are tasked with controlling NGO activities and are empowered to prevent or interrupt any activities that have been organized without formally notifying provincial and local authorities at least three days in advance. Similarly, in Egypt, a law for regulating the work of civil associations was

adopted in 2017, thereby imposing restrictions on the work of civil society organizations.

In **Honduras**, the Office and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights expressed concerns over the adopted reforms of the Honduran Penal Code, which may negatively impact the exercise and enjoyment of freedom of expression in the country. The Office further advocated with the Government of **Jordan** against a proposed amendment to the Law on the right of freedom of expression and right to association, which would impose restrictive criteria related to the establishment of associations.

### Protecting human rights defenders

In May, in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, a number of advocacy and outreach activities were organized, contributing to the Senate's adoption of a bill on the protection of human rights defenders. The activities included two workshops that brought together senators, members of the National Commission for Human Rights and civil society actors to validate the draft law, as well as sustained advocacy with civil society organizations for its final adoption. Furthermore, in July, the President of **Burkina Faso** promulgated a law on the protection of human rights defenders, which was adopted in June by the National Assembly.

## Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

Some progress was made in the establishment and functioning of national protection mechanisms for civil society organizations and individuals working on human rights issues. In **Colombia**, the national army developed and strengthened the National Immediate Response System to Advance Stabilization to improve the quality of responses to threats and attacks against organizations that advocate for human rights. The Response System is triggered when complaints are made regarding alleged threats, displacement, extortion and attacks against human rights leaders, primarily in the departments of Chocó, Antioquia and Cauca. Furthermore, through the development of the national police's Protection Strategy for Vulnerable Populations, a new coordination mechanism was created whereby UN Human Rights informs the police about alleged threats and attacks against human rights defenders, which then triggers an immediate response by local police forces and judicial investigation groups.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, since the progressive establishment of individual protection networks, 19 networks have been trained on human rights monitoring and protection guidelines. This has strengthened the capacity of NGOs and members of the networks to handle individual cases. They are now able to more effectively assess reported threats against human rights defenders and provide basic protection advice.

In **Honduras**, the Office of the Attorney General began to develop a protocol for the investigation of crimes committed against human rights defenders. Also, in the Americas and together with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, UN Human Rights developed a joint mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists, which was launched in October and is included in the Inter-American Commission's 2017-2020 Strategic Plan.

Lastly, in **Papua New Guinea**, UN Human Rights partnered with UN agencies and national stakeholders to support the establishment of a referral pathway of services for survivors of sexual violence as part of the National Strategy on Gender-Based Violence, which the National Executive Council approved in 2016. Consequently, victims of human rights violations were referred to legal assistance providers, such as the Office of the Public Solicitor, to seek protection and redress.

## Participation

Through a variety of activities, UN Human Rights contributed to the increased engagement of rights-holders in public life and to their enhanced capacities to claim their rights.

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples facilitated the participation of 94 indigenous representatives in relevant meetings of the international human rights mechanisms. The beneficiaries of the Fund played a key role in launching the new mandate of the Expert Mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples. The Office promoted space for civil society actors in international human rights fora, including by facilitating their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms and building their capacity and knowledge in relation to human rights issues. Practical guides and publications were developed and disseminated to over 9,000 civil society actors. Furthermore, three regional capacity-building workshops on civil society space and United Nations human rights recommendations were organized in Africa and in Asia and the Pacific, which brought together approximately 100 civil society actors from 43 countries.

In relation to results achieved in the field, the Electoral Code of **Cameroon** was revised to include a provision for the establishment of parity between women and men on the lists of political candidates. Consequently, political parties in Cameroon committed to developing a concrete plan of action to encourage the increased participation of women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples in the legislative and presidential elections in 2018. A National Human Rights Defenders Network was established in **Guinea-Bissau** and a similar network in **Sierra Leone** brought together various civil society groups to collectively advocate for the adoption of a proposed law on the protection of human rights defenders. Moreover, in **Timor-Leste**, a network of human rights defenders that was created to protect the space for civil society actors, including organizations of persons with disabilities and members of the LGBTI community, assisted victims of alleged violations to seek redress and brought cases of alleged human rights violations to the attention of the Office of the Prosecutor and the international human rights mechanisms. In **Tajikistan**, the Government agreed to include civil society representatives in the governmental Working Group on Gender Legislation, the Protection of Women's Rights and the Prevention of Domestic Violence.

In **Paraguay**, UN Human Rights collaborated with the National Institute for Indigenous Issues, the Ministry of Women and a number of UN agencies to facilitate consultations with indigenous women to document their proposals on a variety of issues, such as participation, citizenship and non-discrimination, land and free and informed consent. The outcomes of the consultations were included in a publication that was launched in December and submitted to relevant authorities.

## Rebuilding conflict-torn communities in Colombia

In Colombia's violent heyday, even uttering the words "human rights" was unthinkable. Even having a cell phone could get you killed. For decades, community leaders were suspicious of authority and feared for their lives. That was the Colombia of conflict, of paramilitaries and Marxist guerrillas, shuttered schools and terrified teachers, child labour and forced recruitment.

Today, the path to peace is opening up. A treaty with the FARC, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, has ended a major source of armed opposition and while others remain, people in the Serranía de San Lucas, a rural gold-mining corner of Antioquia Province, are becoming less fearful. "Now we have conciliators – we don't need to have armed people anymore," said Lina Viloria, leader of a community group that supports victims of sexual violence. "The paramilitaries or guerrillas would take our money or put us against one another. Now, we go everywhere, we are not afraid."

This unification is taking place in large part through the Network of Human Rights Trainers, established by UN Human Rights to teach more than 50 human rights defenders how to develop strategies, build new skills and feel more free and secure. Each member represents a group that fights for causes ranging from women's equality or ending child labour to environmental protection or land rights.

"We believe that by raising awareness in communities and helping them establish their own voice and do their own advocacy, that will help them add pressure over the longer term to demand change," said Kevin Turner, who coordinates the work of UN Human Rights in Medellín, Colombia's second-largest city. "We provide a platform for

these groups and the space for them to grow more confident. And our presence helps guarantee their safety."

The foothills of the Serranía San Lucas, where a river runs quietly and trees sway gently, saw some of the worst human rights abuses. "Conflict was generalized throughout this area, neighbour against neighbour," said Amada Mejía, a member of the network. "Many innocents died simply because they were caught between groups. Their bodies were dumped into the river by the thousands." She waved towards the flowing water.

The terror has given way to laughter and song and neighbours are becoming friends again as they face the challenges of rebuilding their communities. "As trust grew, we knew we had to tell our story to others. So we learned how to communicate with pictures and cameras," said Manuel Tovar of the Communications Collective for the Right to Land, one of the network's member groups. "At first we couldn't even take anyone's picture without getting into trouble."

Starting with a just motorcycle and a camera, Manuel and his friends scouted the countryside, filming problems and solutions and showing their films in villages – when they were allowed to. They took pictures of endangered species and mercury poisoning and illegal mining. They interviewed locals and held workshops about poverty and jobs. They spoke out against the forced recruitment of children into armed gangs. And people listened. Their work attracted attention and they were nominated for a national prize for defending human rights. By using radio, photography and video, they encouraged others to speak up about the problems their communities faced. They have added a human rights dimension to



Lina Viloria and Orlando Pabuena, members of the human rights defenders network in El Bagre. © OHCHR/J.D. Cortés

*(cont.)*

Manuel Tovar (left) and Amada Mejía (centre), members of the Communications Collective for the Right to Land in the Serranía de San Lucas. © OHCHR/J.D. Cortés

their work and are now interlocutors with municipal authorities, building bridges with local leaders and helping citizens take part in political life.

Not far from the riverbank, children and teenagers wave their hands in the air, singing and dancing to the sound of a guitar. Their youth group also belongs to the network and was set up to promote peace through arts and music – and to help put an end to violence and to the exploitation of children. Mirshan Mendoza, who initiated the youth group, speaks from experience. “It was just a decade ago, and the paramilitaries and guerrillas were having their worst fights,” he recalled. “They gathered us all into a park, even children. They made 14 of our leaders kneel, and shot them in the head. I still see it in my mind.” Incidents like these prompted him to act. “My brother wanted

to take up arms. I’m a singer, so I began singing,” he said. “First a dozen kids came. Then 30. And it snowballed.”

“I’m the son of a miner and during the holidays I went to the mine. We were eight or nine and it was so dangerous. Now we are making parents conscious of the danger and instead of sending their children to the mine, they send them to school.” From its modest beginnings, the youth group has grown to six volunteers and 600 children in 14 villages, with some children walking up to 40 minutes through the bush to attend the monthly gatherings. But behind the scenes, the technicalities of running a group in rural Colombia still get in the way – often, there’s not even enough money to buy drinks for the children who have walked so far to get here. But they’re working on it.



Mirshan Mendoza sings for a group of kids in La Capilla. © OHCHR/J.D. Cortés

(cont.)

Women, too, are escaping their prior fate – by building a new one. Lidia Julio has a gentle smile and a warmth that wants to draw you closer – except that if you do come any closer you’ll burn. Lidia is a baker and the president of La Capilla Bakers’ Association. She fans her breads on an old barrel of smoking wood, hoping her ragged piece of cardboard won’t catch fire.

“It is horrible to work like this, it is too hot and I have burned off my eyelashes,” she said. Lidia’s association has 12 bakers, all of them displaced women of indigenous or African descent who have suffered from armed conflict. They’re new at this and hope that someday, they will be running a proper bakery business. The women became motivated by watching their children learn about human rights in the youth network. They started to believe they, too, could exercise some rights. To help them, UN Human Rights arranged for government instructors to teach them to bake and to become entrepreneurs.

“My father taught me to *barequear*, to go to the mine, when I was little,” said Lidia. “We would put on rubber boots, trousers and a hat, take our batea pan, a stick and go open holes to mine the gold. Many of us stopped going to school. But it was dangerous. I taught my little brother to mine but one day he was bitten by a snake and he died. He was only eight.” Lidia apologizes for her tears but insists these stories must be told if they are ever to end.

“Mining is not the best road – we did it because we had no other option. We don’t want our children to live like we did.” For the time being, Lidia and her friends labour

over hand-made stoves in the crushing heat, but she knows things will improve. “One day we’ll have a large stove and some shade over our heads. And we’ll do it not by begging, but by working and offering a product that makes us feel happy.”

Here in Colombia’s gold-mining heartland, communities are coalescing after decades of mistrust. Men, women and children are becoming leaders, intent on finding strength in numbers and reclaiming their rights. Whether by filming documentaries or baking bread or teaching children songs about equality, they are building peace in Colombia, one person at a time.

Through its network of community groups, UN Human Rights provides a practical road map that helps people become familiar with the relative unknown – with government structures, participation in decisions, peace and their right to a dignified life. By helping them understand how human rights can support their work and by connecting them with powerful institutions, the Office is helping individuals and entire communities finally turn the page. Human rights defenders are essential to achieving positive changes in communities throughout Colombia. Reinforcing their participation in democratic processes, strengthening their voice with the private sector and advocating with the government to ensure their safety are top priorities. With so many communities gravely affected by decades of armed conflict, UN Human Rights is working in every region of Colombia to support human rights defenders as they help reconstruct the country’s social fabric and build peace.



Lidia Julio explains how bread is baked by women of La Capilla Bakers’ Association. © OHCHR/J.D. Cortés



A women's rights defender holds a sign during a visit to Akobo by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to South Sudan, November 2017. © UNMISS

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

*A total of 78 per cent of national expected accomplishments were fully or partially achieved over the last four years, with varying levels of progress achieved in those that are remaining.*

### Compliance of national laws, policies and institutions

#### Gender-based violence and trafficking

Progress was achieved in the approval or enactment of legislation and policies to prevent and fight against gender-based violence. For example, in **Afghanistan**, a new Penal Code was passed under a presidential legislative decree and submitted to the Parliament for endorsement. The Code defines the crime of rape and criminalizes other offences, such as corrupt land

grabbing. Other legislative reforms with a bearing on the protection of women survivors of violence are ongoing, including the Anti-Harassment Law, which was approved by the Parliament and has been submitted for review to the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Civil Society. In **Jamaica**, the national Strategic Action Plan for Ending Gender-Based Violence was launched, integrating a human rights perspective and relevant recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR in relation to Jamaica. In **Kuwait**, further to the 2016 visit of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, a bill on combatting gender-based violence has been presented to the Parliament for the first time. Furthermore, a new bill on human trafficking and exploitation is currently being discussed by the Parliament in **Uruguay**. The draft legislation includes all of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and guiding principles on the protection of trafficked persons.

Training initiatives were undertaken to strengthen the capacities of national actors in tackling violence against women. UN Human Rights developed an online training course on the Latin American Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women directed at relevant judicial officials. The

## Advocating for the rights of women in El Salvador

“Manuela” is a 33-year-old mother of two, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to 30 years in prison after suffering severe complications while giving birth to a stillborn baby, in El Salvador. When Manuela arrived at the hospital seeking emergency health care after the delivery, she was slipping in and out of consciousness. Instead of attending to her medical needs, the doctors reported her to the police on the suspicion that she had undergone an illegal abortion. She was shackled to her hospital bed and accused of murder. The facts of this case mirror those of at least 24 other cases in El Salvador of women who have been convicted of aggravated homicide after having a miscarriage or an abortion. El Salvador bans abortion in all circumstances, without exception.

Manuela’s case is significant, however, since it was heard by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, which declared the case as admissible, representing the first time that an international human rights mechanism considered the case of a woman who has been criminalized while seeking medical care due to pregnancy complications. By virtue of its mandate to promote and protect all human rights and within the framework of the long-standing cooperation of UN Human Rights with the Inter-American system for the protection of human rights, the Office submitted an amicus brief in this case. Specifically,

the brief referenced international human rights law and focused on the impact of laws criminalizing abortion, total bans on abortion, the right to life, the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, freedom from gender-based violence and freedom from discrimination of women and girls affected by such laws, as well as the right to a fair trial.

UN Human Rights has closely monitored all of the cases leading to the imprisonment of women unjustly accused of illegally terminating their pregnancy. During his first official visit to El Salvador, the High Commissioner met with women who were incarcerated in the Ilopango Women’s Detention Centre after being convicted of “aggravated homicide” in connection with obstetric emergencies. The High Commissioner asserted, “I have rarely been as moved as I was by their stories and the cruelty they have endured. It only seems to be women from poor and humble backgrounds who are jailed, a telling feature of the injustice suffered.” The High Commissioner also called upon El Salvador to launch a moratorium on the application of article 133 of the Penal Code and review all cases where women have been detained for abortion-related offences with the aim of ensuring compliance with due process and fair trial standards.



During his visit to El Salvador, the High Commissioner met with women human rights defenders advocating for an end to the absolute prohibition on abortion in the country, November 2017. © OHCHR/Central America



course has been disseminated in countries throughout Latin America where almost 300 judges, public prosecutors and police officers have been trained in 2017. In **Guatemala**, in cooperation with the School of Judicial Studies and the Supreme Court of Justice, the Office presented a toolkit for the incorporation of a human rights-based approach and a gender perspective into sentences of femicide and other forms of violence against women. The toolkit has been disseminated to all judges of the specialized and ordinary tribunals across the country and has been shared with other Latin American countries as a good practice.

At the global level, upon taking office, the Secretary-General set out to develop a new strategy on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. The strategy was released in March and UN Human Rights contributed to the implementation of four priority areas, namely, putting the rights and dignity of victims first, ending impunity, engaging with civil society and external partners and improving strategic communications for education and transparency.

### Security sector

With regard to legislation on the use of force, in **Mexico**, legislation that was adopted by the state of Mexico was challenged before the Supreme Court due to its non-alignment with international standards. The Supreme Court issued a resolution which declared some parts of the legislation to be unconstitutional. In addition, the **Nigerian** army significantly enhanced its legal and institutional framework to ensure that it complies with international standards during counter-insurgency operations. Specifically, it adopted rules of engagement, a Code of Conduct for its operations and a human rights policy. It also established a human

rights desk, which addressed allegations of violations against army personnel and facilitated dialogue and engagement with civil society organizations. Moreover, in August, the Government announced a judicial commission to investigate military compliance with its Code of Conduct, rules of engagement and human rights obligations. In relation to the peace accords in **Colombia**, a decree was endorsed that formalized the Special Investigation Unit to dismantle paramilitary successor organizations.

In **Guatemala**, a proposal for amendments to the Law that regulates private security services, which would align it with international human rights standards, was presented to the Congress. In addition, State security institutions achieved progress in incorporating human rights into their policies. For instance, the police improved their internal procedures to limit the use of force against civilians, particularly in the context of judicial evictions. Furthermore, the unit within the Ministry of Interior that regulates private security services adopted internal manuals and protocols. Limited progress has been achieved, however, by national authorities in **Honduras** on the integration of a human rights-based approach into security policies. Recommendations from UN Human Rights regarding a number of legislative proposals were not fully considered.

### Protection systems and accountability mechanisms

Mechanisms were put in place by a number of States to provide enhanced human rights protection to their populations and bring those responsible for human rights violations to justice. The Government of the **Central African Republic** developed a comprehensive national protection strategy for witnesses and victims with a view to encouraging their collaboration in the search for truth

## Securing justice and reparations for victims of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In 2015, Hope (her real name) was 16 years old when she was raped by a 42-year-old neighbour at a farm outside of the town of Beni, in North Kivu province, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Unable to hide her trauma, she told her mother about the assault and was immediately taken to the nearest hospital. The hospital hosts a One Stop Centre for victims of sexual violence, which provides victims like Hope with holistic assistance (medical, psychological, legal and socioeconomic). After receiving the necessary medical care and psychosocial assistance, Hope's case was referred to the legal clinic that is located in the same hospital. She received additional support from the United Nations Joint Human

Rights Office (UNJHRO). Subsequently, the legal clinic raised her case with the special Congolese police unit in charge of cases relating to children and sexual violence. Following a thorough investigation, the perpetrator was arrested and convicted, in 2017, to seven years in prison. With the support of the One Stop Centre, Hope was reintegrated into her school and benefited from a grant to start a small income generating activity while also pursuing her studies. The efforts undertaken by UNJHRO to support duty-bearers and rights-holders, both in this case and in previous cases, has proven to be successful in securing justice and reparations for victims of sexual violence.



The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights meets with religious leaders from Mopti, in Mali, to discuss the security situation in the region, November 2017. © UN Photo/Harandane Dicko

and the fight against impunity before ordinary courts and transitional justice bodies. Among other provisions, the strategy includes a proposal for measures of protection aimed at ensuring the security and well-being of witnesses and victims. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, the deployment of Joint Investigation Teams on 23 occasions, as well as the holding of 25 mobile court hearings, enabled a total of 903 witnesses and victims to claim their rights and file complaints. This resulted in the sentencing of 11 military officers and three police agents for sexual violence offences.

In **Nigeria**, a working group established in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to handle terrorism cases initiated the first major trial of Boko Haram detainees. In addition, the National Human Rights Commission organized public hearings on evictions and investigated allegations of serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law by the military in the context of its deployment in Plateau State. Moreover, in **South Sudan** a special tribunal was established by the General Court Martial to carry out hearings in the trial of 12 army officers accused of committing crimes and human rights violations in Juba, in 2016.

In **Colombia**, UN Human Rights contributed to facilitation of dialogue to prevent violence and reduce ten-

sions in demonstrations. For instance, in October 2017, the Office helped reduce tensions between indigenous communities, mobilized in various regions of the country, and public security forces. This approach was also useful in ending a civil strike in Buenaventura. Other relevant examples include the dialogue process facilitated in La Lengüeta (Santa Marta) to promote respect for the territorial rights of the indigenous peoples of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and the negotiations between peasants and the Government in Catatumbo (Norte de Santander), where agreements were reached on local development projects.

In **Mexico**, a law on disappeared persons entered into force, including a UN Human Rights recommendation to establish a mechanism to search for disappeared persons. The Government of **Afghanistan** endorsed the National Policy on Civilian Casualty Prevention and Mitigation and the Taliban established a Department for Prevention of Civilian Casualties and Complaints that is responsible for documenting civilian casualties and investigating complaints against Taliban members. In **Yemen**, the UN Human Rights monitoring, documentation and investigation mechanism conducted more than 100 visits to conflict-affected areas, prisons and detention facilities. Its findings were shared with the international community and national authorities for advocacy purposes.

At the international level, in his report to the General Assembly (A/72/316), the Secretary-General highlighted the critical role of human rights in preventing violent extremism and countering terrorism, with reference to observations and initiatives issued by UN Human Rights and the international human rights mechanisms. Indeed, UN Human Rights contributed to substantive discussions and the development of strategies for preventing and countering violent extremism, including for the Barcelona Plan of Action (January 2017), the Beirut Declaration on “Faith for Rights,” (March 2017) and the Rabat+5 Symposium (December 2017). Through work with the Office of Counter-Terrorism, a global human rights capacity-building project for law enforcement was implemented to support the integration of human rights into the counter-terrorism initiatives of security and law enforcement officials. Training sessions and engagement with senior government officials have taken place in **Iraq, Jordan, Mali, Nigeria** and **Tunisia** with plans to provide further training sessions in **Cameroon**.

### Engagement by the international community

Efforts were made to ensure that the international community was kept apprised of human rights issues of concern in conflict-affected areas. Specifically, a number of investigative bodies were established, including the Commission of Inquiry on **Burundi**, the Commission on Human Rights in **South Sudan** and a Fact-Finding Mission in relation to **Myanmar**. In addition, 11 monitoring missions were deployed, including one to Angola to monitor the human rights violations committed in the Kasai region of the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**; three missions to Bangladesh to monitor the human rights violations of the Rohingya population in **Myanmar**; surge capacity deployed to **Kenya** in the context of the 2017 elections; one mission to **Qatar** to gather information on the impact of the Gulf crisis on the human rights situation; one to **Guatemala** to assist with human rights monitoring related to the crisis in the child



Experts of the Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar interview Rohingya children in a refugee camp in Bangladesh. © OHCHR

welfare system; one to Panama to remotely monitor the human rights situation in the context of massive protests in **Venezuela**; one to **Haiti** to assist with the establishment of the human rights section of the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti; one to **Honduras** to assist with human rights monitoring following the crisis that unfolded after the elections; and one to **Togo** to monitor the human rights situation.

In the case of **Myanmar**, the Special Rapporteur on human rights in Myanmar, various thematic mandate-holders, the High Commissioner and other UN partners, including the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, consistently alerted the international community to the seriousness of the situation in Rakhine State. This contributed to action being taken by the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Security Council in an attempt to address the crisis. Through its resolution A/RES/72/248, the General Assembly called on authorities in Myanmar to end military operations that have led to the violations of the human rights of the Rohingya community and to grant unrestricted access to the international human rights mechanisms to independently monitor the human rights situation in the region. Furthermore, following a December 2017 special session on the human rights situation of the minority Rohingya Muslim population and other minorities in the Rakhine State of Myanmar, the Human Rights Council, through resolution A/HRC/RES/S-27/1, condemned the human rights violations committed in Rakhine State, called upon the Government to cooperate with the special procedures and

requested that the High Commissioner track progress made concerning the situation and provide updates to the Human Rights Council.

In relation to **Yemen**, the High Commissioner issued regular press releases to highlight the violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law that were allegedly perpetrated by both sides to the conflict. These efforts contributed to the adoption by the Human Rights Council, in September, of a consensus resolution establishing a Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen, who were appointed in December.

Through its support to the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, UN Human Rights contributed to increased responsiveness and the integration of human rights concerns into the UN's response to conflict-related sexual violence in the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea. In **Guinea**, the Team of Experts assisted the Government to address accountability for the events of September 2009 in a stadium in Conakry, which resulted in serious human rights violations, including killings, sexual violence, torture and enforced disappearances. This support resulted in 16 indictments, including of former President Moussa Dadis Camara and high ranking military commanders and the hearing of over 450 witnesses and victims. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the Team of Experts provided technical assistance to the national army for the implementation of its action plan on combating sexual violence, which resulted in a reduced number of violations attributable to the military.

## UN Human Rights work on Syria

An important focus of the advocacy and reporting work undertaken by UN Human Rights during 2017 was the evolving human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. UN Human Rights ensured that evidence-based human rights information and analysis was integrated into the Secretary-General's monthly reports to the Security Council, and also released monthly Human Rights Digests to provide partners with early warning analysis tools aimed at highlighting human rights concerns in Syria. Furthermore, advocacy efforts were stepped up and included the formulation of a number of 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.

Through the deployment of three human rights advisers to Beirut, Amman and Gaziantep, UN Human Rights continued to support the humanitarian leadership for the Syrian crisis, which resulted in increased advocacy around

violations of international law, and the integration of human rights into strategic and operational humanitarian decision-making fora and response plans.

UN Human Rights maintained regular contact with the Office of the Special Envoy as well as Member States in order to provide human rights analysis and early warning input into the political process. It was actively involved in developing the United Nations plan in support of the post-agreement transition phase in Syria, which was aimed at coordinating activities to reinforce transitional arrangements following the conclusion of a peace agreement. The planning process was endorsed by the UN Syria Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) in March 2017. The Office has also been involved in supporting the engagement of various actors with international human rights mechanisms and the work of the Human Rights Council, including civil society actors, and continued to cooperate with the International Commission of Inquiry on Syria.



Human rights officer on a monitoring mission to Donetsk. © OHCHR/Ukraine

## Human rights integrated into UN policies and programmes

### Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

UN Human Rights worked to ensure that standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the application of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) were adopted in almost all peace missions and political missions and that HRDDP task forces were established to oversee the implementation of the Policy. For example, SOPs were approved or revised in peace operations in the **Central African Republic**, the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, **Libya**, **Mali**, **Somalia** and **South Sudan**. Moreover, General and Preliminary Risk Assessment Frameworks were developed by UN operations in **Guinea**, **Lebanon** and **Libya**. At headquarters level, the HRDDP was integrated into DPKO and DFS policies and guidance, including a number of United Nations Police guidelines.

### Humanitarian work

UN Human Rights deployed a number of field missions to support the UN response to humanitarian crises in, for example, **Bangladesh** (in relation to Myanmar) and the **Caribbean**. UN Human Rights further maintained three human rights officers to advise the humanitarian leadership working on the **Syria** crisis (based in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey), and deployed six human

rights monitors to north-east **Nigeria** to support the UN humanitarian response.

The Office maintained its leadership of the Protection Cluster in the **State of Palestine**<sup>3</sup> and led or co-led Protection Working Groups/Sectors in **Haiti**, **Mauritania**, **Papua New Guinea** and **Timor-Leste**. With these responsibilities, UN Human Rights played a key role in influencing the development of UN humanitarian plans and programmes. In the **State of Palestine**, for instance, the Office has been central to the development of Humanitarian Needs Overviews and Response Plans with a human rights focus and, as reflected in the 2018-2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan for the State of Palestine, protection concerns and enhanced respect for international humanitarian and human rights law are at the core of the UN's humanitarian engagement in the country. In addition, the Humanitarian Needs Overviews and Response Plans of **Mauritania**, **Nigeria** and **Ukraine**, fully integrate human rights principles.

At headquarters level, in line with its commitments at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, UN Human Rights developed two methodological tools on integrating human rights into humanitarian action, an assessment and analysis tool for UN Human Rights staff in emergencies and a new chapter in the manual on human rights monitoring addressing the specificities of monitoring in emergencies. It further strengthened

<sup>3</sup> Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

its support to field operations, including in humanitarian preparedness and response, by deploying two emergency response teams to the Regional Offices for Southern Africa and South-East Asia.

### Human Rights up Front Initiative

In the context of the Human Rights up Front (HRUF) Initiative, UN Human Rights managed to integrate HRUF requirements into UN action at the country and headquarters levels, including early warning analyses when engaging with other UN entities on human rights issues. The inter-agency report on establishing a common UN information management system on violations, led by the Office, served as a reference point to guide relevant UN colleagues on issues related to human rights and information management. Work was carried out to develop an analytical framework to integrate economic, social and cultural rights into early warning analysis, which was tested at the field level in **Fiji**. Also in the field, in **Colombia**, UN Human Rights ensured that the Special Political Mission implemented the obligatory online course on human rights for all of its incoming members and delivered orientation sessions on the human rights context in Colombia and the human rights responsibilities of UN personnel, including the HRUF Initiative. In **Somalia**, a HRUF stock-taking exercise was conducted to examine the drivers, root causes, multipliers and triggers of the conflict in Galmudug region. The outcome report highlighted that human rights violations were at the heart of the conflict and recommended robust early warning, prevention and response measures to these violations.

### Conflict prevention

In 2016 and 2017, the UN placed greater emphasis on conflict prevention. In 2016, UN Human Rights actively participated in the working group on conflict prevention and contributed to the creation of a UN compendium of prevention cases. In 2017, the Office actively participated in the development of activities linked to the June 13th Appeal, by the Government of Switzerland, to situate human rights at the heart of conflict prevention. Among other measures, the Appeal called for enhanced cooperation between the Human Rights Council and the Security Council in relation to decisions relevant to conflict prevention and to improve the Security Council's use of available information to inform its decisions, including briefings from UN Human Rights and reports of the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms.

## The role of UN Human Rights

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

UN Human Rights promoted human rights in intergovernmental and inter-agency deliberations and processes, such as the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as in meetings such as the World Economic Forum, in Davos, and the Annual Forum on Business and Human Rights.

In particular, the work of UN Human Rights consists of the following areas of expertise:

### Supporting standard-setting

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

Assembly resolution 68/268, the Office builds the capacity of States to ratify treaties and implement their corresponding obligations.

### **Monitoring and reporting**

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

### **Technical cooperation and advisory services**

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

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

### **Advocacy and awareness-raising**

Through research, education, public information and advocacy activities, UN Human Rights contributes to the increased awareness and understanding by different stakeholders of specific human rights issues. The Office speaks out objectively in the face of human rights violations around the world and to highlight human rights challenges that require the attention of concerned stakeholders and a wider audience.

Advocacy and awareness-raising involves speaking out on behalf of victims; developing and implementing appropriate responses to violations; documenting and sharing good practices and preparing learning tools; reaching out to multiple stakeholders; implementing awareness-raising campaigns on thematic issues or on the occasion of special dates and anniversaries; and promoting the integration of a human rights perspective into the work of the United Nations as a whole. UN Human Rights fulfils its advocacy and awareness-raising role by maintaining a continuous dialogue with Member States, civil society and other stakeholders and by supporting the High Commissioner's regular engagement through public statements, speeches, opinion articles, country visits, high-level meetings and other key outreach activities. In addition to the traditional media, the Office uses social media platforms to extend its global outreach and broaden awareness of human rights issues.

### **Building partnerships**

UN Human Rights collaborates with numerous stakeholders at the global, regional, national and local levels, both within and outside the United Nations system, to implement its mandate. Partners include Member States, NHRIs, civil society organizations, the private sector, foundations, regional and international organizations, UN Secretariat departments, UN peace missions and agencies, funds and programmes. In addition, the Office cooperates with the international human rights machinery to address global human rights issues. Working with these partners, UN Human Rights seeks to maximize the impact of its work while making efficient use of its available resources.

# About UN Human Rights







UN Human Rights outreach material distributed to the population in Antananarivo, Madagascar. © OHCHR/Madagascar



# About UN Human Rights

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

UN Human Rights provides assistance in the form of technical expertise and capacity-development in order to support the implementation of international human rights standards on the ground. It assists governments, which bear the primary responsibility for the protection of human rights, to fulfil their obligations and supports individuals to claim their rights. Moreover, it speaks out objectively on human rights violations.

UN Human Rights is part of the United Nations Secretariat and has its headquarters in Geneva, as well as an office in New York. Its staff is based in 59 field presences, in regional and country/stand-alone offices, United Nations peace or special political missions and in United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs).

## Method

The work of UN Human Rights encompasses three broad areas, namely, human rights standard-setting, monitoring and supporting the implementation of human rights obligations by States. Substantive and technical support is provided to the various UN human rights bodies as they undertake their standard-setting and monitoring duties. Knowledge and awareness of all human rights, whether civil, cultural, economic, political or social rights, are deepened and the capacity of rights-holders and duty-bearers are strengthened through applied thematic research and analyses, methodologies, development and training. International human rights experts are also deployed to field offices and other missions, including in circumstances of crisis, to assist countries that are working to fulfil their human rights obligations.

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

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

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

The work of UN Human Rights is based on the Office’s Management Plan (OMP), which guides implementation of the Human Rights Programme of the Secretary-General’s Strategic Framework. By aligning the whole Office to a common set of results connected with the various components of its mandate, the OMP enhanced the Office’s effectiveness in implementing the Strategic Framework, increasing synergies across functions and ensuring the best possible use of available resources.

This is the last annual report relating to the OMP covering the period from 2014-2017. The achievements that were attained under the six thematic priorities in 2017 are summarized in the printed version of the report and are listed under the corresponding field presence or division chapters that can be found on the annexed USB key. The OMP 2014-2017 also identified eight global management outputs (GMOs) to improve



The façade of Palais Wilson, UN Human Rights headquarters in Geneva, illuminated on Human Rights Day, December 2017. © OHCHR

efficiency within the Office. The achievements under these GMOs are elaborated in the Management chapter on page 66.

## Supporting the human rights bodies and mechanisms

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

In addition, UN Human Rights supports the Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism. By November 2016, all 193 Member States had been reviewed by the UPR for the second time and in May 2017, the third cycle began. During 2017, States had their human rights records reviewed by the Working Group, which benefited from the background documentation prepared by UN Human Rights to facilitate the review. In this context, the Office develops UPR training modules and briefs States and other stakeholders on the UPR mechanism. It provides States with technical assistance to strengthen their national processes so that they are better able to engage with the UPR and other international human rights mechanisms and then follow-up on the implementation of their recommendations.

Furthermore, UN Human Rights provides secretariat and technical assistance to independent human rights

experts, known as special procedures mandate-holders, who are appointed by the Council and mandated to report and advise on human rights issues and situations from a thematic or country-specific perspective. As of the end of 2017, there were 56 special procedures; 44 of which are dedicated to thematic issues and 12 of which are dedicated to country situations. The Office provides thematic, fact-finding, policy, legal and methodological expertise, research, analysis and documentation and assists with logistical and administrative matters. With the support of UN Human Rights, the special procedures undertake country visits; initiate action in relation to individual cases and concerns of a broader, structural nature, including by sending communications to States and other stakeholders; conduct thematic studies and convene expert consultations; contribute to the development of international human rights standards; engage in advocacy; raise public awareness; and provide advice for technical cooperation. Special procedures report annually to the Human Rights Council. The majority of the mandates also report to the General Assembly.

Finally, UN Human Rights provides support to the 10 human rights treaty bodies. The treaty bodies are committees of independent experts that consider the progress that has been made and the challenges that are being faced by countries in implementing the obligations of the international human rights treaties they have ratified. All but two of these committees may, under certain circumstances, receive and consider individual complaints or communications from individuals regarding violations of treaty provisions. The results of the deliberations of the treaty bodies contribute to a rich and dynamic body of jurisprudence on international human rights law.

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

UN Human Rights maps emerging trends in human rights and identifies lessons learned from human rights work that is carried out at headquarters and in the field. Based on these trends, the Office produces policy, guidance and capacity-strengthening tools, such as methodologies and training materials, which translate international human rights law into practical approaches and procedures that can be used by the UN and other actors at the national level. Providing advice, training, support and outreach to multiple stakeholders, including Member States, individuals, civil society and national and regional human rights institutions, are integral parts of the Office's approach to implementing the mandate of the High Commissioner.

## Mainstreaming of human rights

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

## Working in countries

As of the end of 2017, UN Human Rights was operating or supporting 59 field presences. The in-country presence of the Office is essential to identifying, highlighting and developing responses to human rights challenges in close collaboration with governments and the broader United Nations system. Responses may involve training police, soldiers and judges, helping to draft national legislation that is in line with international human rights standards and working with States on the fulfilment of their obligations to implement the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, including the UPR. In many countries and regions, UN

Human Rights cooperates with human rights groups, academic and research institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs), including charities, advocacy groups and other NGOs, in order to strengthen their capacities and effectiveness. Staff are also deployed to rapidly developing humanitarian and other crises and to support the mandated commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions that are established in response to serious human rights abuses.

## Structure

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

The Geneva-based headquarters has four substantive divisions: the Research and Right to Development Division, which develops policy and provides guidance, tools, advice and capacity-strengthening support on thematic human rights issues, including for human rights mainstreaming purposes; the Human Rights Treaties Division, which supports the human rights treaty bodies; the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division, which is responsible for overseeing and implementing the Office's work in the field; and the Human Rights Council Mechanisms Division, which provides substantive and technical support to the HRC, the Council's UPR mechanism and the Council's special procedures. Core management, planning, coordination and outreach functions are handled by dedicated services and sections, which report directly to the Deputy High Commissioner. For the current organizational chart, please refer to page 163.

## Staff

As of 31 December, the Office was employing 1,302 staff members. Of those staff members, 558 (43 per cent) were based in the field, 691 (53 per cent) were based in Geneva and 53 (4 per cent) were based in New York. UN Human Rights also collaborated with close to 700 human rights officers who served in 13 UN peace missions or political offices.

## How UN Human Rights is funded

UN Human Rights is partially funded from the United Nations regular budget, which provided 44 per cent of the resources expended to implement the Office's programme of work in 2017, and partially through voluntary contributions from donors, the majority of which are Member States. The cash amount of the regular budget funding that is allocated to UN Human Rights has gradually increased since 2005, when leaders attending the World Summit committed to a doubling of the resources available for the Office over a period of five years. At the beginning of the biennium, the approved regular budget appropriation for UN Human Rights was US\$190.5 million for 2016-2017. The allocations for 2016 and 2017 increased during each year to allow for implementation of urgent mandates of the Human Rights Council, for a total of US\$215.5 million. This can be compared with allocations of US\$206.9 million in 2014-2015, US\$177.3 million in 2012-2013, US\$151.6 million in 2010-2011, US\$120.6 million in 2008-2009, US\$83.4 million in 2006-2007 and US\$67.6 million in 2004-2005. For more information, please refer to pages 92-112.

The level of voluntary funding allocated to UN Human Rights has increased substantially over the last decade, almost tripling from US\$41.2 million in 2002 to nearly US\$120 million in 2008. In 2009, contributions dropped slightly to US\$118.1 million and then sharply decreased in 2010 to US\$109.4 million before making a slight recovery in 2011 and 2012 when US\$111.1 million was received in each of those years. The level of voluntary funding for UN Human Rights amounted to US\$121.2 million in 2013, increased to US\$123.7 million in 2014 and then again to US\$125.8 million in 2015 before reaching US\$129.6 million in 2016. In 2017, a total of US\$142.8 million was raised in voluntary contributions, representing the highest amount ever received by the Office.

The amount of unearmarked voluntary contributions grew steadily from 2002 until 2009, when it reached a maximum of 56 per cent of total contributions received. While unearmarked contributions dropped slightly to 54 per cent in 2010 and again to 51 per cent in 2011, they increased to 53 per cent in 2012 and 54 per cent in 2013. In 2014, however, the trend was reversed and the proportion of unearmarked funding decreased to 47 per cent and then to just 37 per cent in 2015 and 38 per cent in 2016, before increasing again to 43 per cent in 2017. Please refer to pages 77-91 for more information on funding, trends and challenges and pages 123-143 for the profiles of all donors in 2017.

## How UN Human Rights spends its budget

Total expenditures in 2017, including both regular budget and voluntary contributions, reached US\$246.7 million (compared to US\$223.3 million in 2016, US\$225.9 million in 2015 and US\$239.1 million in 2014). In 2017, nearly 48 per cent of total expenditures were devoted to fieldwork activities, particularly capacity-strengthening projects and human rights monitoring, which were predominantly financed through voluntary contributions. Approximately 11 per cent of total expenditures were spent on thematic research, human rights mainstreaming, the development of policy and the provision of guidance and tools, 10 per cent on supporting the human rights treaty bodies, including policymaking organs, and 12 per cent on support for the Human Rights Council and its special procedures. The remainder was devoted to programme support (6 per cent), executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (9 per cent) and the trust funds and miscellaneous activities (4 per cent). Further information on the financial accounts for the year-end to 31 December and the breakdown of expenditures and the allocation of voluntary contributions can be found on pages 92-112.

## History of the UN human rights programme

The UN human rights programme has grown considerably since its modest beginnings almost 70 years ago. Organizationally, the programme started out in the 1940s with a small Division in the UN Secretariat in New York. The Division later moved to Geneva and was upgraded to the Centre for Human Rights in the 1980s. At the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993, Member States decided to establish a more robust human rights institution and later that year, the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/141 to create the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

This resolution led to the transformation of the Centre for Human Rights into the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN Human Rights). The new Office was vested with a wide-ranging mandate and primary responsibility for promoting, coordinating, strengthening and streamlining human rights work and related activities throughout the United Nations system. Twelve years later, at the 2005 UN World Summit, Heads of State from around the world committed themselves to an expansion of the UN human rights programme that recognized the central role and importance of ensuring the application of a human rights-based approach in all aspects of the UN's work. At the same time, the three pillars of the UN system were recognized as interconnected, namely, peace and security, development and human rights. The growth in the UN's human rights activities reflects the increasing strength of the international human rights movement since the General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, on 10 December 1948. Drafted as "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations," the

Declaration sets out basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all human beings are entitled to enjoy. Over time, this unprecedented affirmation of human rights became widely accepted as the standard to which all governments should adhere. The Declaration, together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols, as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol, form the "International Bill of Human Rights." International Human Rights Day is now observed around the world, on 10 December.


As international human rights law developed, a number of UN human rights bodies were established to respond to evolving human rights challenges. These bodies, which rely on UN Human Rights for substantive and logistical support, are either Charter-based (political bodies with mandates originating in the United Nations Charter that are composed of representatives of Member States) or treaty-based (committees established by international human rights treaties that are composed of independent experts and mandated to monitor the compliance of States Parties with their treaty obligations). The Commission on Human Rights, which was established in 1946 and reported to the Economic and Social Council, was the key United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for human rights until it was replaced by the Human Rights Council, in 2006. In addition to assuming the mandates and responsibilities previously entrusted to the Commission, the Council reports and makes recommendations to the General Assembly on ways to develop international human rights law. Two years after its first session, the Council operationalized the Universal Periodic Review.

# UN Human Rights around the world



- West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)
- Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)
- Guinea
- Sierra Leone\*
- Liberia (UNMIL)
- Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)\*\*
- Central Africa (Yaoundé, Cameroon)

-  Headquarters
-  Regional offices/centres
-  Country/stand-alone offices/Missions

-  Human rights components of peace/political missions
-  Human rights advisers/officers in United Nations Country Teams

- \* Deployed through the UNDG Strategy for the Deployment of Human Rights Advisers.
- \*\* Closed in 2017.





<sup>1</sup> Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo

– Reference to Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

As at 31 December 2017

# Management and Funding





UN staff members hold a sports day in South Sudan.  
© UNMISS

# Management

*This chapter provides an overview of the efforts of UN Human Rights to ensure its decision-making, planning, monitoring and evaluation processes operate at high standard and includes examples of results achieved under the Office's eight global management outputs (GMOs).*

## Decision-making

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 decision-making takes place through two bodies, namely, the Senior Management Team (SMT) and the Programme and Budget Review Board (PBRB), which meet regularly to make recommendations to the High Commissioner on office-wide policies, operating procedures, programmes and resource allocations. In addition, the Policy Advisory Group (PAG) constitutes a forum for senior managers to exchange views and provide recommendations to SMT on a variety of topics related to policy and management.

Accountability of these bodies was reinforced in 2017 by introduction of systematic monitoring of the implementation of their decisions. Introduction of electronic review, as an alternative to in-person meetings, also helped to improve timeliness in addressing urgent matters. The PAG's terms of reference and meeting format were adjusted after review to strengthen its relevance, collegiality and link with other governance bodies.

Based on advice received from PAG, in 2017, SMT approved new standard operating procedures (SOPs), including to facilitate field mission travel for staff members with disabilities and the classification and declassification of documents. SMT also adopted policy positions on, for example, engagement with the business sector and on peace and security architecture. SMT endorsed the recommendations of a staff task force on strengthening diversity, which are now being implemented and led to the development of the UN Human Rights Dignity@Work Policy. It also approved the recommendations of an internal review to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of trust funds managed by UN Human Rights. The review of the outcomes of a survey conducted by the Staff Committee on the staff members' perception about the Office led to the implementation of a series of actions to address staff concerns. Moreover, SMT discussed and undertook key decisions in terms of thematic priorities, country engagement and organizational effectiveness outcomes related to the planning cycle for 2018-2021.

Guidance provided and budgetary decisions made by PBRB contributed to the Office's judicious management of its resources and its enhanced fiscal responsibility. In 2017, the income of UN Human Rights exceeded its expenditures for the second time since 2010.

"48. The Office has introduced a common framework for the planning and reporting of its activities that has created coherence among its broad mandate, thematic priorities and field presences. Its programming cycle, which comprises OHCHR-wide strategic planning and monitoring, uses three main tools: workplans, country notes and end-of-year reports. Clear guidelines have been developed for all of those tools. All of the 17 field presences reviewed had logical frameworks, most of which (14) were assessed as being of high quality. Some of the constructive features noted in such frameworks included clear and explicit links between resources, activities, outputs and expected ac-

complishments and their alignment with broader organizational thematic priorities... In addition, of the staff members interviewed who discussed programme planning processes in OHCHR, most were of the opinion that such processes had improved, because all field offices now planned against a global set of expected accomplishments and results. They also assessed the performance monitoring system as a generally good planning and programming tool."

*Evaluation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (E/AC.51/2017/9)*

PBRB's monthly monitoring of the Office's financial and programmatic implementation and its decision to establish an expenditure cap for the year contributed to this achievement.

## Planning

In 2017, the Office worked to articulate its strategic direction for the next four years under the Human Rights Programme of the Secretary-General's Strategic Framework. Compared to previous planning processes, UN Human Rights expanded consultations with external stakeholders and invested in a forecast exercise and an analysis of trends impacting on human rights. From January to May, the Office gathered technical information, reviewed the findings of independent evaluations and audits, and worked to open up the space with internal and external stakeholders for greater creative and innovative thinking. Consultations were held at country, regional and headquarters levels, involving Member States, the UN system and civil society. More than 140 external stakeholders participated in regional consultations (held in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Beirut, Brussels and Panama), while 900 responses were generated by an online survey. Over 300 staff members also participated in the consultations.

The findings were systematized for consideration by senior management at a leadership retreat. The results then formed the basis for a global UN Human Rights meeting, in July, attended by Heads of field offices and staff from New York and Geneva. The meeting fleshed out the key building blocks for the new Management Plan for 2018-2021. From July to December, the Office took steps to define and draft its Thematic (pillar) Strategies, Country and Subregional Programmes and Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans.

## Monitoring

The Office continued to regularly monitor the implementation of its Management Plan 2014-2017 through its Performance Monitoring System. For instance, the analysis of information collected through the System was used by PBRB on the occasion of the mid-year review of programme implementation. Furthermore, data collection forms were developed to facilitate the reporting on the achievement of indicators at the end of the 2014-2017 programming cycle. A guidance note

on the use of these forms was developed, enabling a consistent and comprehensive assessment of the indicators in the context of the end of programme cycle report exercise.

"Among the sample of organizations reviewed, OHCHR presented an interesting case of adaptation in the face of structural challenges posed by its institutional location. [...] the organization [developed] a parallel system, including a web-based results portal for its four-year strategic plan, that better responds to the organization's needs and is better aligned with results-based management practices, as it sought to increase its credibility and transparency for increased funding and to enhance its response to emerging demands emanating from its mandate."

*Results-based management in the United Nations development system: Analysis of progress and policy effectiveness, Report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU/REP/2017/6)*

## Evaluation

Implementing its Evaluation Plan for 2014-2017, UN Human Rights finalized an evaluation of the Regional Gender Advisers Structure and began an evaluation of the Office's support for the enacting of Legislation in Conformity with International Standards. Evaluations were also conducted in relation to the Regional Office for South-East Asia, the Country Programme for Honduras and the Maya Programme in Guatemala. During the year, the Office supported the evaluation by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of human rights protection in peacekeeping operations and the assessment of UN Human Rights by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network, which started later in the year.

In order to enhance the Office's capacity in this area, a number of tools and guidelines to support the management, undertaking and follow-up of evaluations have been developed. This guidance complements training on evaluation issues that is offered to staff as part of a series of results-based management (RBM) capacity-building activities and the participation of staff in evaluation processes as members of internal review teams, reference groups and the network of evaluation focal points.

In previous years, evaluations were undertaken of the support provided by UN Human Rights to national human rights institutions, the Regional Office for Central Asia and the Country Programme Review for Mexico,

which resulted in the release of various recommendations. Action plans for their realization are being implemented. These plans are monitored every six months and their updates are regularly submitted to PBRB to ensure that the recommendations from evaluations are used for strategic decision-making. Furthermore, the results of all evaluations and audits conducted during the programming cycle provided an important input for the formulation of the Office's Management Plan for 2018-2021.

## Change Initiative

Due to time constraints, the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly was unable to conclude its consideration of the UN Human Rights regional restructuring proposal at the end of 2017. The discussion therefore continued at the General Assembly's first resumed session, in spring 2018. At that session, the Office presented an updated report consolidating the details that were provided to the Fifth Committee during their previous deliberations on the issue. Despite the fact that the proposal entailed no additional costs and involved only a simple redistribution of existing resources in order to use them more effectively, the Committee was unable to reach agreement that it could proceed. The Committee's decision was a formal request that the Secretary-General consider submitting a new proposal to the General Assembly at its 74th session in 2019, if necessary.

## Global Management Outputs

Global Management Outputs describe the managerial improvements that UN Human Rights commits to achieve to support the effective delivery of its planned thematic results. From 2014 to 2017, significant progress was accomplished in relation to the eight GMOs outlined below.

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

During the 2014-2017 programme cycle, the basis for strategic decision-making was significantly enhanced, including through the strengthening of the evaluation

function. Evaluation and audit outcomes and recommendations were fed into the decisions of the governance bodies, particularly PBRB. This has helped achieve a rate of implementation of over 85 per cent of critical and important audit recommendations. As a result of an investment in training at the beginning of the cycle, staff members from the Office have substantially improved their knowledge about results-based management. In addition, a more efficient decision-making system has been established through the strengthened accountability of governance bodies (PAG, SMT and PBRB) and the implementation of additional working methods, such as fast-tracked electronic project reviews. Finally, all projects and plans were reviewed by PBRB on the basis of their current and potential contributions to the Office's planned results for 2014-2017.

In 2017 alone, a total of **94 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO were fully or substantially achieved, as evidenced in the examples below.

- ▶ The UN Human Rights Dignity@Work Policy entered into force, reaffirming the Office's commitment to ensuring that all staff enjoy and actively promote diversity and dignity at work, free of any form of discrimination, abuse of authority and harassment, including sexual harassment. Moreover, a network of first-contact points was established, composed of a group of staff members trained to guide colleagues as to the full range of options that are available to them if they have concerns about prohibited conduct.
- ▶ In terms of performance assessment, all parts of the Office were required to report on their contributions to the OMP 2014-2017 results and to reflect on challenges and lessons learned. Data collection forms and an accompanying guidance note were developed to facilitate this. Information collected was analysed and shared with PBRB, enhancing accountability for results achieved.
- ▶ As noted above, in 2017, the Office embarked on an extensive exercise of reflection, consultation and analysis to help set out an evidence-based Management Plan for 2018 to 2021. The resulting Plan is built around six pillars reflecting UN Human Rights' core mandate. Those pillars are: support for the international human rights mechanisms; mainstreaming of human rights in development, and in peace and security; accountability; participation; and non-discrimination. In addition, a number of "shift" areas were identified on which the Office will focus in order to adapt effectively to the changing external context. These include preventing conflict, violence and insecurity; protecting and expanding civic space; building a global constituency for human rights; and delivering human rights in the



The High Commissioner and Anne Hidalgo, Mayor of Paris, during an event to mark Human Rights Days and launch the year-long campaign to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, December 2017. © Mairie de Paris

context of frontier issues, such as climate change, corruption, digital space, inequality and migration. The new Management Plan, which will be released in 2018, is also anchored in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, with a strong focus on the Agenda’s human rights-based commitment to ‘leave no one behind.’

- ▶ The new Management Plan also addresses key organizational processes. To help drive organizational performance strategically and in alignment with the results the Office must deliver, action plans have been devised to promote diversity and gender equality; build partnerships; promote innovation; enhance knowledge management; strengthen communication; enhance human resources and resource mobilization.
- ▶ In addition to evaluations undertaken in 2017, as explained before, an analysis of the results of all evaluations and audits conducted during the programming cycle 2014-2017 was undertaken in order to also provide inputs for the formulation of the OMP for 2018-2021.

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

Achievements under this GMO have been modest during 2014-2017. Many of the recommendations from the Office Functional Review, beginning with the regional restructuring proposals, were not implemented awaiting the General Assembly’s Fifth Committee approval. Some progress was made in the review and re-engineering of work processes to improve coherence and coordination across different parts of the Office, including with regards to clearance procedures, centralization of the recruitment function and coherence in resource mobilization. Additional progress was achieved in terms of records management, with implementation of a new registry system that facilitated an improvement in the filing, management and follow-up of official correspondence.

A total of **85 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2017 were fully or substantially achieved. The list below provides some examples of the initiatives undertaken for this purpose.



The Deputy High Commissioner speaks at the event on “Current Internet Governance Challenges: what’s next?” in Geneva, November 2017. © UN Photo/Elma Okic

- ▶ Approximately 50 per cent of the approved recommendations from the Functional review – those that fell within the purview of the Office – were implemented, including increasing the capacity of the New York Office, a review of job descriptions, delegated authority for field recruitment and the electronic submission of recruitment memos.
- ▶ UN Human Rights continued to implement Umoja, the new Enterprise Resource Planning system that the United Nations adopted to manage procurement, accounting, payroll and logistics. This involved implementation of training programmes and the beginning of the roll-out of the system to field presences.
- ▶ In relation to the implementation of a Digital Secretariat, a number of extranets were put in place to enable stakeholders to work concurrently on documents in a secure, paperless manner. As a result, the treaty bodies now often post their documents on their extranets instead of distributing physical copies during their sessions, thereby reducing the need for paper copies.
- ▶ The SOP on access to classified records and declassification was finalized in 2017 and presented to senior managers for their approval. The SOP provides guidelines on the classification and handling of UN Human Rights sensitive information, in line with the Secretary-General’s bulletin ST/SGB/2007/6.
- ▶ Following the release of the Secretary-General’s Report on the implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (A/70/95, S/2015/446), the specialized protection functions in UN peacekeeping missions are being consolidated with the human rights components. The purpose of this consolidation is to improve the impact, advocacy and visibility of peace missions’ efforts to promote and protect human rights and to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations against children. The Human Rights Division of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic is piloting the new consolidation arrangement. To support this process, it designed a consolidation matrix highlighting priority areas, held weekly monitoring and evaluation meetings to assess the implementation of the arrangement and developed the capacity of staff to improve coordination and communication.



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

Considerable progress has been made in the systematic integration of a gender perspective into the work of UN Human Rights, both at headquarters and in the field. Financial resources were dedicated to the consistent engagement of the Office on gender integration. Since 2014, these funds have increased by five per cent each year, reaching a total of US\$7 million by the end of 2017. The Office remained committed to improving the representation of women among its staff. Measures to improve gender balance have positively influenced the percentage of women's representation in senior positions, which has increased from 18.2 per cent at the P-5 level and above in 2008 to 38.8 per cent in December 2017. In addition, the mandatory online training, "Gender equality, human rights and me," was completed by 92 per cent of the staff members of the Office, thereby fostering a greater understanding of a gender perspective at UN Human Rights. Overall, the Office has been deeply committed to promoting a more diverse and inclusive organizational environment. Numerous initiatives have been undertaken to this end during the reporting period, leading to the development and approval of the new Dignity@Work Policy (see more under GMO 1).

In 2017, a total of **89 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO were fully or substantially achieved, and the following results have been realized.

- ▶ To further integration of a gender and diversity perspective across the Office's work and operations, an internal "Strengthening Diversity Task Force" was established, which provided recommendations to senior management on how to improve diversity in the Office.
- ▶ In the context of the development of the OMP for 2018-2021, a gender perspective was systematically integrated and a dedicated Organizational Effectiveness Action Plan on diversity and gender was prepared.
- ▶ In 2017, the Secretary-General issued a policy aimed at achieving gender parity in the workforce by the year 2028. UN Human Rights was at the forefront of the policy discussions and strongly supported the use of special temporary measures to increase the recruitment and retention of qualified female and male staff where gender imbalances exist. Such temporary measures have been retained as part of the final policy.
- ▶ The Office ensured that expertise on gender and women's human rights was integrated into mandates established by the Human Rights Council. In

collaboration with UN Women, UN Human Rights deployed eight gender advisers to support commissions of inquiry and other investigative bodies established by the Council.

- ▶ At the field level, progress was made on the integration of a gender perspective into the programmes and/or processes of field presences in Afghanistan, Belgium (Regional Office for Europe), Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile (Regional Office for South America), Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia (Regional Office for East Africa), Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan (Regional Office for Central Asia), Libya, Madagascar, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Panama (Regional Office for Central America), Senegal (Regional Office for West Africa), Serbia, Somalia, South Africa (Regional Office for Southern Africa), State of Palestine<sup>4</sup>, Sudan (Darfur), Timor-Leste and Uganda.
- ▶ Concrete examples include: the strengthened capacity to integrate a gender analysis into reports by field presences in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and Somalia; the improved monitoring of gender and women's rights issues by the offices in Colombia and Guatemala; the appointment of a gender focal point at the Regional Office for Central Asia; and the recruitment of a female human rights monitor to specifically work on cases of gender-based violence in Gaza.
- ▶ An independent evaluation of the Office's Regional Gender Advisers Structure found it to be a highly effective mechanism for achieving positive regional-level results related to the integration of a gender perspective and provided recommendations to strengthen and improve the efficiency and sustainability of the Structure.

### GMO 4: Increased effectiveness in supporting human rights mechanisms

Good progress has been achieved by UN Human Rights in efficiently supporting the international human rights mechanisms. For example, the percentage of documents submitted on time for consideration by the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and the human rights treaty bodies increased to 84 per cent. In addition, greater coordination was ensured within and between mechanisms by developing and implementing a variety of tools, such as databases, information technology tools and guidance documents. The webcasting of all of the public meetings of the Human

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

Rights Council, the Universal Periodic Review Working Group and the human rights treaty bodies further contributed to ensuring greater public access to their deliberations. UN Human Rights will continue to provide support to the international human rights mechanisms with a view to ensuring improved implementation of their standard-setting functions.

Overall, a total of **84 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2017 were fully or substantially achieved. The following examples demonstrate the results achieved under this GMO last year.

- ▶ In 2017, UN Human Rights assisted the Human Rights Council to hold its three regular sessions and one special session. A total of 140 fully serviced meetings were organized, in addition to 50 interactive dialogues, 19 panel discussions, two intersessional panels and one intersessional seminar on a wide array of topics. The Office also provided secretariat support to the annual meetings of the subsidiary bodies and mechanisms of the Council, including the HRC Advisory Committee, the Working Groups under the Compliant Procedure, the Consultative Group, many intergovernmental working groups and three forums set up by the HRC.
- ▶ Also in 2017, UN Human Rights provided substantive, technical and logistical support to all sessions of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Working Group, including by preparing pre-session reports, Working Group reports and summaries of the UPR segment in the Human Rights Council plenary sessions. By November 2016, all 193 Member States had been reviewed by the UPR mechanism for the second time. In May 2017, the third cycle started.
- ▶ With substantive and logistical support provided by UN Human Rights during the year, the special procedures mandate-holders undertook 87 country visits to 67 States and territories. The Office assisted in the drafting and submission of 534 communications to States, 131 reports to the Human Rights Council, 39 reports to the General Assembly and the issuing of 387 public statements.
- ▶ UN Human Rights provided secretariat, logistical and substantive support to the 10 treaty bodies for the organization of 93 weeks of meetings, the consideration of 165 State Party reports, the drafting and adoption of approximately 7,500 recommendations and the adoption of final decisions on 2,216 communications. The Office continued to provide live webcasts of human rights treaty body meetings and, in 2017, facilitated the broadcast of 158 public reviews.
- ▶ The Office made use of a wide variety of communication tools to support the work of the international human rights mechanisms, thereby contrib-

uting to their increased visibility and accessibility. For instance, in 2017, UN Human Rights issued 387 media communications, including advisories and press releases, relating to the work of the special procedures and 111 relating to the work of the human rights treaty bodies. In addition, good progress was made towards the finalization of the new Human Rights Council website, which was launched in March 2018.

- ▶ Security support was provided to special rapporteurs and treaty body experts during their official missions, as well as to members of commissions of inquiry and other fact-finding mechanisms mandated by the Human Rights Council. In 2017, UN Human Rights supported and coordinated 28 missions of special procedures and treaty body experts and 32 field visits of commissions of inquiry, fact-finding missions and missions of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

### GMO 5: Increased effectiveness in supporting field operations

During the 2014-2017 planning cycle, UN Human Rights undertook steps to improve the effectiveness of its support to field operations, particularly in relation to rapid response operations, humanitarian planning processes, the allocation of grants to implementing partners on the ground and the streamlining of administrative processes. For example, the percentage of staff members who were released by their supervisors to deploy to emergency situations for a period of at least two months reached a target rate of 90 per cent over four years. Also, the percentage of grants and funds that were allocated to local organizations within two weeks of their application being submitted reached 75 per cent. While some progress was made in improving the process for clearing public reports and providing overall support to field operations, efforts will be made to strengthen these areas in the next planning cycle.

In 2017, **85 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO were fully or substantially achieved. The results outlined below provide examples of the achievements in this area.

- ▶ The High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights supported the work and advocacy efforts of the UN Human Rights field presences through missions to: Central African Republic, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Qatar, Somalia, South Sudan and the United States of America.

- ▶ The Office continued to ensure the timely recruitment and deployment of human rights advisers, in line with the United Nations Development Group's (UNDG) Strategy for the Deployment of Human Rights Advisers. Towards the end of 2017, in close cooperation with the UN Development Coordination Office and UNDG, UN Human Rights secured funding from Member States to ensure the continuity of existing deployments in 2018, in response to the requests of resident coordinators and United Nations Country Teams.
- ▶ In light of deteriorating or potentially deteriorating human rights situations, UN Human Rights staff members were deployed to the following countries or regions: Angola to monitor the human rights violations committed in Kasai, Democratic Republic of the Congo; Bangladesh to monitor the human rights violations of the Rohingya population in Myanmar; Qatar to gather information on the impact of the Gulf crisis on the human rights situation; Guatemala to assist the country office with human rights monitoring related to the crisis in the child welfare system; Honduras to assist the country office with human rights monitoring following the crisis that unfolded after the elections; and Mauritania to strengthen human rights expertise in the humanitarian context.
- ▶ Through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, UN Human Rights provided resources to its field presences for the implementation of technical cooperation programmes designed to build strong human rights frameworks at the national level in 28 regions, countries and territories. In addition, with the support of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review, 24 projects were carried out by UN Human Rights field offices. The objective was to help countries implement the recommendations emanating from the UPR in order to strengthen national structures to follow up on and coordinate the implementation of recommendations and develop and implement national action plans and follow-up databases.
- ▶ Support for the work of field offices was provided not only by headquarters, but also by other field presences, thereby promoting an exchange of good practices and lessons learned. A good example of this was work of the country office in Mexico in relation to human rights indicators. This good practice has been shared extensively with other presences in the region, including Bolivia and Paraguay.
- ▶ Security officers were deployed to the field on 33 occasions to provide substantive advice or conduct security assessment missions.

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

UN Human Rights made significant progress in developing the capacities, competencies and skills of staff members to support effective implementation of the Office's programme. The Office undertook a range of activities, such as the adoption of an office-wide Learning and Staff Development Policy and the roll-out of training opportunities, including on substantive human rights issues, management and administration, gender integration and results-based management. For example, since Umoja first went live in 2015, considerable efforts have been undertaken to ensure that staff members acquired the skills to effectively use the system, including by establishing a helpdesk, creating a super user network and facilitating the participation of all staff members in mandatory trainings. Within the context of reduced financial resources, alternatives were explored for the delivery of training. For instance, progress was made by providing online learning offerings through Lynda.com, which enabled staff members to sign up for online language learning licences. Training in certain substantive skills, however, such as human rights investigations, may not be suited to distance learning. UN Human Rights therefore will look for alternatives to meet this challenge over the coming years.

A total of **87 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2017 were fully or substantially achieved. The following examples provide evidence of improvements made in relation to enhancing the knowledge, skills and capacities of UN Human Rights staff members.

- ▶ During 2017, more than 147 staff members based in headquarters attended trainings that were organized in relation to a variety of substantive topics. Access to learning opportunities for field-based staff members was supported through the promotion of the new learning platform, Lynda.com. A total of 153 staff members, primarily based in field presences, improved their human rights monitoring skills through nine training courses.
- ▶ In addition, 48 new staff members benefited from a two-day Orientation Programme on the mandate, strategy and functioning of the Office.
- ▶ Through targeted training sessions, members of the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme increased their knowledge and skills related to the human rights treaty bodies, received a basic introduction on human rights indicators, increased their understanding of the nuances between plans to implement the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and national human rights action plans. The participants are now



The Deputy High Commissioner engages in discussion with UN Human Rights staff members. © OHCHR

able to apply human rights training and knowledge management techniques.

- ▶ The capacity of staff members to use the Human Rights Case Database improved through 13 remote briefings that were attended by 64 participants. An online course on the use of the Database, launched in 2016, has ensured that information on how to use the tool is accessible to all staff members, regardless of their location, at all times. Some 100 staff members from 17 field presences completed the online course, which permitted the efficient sharing of key messages on the importance of thorough, systematic and accurate documentation in monitoring work.
- ▶ The online catalogue of the UN Human Rights Library registered more than one million visits, representing an increase of 19 per cent compared to 2016. The Library maintains the Human Rights and Education and Training (HRET) database, which now contains information on 1,219 institutions and 356 active human rights training programmes. In 2017, the Library started a project to digitize the HRET public domain publications to provide wider access to these resources.

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

Additional investment in the area of communications and outreach between 2014 and 2017 enabled the Office to increase its visibility and recognition among various audiences. The number of users of UN Human Rights social media platforms across its global accounts doubled to 6 million users. In addition, the

Office's web page was viewed by 24 million people in 2017 and the number of media articles mentioning the High Commissioner or his Office reached 24,000. There was also a remarkable 80 per cent increase in outreach communications with civil society through the e-mail broadcast system. Over the 2014-2017 reporting period, UN Human Rights made significant strides in terms of fundraising. Voluntary contributions increased from US\$121.2 million at the end of 2013 to US\$142.7 million at the end of 2017, representing an increase of almost 18 per cent during the programming cycle. The number of partnerships linked to major campaigns, such as those that were launched during Human Rights Day celebrations, exceeded expectations. Additional efforts will need to be deployed to establish additional partnerships with the private sector, foundations and individuals.

A total of **84 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO in 2017 were fully or substantially achieved. Below are some examples of the progress achieved by UN Human Rights in relation to its efforts to improve the understanding of and support for its programmes by all stakeholders.

- ▶ On Human Rights Day, the Office launched a year-long campaign to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), building on the "Stand Up for someone's rights today" campaign launched in the previous year. The High Commissioner and the Mayor of Paris kicked-off the UDHR campaign in Paris while, in New York, the Secretary-General launched the campaign alongside the President of the General Assembly, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and two former High Com-

missioners for Human Rights, Louise Arbour and Navi Pillay. Several key officials and personalities also took the pledge to stand up for the rights of other people, including UNDP Administrator Achim Steiner and Goodwill Ambassadors Nikolaj Coster-Waldau, Connie Britton, Michelle Yeoh, Iker Casillas and novelist Paulo Coelho. Furthermore, the microsite, [www.standup4humanrights.org](http://www.standup4humanrights.org), which was originally created for the “Stand Up” campaign, was revamped to support the UDHR seventieth anniversary campaign. The site includes downloadable materials, such as a commemorative logo in the six official languages of the UN, a series of illustrations of the 30 UDHR articles and a variety of information materials, including banners, social media visuals, a wristband, a button and a pin.

- ▶ Other communication initiatives were spearheaded by UN Human Rights in relation to International Women’s Day, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the Business and Human Rights Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues, the Decade for People of African Descent, a UN global campaign to promote the rights of refugees and migrants (the TOGETHER campaign), the International Albinism Awareness Day, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, International Migrants Day and an international conference on human rights education.
- ▶ Regarding social media, UN Human Rights reached a combined following of more than 6.37 million followers, across 45 accounts, mainly through its English-language central accounts.
- ▶ Senior managers and other colleagues devoted time to briefing Member States and donors on the Office’s work, plans, achievements and outputs, as well as on funding requirements, during more than 100 briefings/meetings and donor consultations in 2017, nearly four times more than in 2016. These included the launch of the 2017 Annual Appeal, in February, the 2016 Annual Report, in May, and a technical briefing on the same report, in July.
- ▶ To raise awareness and increase the knowledge of stakeholders on substantive human rights issues, the Office distributed over 78,000 copies of printed materials worldwide, including through several high-profile events that were held during the year, such as the Business and Human Rights Forum.
- ▶ Field presences organized several outreach activities to raise the awareness of stakeholders about the mandate of UN Human Rights and to garner support for its work. As an example, field presences in Colombia, Georgia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mali, Mexico, Qatar (United Nations Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region), the Russian Federation, Senegal (Regional Office for West Africa), Tunisia and Uganda

organized events to commemorate Human Rights Day; the presence in Madagascar produced periodic newsletters to disseminate information on the work of the Office; the Regional Office for West Africa launched a social media campaign on human rights defenders in francophone West Africa; the Office in Mexico shared information and materials at the Guadalajara International Book Fair, the most important gathering on publishing in Latin America; and the Regional Office for the Pacific co-organized a Human Rights Film Festival in Fiji.

- ▶ Financial support for the Office’s programmes reached a total of US\$142.8 million, representing an increase of approximately 10 per cent compared to the previous year. Member States continued to be the main providers of voluntary contributions and their funding represented 88.3 per cent of the income received by the Office. In 2017, 63 Member States made contributions to UN Human Rights.

### Campaign to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the UDHR



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) turns seventy in 2018! To highlight what the UDHR means for people in their everyday lives, UN Human Rights launched a year-long campaign that will culminate on 10 December 2018. Founded on the UN Human Rights Stand Up campaign, which called on people to take action for greater freedoms, stronger respect and more compassion for the rights of others, the UDHR70 campaign has three core objectives: to engage a broad base of audiences around the world; to help promote an understanding of how the UDHR empowers us all; and to encourage further reflection on the ways that each of us can stand up for people’s rights, every day. The UDHR70 campaign is an opportunity for everyone to express, celebrate and encourage support for human rights.

## GMO 8: The efficient management of human and financial resources

The many new developments that were brought to UN Human Rights over the last four years affected the management of human and financial resources. These developments included the UN Secretariat-wide reform of the staff selection system, including mandatory mobility; the implementation of international public sector accounting standards (IPSAS); and the roll-out of the UN Secretariat's new enterprise resource planning system (Umoja). Overall, the delivery of human resources management services was more centralized within the UN Secretariat, resulting in fewer recruitments under the authority of the Office. At the same time, managing the impact of the changed recruitment process required improved communication with staff and managers. Following the successful introduction of IPSAS and Umoja, the management of the Office's financial resources was enhanced with fully justified and complete budget proposals that were submitted by established deadlines. The flexibility of Umoja also led to fewer re-deployments of funds within approved cost plans. Unspent obligations are now automatically liquidated at the year-end if their retention cannot be justified.

In 2017, a total of **97 per cent** of the outputs planned for this GMO were fully or substantially achieved. This contributed to the overall increased efficiency of UN Human Rights in managing its resources. Nonetheless, significant challenges emerged as outlined below.

- ▶ The financial reporting module of Umoja is not yet fully operational. As a consequence, the extraction of financial records to produce the numerous donor financial reports demanded of the Office has been extremely labour intensive. In addition, the tendency of the donor community to earmark funds with separate financial reporting requirements has nearly doubled the volume of reports that UN Human Rights has had to prepare in recent years.
- ▶ Regarding recruitment processes, the introduction of Umoja generated a number of new processes which required adjustments to the workflows for the selection and onboarding of recruited staff.
- ▶ The Office's proprietary system for financial management in the field (MAYA system) has been rolled-out to the Honduras country office. Until Umoja is fully implemented in the field, the MAYA system will be maintained to ensure that field offices have an effective tool to manage their financial implementation.

# Funding

## Context

The income of the UN Human Rights Office comes, at a rate of approximately 40 per cent, from the United Nations regular budget. The remainder is covered by voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors.

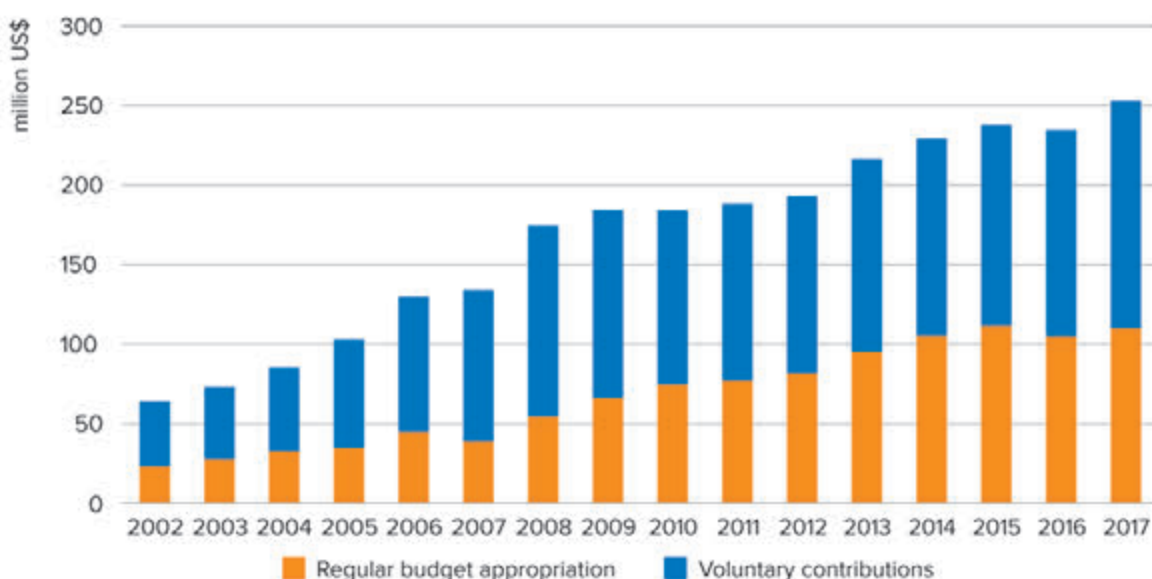
The UN regular budget, approved by the General Assembly every two years, is funded by “assessed contributions” from each Member State which are determined according to a formula that takes into account the size and strength of their respective national economies. The UN regular budget should finance all activities mandated by the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, including the Human Rights Council (HRC). Human rights is recognized as one of the three pillars of the UN system, the other two being development and peace and security. And yet, the regular budget allocates only a tiny percentage of the resources to human rights that are extended to the other two pillars. With approximately half of all regular budget resources directed to these three pillars, human rights receives less than eight per cent. The approved regular budget appropriation for the Office in 2018-2019 is US\$201.6 million, which is just 3.7 per cent of the total UN regular budget.

The approved 2018-2019 regular budget is once again a step back from an otherwise long-standing principle of “zero growth.” It entails a number of reductions resulting from General Assembly decisions, including across-the-board reductions of between five and 25 per cent of several budget lines. To a large extent, these reductions offset the resources approved for new mandates adopted by the Human Rights Council in 2016 and 2017. The official human rights mandates continue to grow in number and scope, but regular budget resources are not keeping pace. As a result, UN Human Rights continues to rely on voluntary contributions to finance as much as 10 per cent of officially mandated activities that ought to be financed by the regular budget.

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

In 2017, a total of US\$142.8 million was raised in voluntary contributions, representing the highest amount ever received by the Office, compared to US\$129.6 million in 2016. This 10 per cent growth was due primarily to a number of countries that generously increased

UN Human Rights Funding Overview 2002-2017



their contributions. The additional income was a much appreciated investment in human rights and meant that the Office could meet more of the demands it is facing. Nevertheless, the donated amount falls far below the US\$252.9 million in extrabudgetary funding that was being sought.

The overall increase of 10 per cent refers to both earmarked and unearmarked contributions. In 2017, earmarked contributions (57 per cent) surpassed unearmarked contributions (43 per cent) for the fourth time since 2008. Yet, unearmarked funds reached the second highest amount received at US\$61.4 million. Some of the increase in earmarking can be attributed to the receipt of more local funding for field activities and contributions from non-traditional budget lines that can only be accessed as earmarked funds. Other contributions that were previously unearmarked have been transformed into more circumscribed funding. While additional funding is much appreciated, increases in earmarking limits the Office’s capacity to allocate resources where they are most urgently required and demands more constant budgetary adjustments over the course of the year.

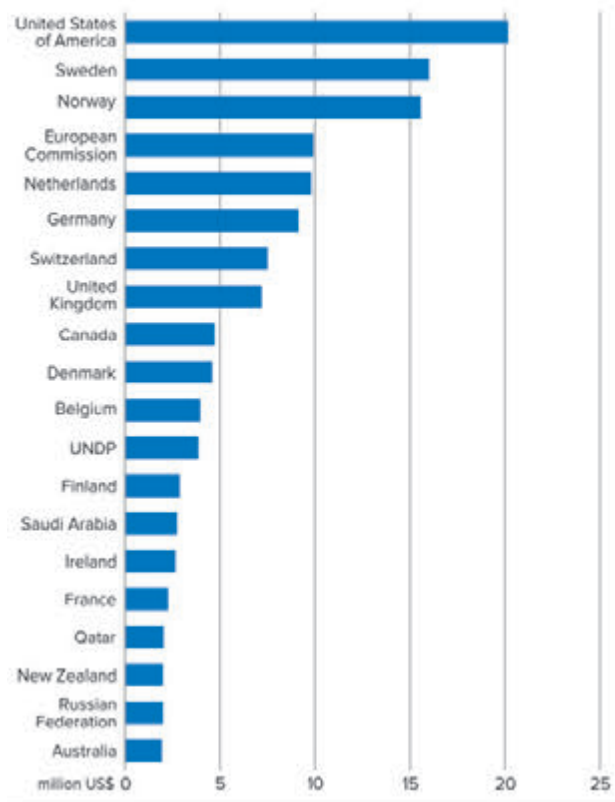
During the year, approximately 60 per cent of all voluntary funding was used to support work in the field, which receives minimal support from the regular

budget. The remainder of the voluntary funding was distributed between other areas of the Office’s work and often supplemented the limited resources available from the regular budget. This enabled the Office to achieve a far greater impact than would otherwise have been possible.

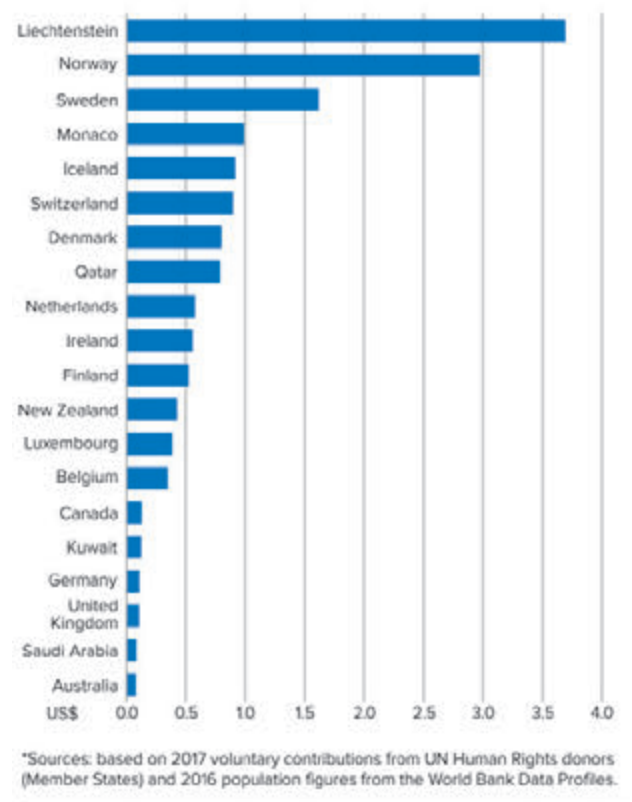
## Who Funds UN Human Rights?

The Office calls on all Member States and other donors, including the private sector, to raise the funds that are needed to fully implement its mandate to promote and protect human rights. The table overleaf lists, in descending order, all donors that voluntarily contributed in 2017. As was the case in previous years, the overwhelming majority of voluntary contributions came from Member States, which provided a total of US\$126.1 million, or 88.3 per cent of all contributions. International organizations, including the European Commission and UN partners, contributed an additional US\$16 million, or 11.2 per cent, of all contributions.

**Voluntary contributions from top 20 donors to UN Human Rights in 2017**



**Voluntary contributions from top 20 donors to UN Human Rights per capita in 2017\***



\*Sources: based on 2017 voluntary contributions from UN Human Rights donors (Member States) and 2016 population figures from the World Bank Data Profiles.



## Voluntary contributions to UN Human Rights in 2017

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary contributions for 2017

Donor	US\$	Donor	US\$
1 United States of America	20,160,912	42 China	100,000
2 Sweden	15,994,423	- United Arab Emirates	100,000
3 Norway	15,559,270	44 OIF <sup>7</sup>	99,758
4 European Commission	10,015,275	45 Estonia	94,787
5 Netherlands	9,803,069	46 Czech Republic	88,939
6 Germany	9,143,552	47 Bulgaria	81,760
7 Switzerland	7,504,461	48 IOM <sup>8</sup>	52,800
8 United Kingdom	7,201,458	49 Mexico	50,000
9 Canada	4,718,048	50 South Africa	38,363
10 Denmark	4,591,309	51 Monaco	38,057
11 Belgium	3,976,662	52 Uruguay	30,000
12 UNDP (UN managed pooled and trust funds funding) <sup>1</sup>	3,880,995	53 Peru	25,519
13 Finland	2,873,315	54 Malta	23,697
14 Saudi Arabia	2,732,079	55 Chile	22,500
15 Ireland	2,652,989	56 Argentina	20,000
16 France	2,275,313	- Malaysia	20,000
17 Qatar	2,026,499	- Thailand	20,000
18 New Zealand	2,006,689	- UN Women <sup>9</sup>	20,000
19 Russian Federation	2,000,000	- UNICEF <sup>10</sup>	20,000
20 Australia	1,950,076	61 Cyprus	17,773
21 Italy	1,862,416	62 Slovenia	17,065
22 Korea, Rep. of	1,300,000	63 Pakistan	15,000
23 Spain <sup>2</sup>	1,283,449	- Philippines	15,000
24 Morocco	1,000,000	- Singapore	15,000
25 OCHA (CERF) <sup>3</sup>	752,332	66 International Criminal Court	14,037
26 Kuwait	510,000	67 Slovakia	10,163
27 UNODC <sup>4</sup>	471,799	68 Azerbaijan	10,000
28 Microsoft	450,000	- ILO <sup>11</sup>	10,000
- UNOPS <sup>5</sup>	450,000	- Sri Lanka	10,000
30 Iceland	305,579	- UNAIDS <sup>12</sup>	10,000
31 Turkey	290,000	- UN Environment <sup>13</sup>	10,000
32 UNHCR <sup>6</sup>	226,400	- UNESCO <sup>14</sup>	10,000
33 Luxembourg	225,857	- UNFPA <sup>15</sup>	10,000
34 India	225,000	75 Costa Rica	9,684
35 Austria	214,550	76 Montenegro	5,924
36 Poland	205,657	77 Nicaragua	5,000
37 Kazakhstan	160,000	- Paraguay	5,000
38 Portugal	159,242	79 Ecuador	3,197
39 MacArthur Foundation	150,000	80 Armenia	2,500
40 Liechtenstein	139,106	- Holy See	2,500
41 Japan	109,325	82 Cuba	2,048
Individual donors / miscellaneous			111,780
			<b>Total 142,824,954</b>

<sup>1</sup> UN Development Programme; includes all contributions received through UNDP, in particular UN managed pooled and trust funds funding (details of which can be found in related table on page 80).

<sup>2</sup> Includes a contribution of €20,000 from the Government of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.

<sup>3</sup> Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Central Emergency Response Fund).

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Office for Project Services.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

<sup>7</sup> Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.

<sup>8</sup> International Organization for Migration.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations Children's Fund.

<sup>11</sup> International Labour Organization.

<sup>12</sup> Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

<sup>13</sup> United Nations Environment Programme.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

<sup>15</sup> United Nations Population Fund.

### UN managed pooled and trust funds funding received by UN Human Rights in 2017 through UNDP

Donor	US\$
Joint Programmes (Guatemala)	360,000
Peacebuilding Fund (Guinea, Guatemala, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone)	1,349,357
UNDG-Human Rights Mainstreaming Trust Fund	419,495
Towards Unity in Action in the Republic of Moldova	223,369
UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict	362,644
UNPRPD - Disability Fund (Fiji)	200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,914,865</b>

## Funding Trends

### Level of contributions

In 2017, for the seventh consecutive year, UN Human Rights raised more funds than it had in the previous year. A total of US\$142.8 million in extrabudgetary contributions was received, representing an increase of 10 per cent compared to the previous year (US\$129.6 million).

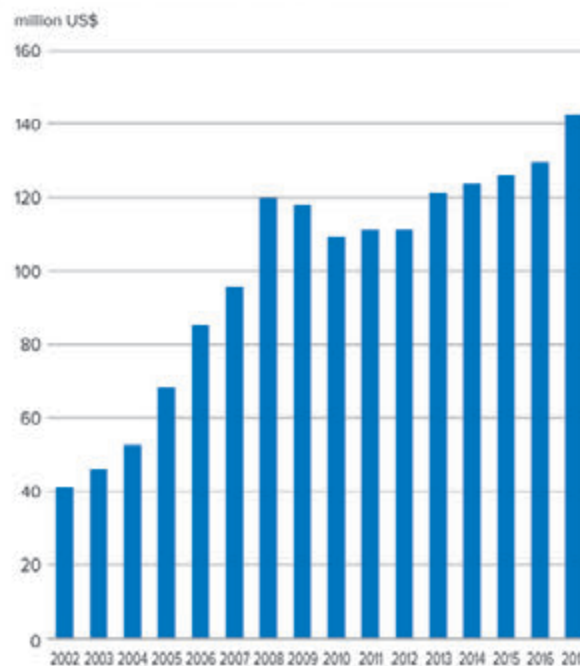
Additional income, including interest and miscellaneous income, brought the total available income in 2017 to US\$142.8 million. With expenditures amounting to US\$136.2 million, UN Human Rights recorded less expenditure than income for the second time since 2010, mainly as a result of a concerted effort undertaken by the Office to control expenditures through systematic monitoring during the year. There is no room for complacency, however, as the unmet needs are enormous.

Total extrabudgetary requirements for 2017 amounted to US\$252.9 million. These were funds that UN Human Rights would have needed in addition to its regular budget allocation if it was to adequately respond to all of the requests that it had received for the year.

UN Human Rights will redouble its efforts to secure additional revenue from voluntary contributions. It will strongly advocate for an increase of the regular budget to fully cover its existing mandated activities that are being subsidized by extrabudgetary resources. Furthermore, voluntary contributions need to be as

flexible as possible and provided in multi-year agreements in order to help increase predictability and sustainability in planning. They would need to be paid as early as possible in the year to help mitigate cash flow problems during the first two quarters of the year.

### Voluntary contributions to UN Human Rights 2002-2017



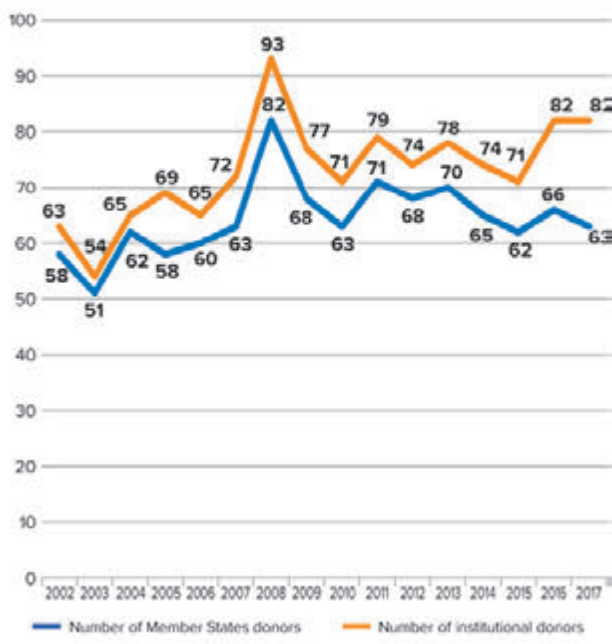
### Number of donors

In 2017, 63 Member States made contributions to UN Human Rights, compared to 66 in 2016, 62 in 2015 and 65 in 2014. In total, 82 institutional donors were registered, compared to 82 in 2016, 71 in 2015 and 74 in 2014. Ten governments renewed their support after at least one year of financial inactivity. Another 13 Member States left the list of donors, despite the High Commissioner's repeated appeals to broaden the Office's donor base.

It is crucial for the Office to attract support from new Member States while simultaneously maintaining the support of existing donors. Over the last four years, only 48 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 2017, 25 were members of the United Nations Western and Others Group, 16 were from the Asian Group, 10 were from the Eastern European Group, 10 were from the Latin American and Caribbean Group and two were from the African Group.

### Number of institutional donors (including Member States) to UN Human Rights 2002-2017



### Regular budget versus voluntary contributions

Overall, approximately 44 per cent of the funding for UN Human Rights came from the United Nations regular budget (compared with 45 per cent in 2016 and 46 per cent in 2015 and 2014, 44 per cent in 2013 and 42.5 per cent in 2012) and 56 per cent came from voluntary contributions (compared with 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 was due to the additional resources that were allocated to cover the Treaty Body Strengthening Process and in relation to additional mandates, including commissions of inquiry, that were established by the Human Rights Council.

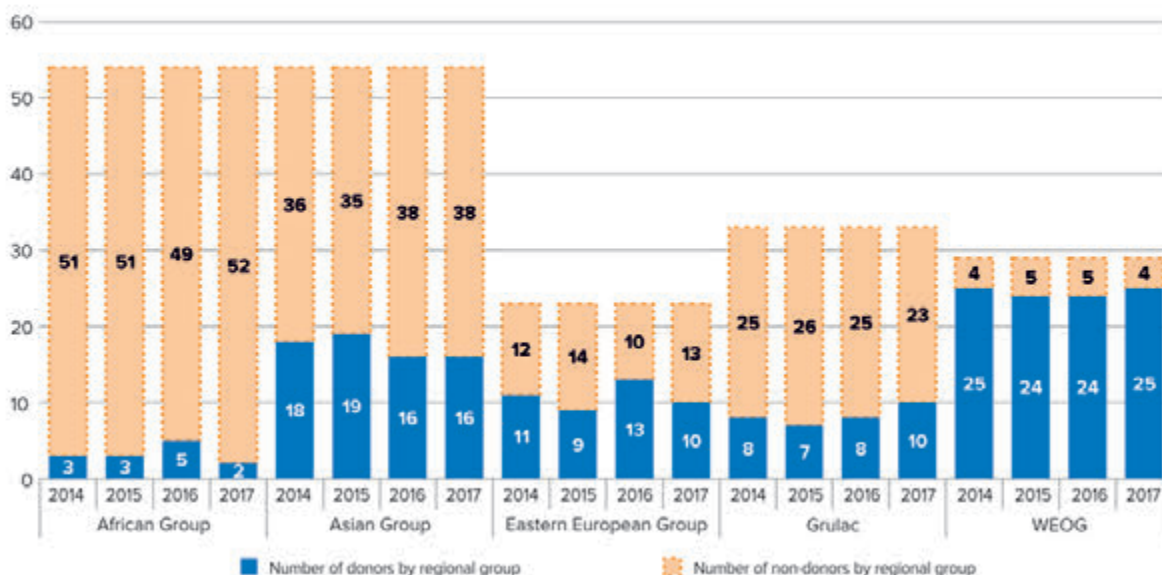
### Earmarking

Although the overall funding allocated to UN Human Rights increased by 10 per cent in 2017, this consisted of both earmarked and unearmarked contributions. Some of the increase in earmarking can be attributed to the receipt of more local funding for field activities 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 have been transformed into more circumscribed funding.

Nonetheless, in 2017, UN Human Rights received US\$61.4 million in unearmarked funds (the second highest amount received) from 50 donors, thereby reversing a downward trend that had been observed since 2014 (43 per cent in 2017 compared with 38 per cent in 2016, 37 per cent in 2015, down from 47 per cent in 2014 and 54 per cent in 2013).

Overall, any decline in the level of contributions received without earmarking limits the Office’s capacity to apply resources where they are most urgently re-

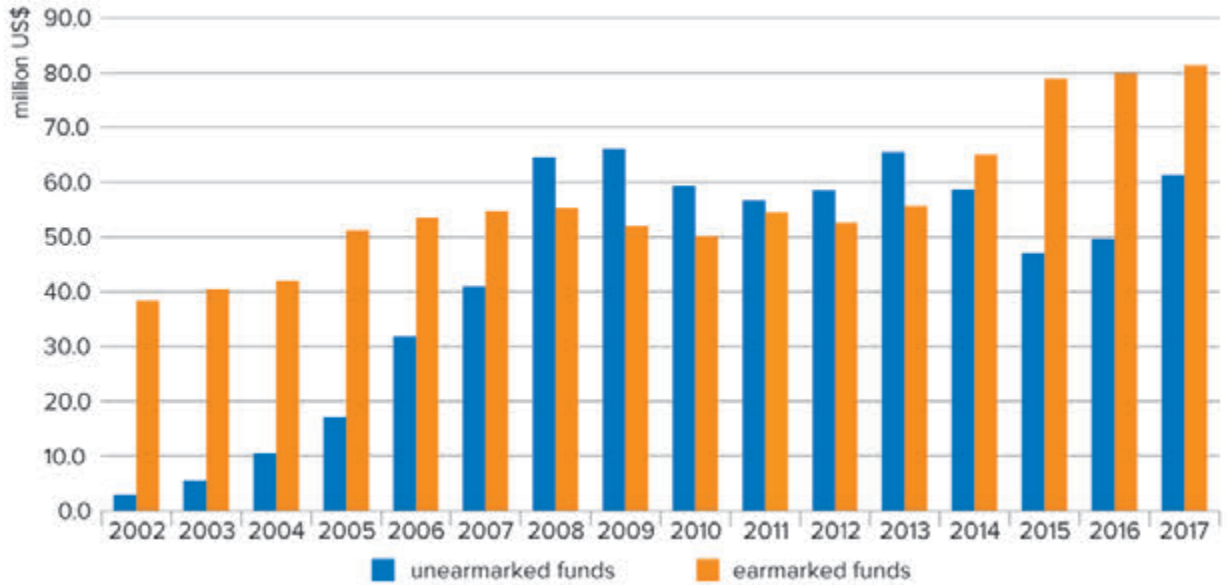
### Donor base to UN Human Rights in 2014, 2015, 2016 & 2017, broken down by regional group



quired. UN Human Rights requires flexibility and autonomy in allocating resources and therefore primarily seeks unearmarked funds from donors. UN Human

Rights continues to use every appropriate opportunity to persuade donors to contribute more unearmarked funding.

**Earmarked versus unearmarked funding 2002-2017**
















## Unearmarked voluntary contributions to UN Human Rights in 2017

Donor	Unearmarked funding in US\$	Percentage of donor's contribution
1 United States of America	8,000,000	39.7%
2 Norway	7,115,750	45.7%
3 Sweden	6,341,651	39.6%
4 Netherlands	5,903,188	60.2%
5 European Commission	4,296,455	43.3%
6 Denmark	3,873,189	84.4%
7 Switzerland	3,858,522	51.4%
8 Canada	3,695,492	78.3%
9 United Kingdom	3,298,153	45.8%
10 Belgium	2,275,313	57.2%
11 Ireland	2,166,729	81.7%
12 New Zealand	2,006,689	100.0%
13 France	1,592,719	70.0%
14 Finland	1,567,749	54.6%
15 Morocco	1,000,000	100.0%
16 Qatar	966,553	47.7%
17 Italy	589,623	31.7%
18 Germany	533,618	5.8%
19 Korea, Rep. of	500,000	38.5%
- Kuwait	500,000	98.0%
21 Turkey	200,000	69.0%
22 Luxembourg	174,216	77.1%
23 Spain	167,973	13.1%
24 Portugal	159,242	100.0%
25 Poland	102,829	50.0%
26 Bulgaria	81,760	100.0%
27 Czech Republic	58,691	66.0%
28 Mexico	50,000	100.0%
29 Estonia	35,545	37.5%
30 Monaco	32,369	85.1%
31 Uruguay	30,000	100.0%
32 Liechtenstein	24,826	17.8%
33 Kazakhstan	24,000	15.0%
34 Peru	20,030	78.5%
35 Malaysia	20,000	100.0%
- Thailand	20,000	100.0%
37 Cyprus	17,773	100.0%
38 Slovenia	17,065	100.0%
39 South Africa	15,820	41.2%
40 Philippines	15,000	100.0%
41 Slovakia	10,163	100.0%
42 Azerbaijan	10,000	100.0%
- Chile	10,000	44.4%
44 Costa Rica	9,684	100.0%
45 Montenegro	5,924	100.0%
46 Nicaragua	5,000	100.0%
- Sri Lanka	5,000	50.0%
48 Armenia	2,500	100.0%
49 Cuba	2,048	100.0%
50 Paraguay	2,000	40.0%
Other donors / miscellaneous	9,388	8.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,420,238</b>	<b>43.0%</b>
















Source: Umoja.

## Voluntary contributions to UN Human Rights in 2017 (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 2017).

	United States of America	Sweden	Norway	European Commission	Netherlands	Germany	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Canada	Denmark	Belgium	UNDP	Finland
													
Unearmarked	8,000,000	6,341,651	7,115,750	4,296,455	5,903,188	533,618	3,858,522	3,298,153	3,695,492	3,873,189	2,275,313	0	1,567,749
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	865,750	0	0	109,131	522,006	297,767	124,245	105,822	0	362,644	33,595
<i>Subprogramme 1:</i> Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	0	0	166,034	1,400,546	94,444	334,442	165,975	788,486	375,016	23,416	0	0	81,890
<i>Subprogramme 2:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	0	474,383	0	555,555	708,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 3:</i> Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	601,441	0	1,131,608	478,182	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	0	71,770	604,839	637,327	2,222,222	1,346,355	304,363	48,409	0	158,529	227,531	0	223,964
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	5,610,912	9,581,001	3,853,862	3,680,946	1,027,660	4,574,247	2,450,343	1,637,035	0	0	1,473,818	3,518,351	910,125
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	1,150,000	0	0	0	0	2,017,769	0	0	0	0	0	419,495	910,125
<i>Africa</i>	389,262	3,483,995	1,532,454	133,865	402,549	0	109,754	504,944	0	0	1,331,611	1,155,703	0
<i>Americas</i>	4,040,403	4,067,243	1,783,703	1,359,255	14,000	879,829	1,030,566	395,778	0	0	0	877,359	0
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	1,077,715	474,383	368,643	0	257,892	0	0	0	0	0	549,117	0
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	31,247	0	0	885,877	0	244,596	520,000	736,313	0	0	28,441	516,677	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	952,048	63,321	933,307	611,111	1,174,160	790,023	0	0	0	113,766	0	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	6,550,000	0	343,928	0	0	935,940	203,252	0	45,113	430,354	0	0	55,991
Miscellaneous*	0	0	2,134,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total contributions by donor</b>	<b>20,160,912</b>	<b>15,994,423</b>	<b>15,559,270</b>	<b>10,015,275</b>	<b>9,803,069</b>	<b>9,143,552</b>	<b>7,504,461</b>	<b>7,201,458</b>	<b>4,718,048</b>	<b>4,591,309</b>	<b>3,976,662</b>	<b>3,880,995</b>	<b>2,873,315</b>














\*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	Saudi Arabia	Ireland	France	Qatar	New Zealand	Russian Federation	Australia	Italy	Korea, Rep. of	Spain	Morocco	OCHA	Kuwait	UNODC	UNOPS
															
	0	2,166,729	1,592,719	966,553	2,006,689	0	0	589,623	500,000	191,558	1,000,000	0	500,000	0	0
	149,867	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	145,000	0	0	50,000	0	836,667	226,929	0	50,000	111,982	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	39,194	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	226,929	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	75,000	53,706	182,025	0	0	383,333	75,643	31,646	425,000	313,550	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,212,212	335,946	477,816	1,000,000	0	780,000	1,155,825	1,184,834	180,000	565,575	0	752,332	0	471,799	450,000
	0	0	68,259	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	447,928	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	136,519	0	0	0	0	1,184,834	0	0	0	640,742	0	471,799	0
	0	335,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117,647	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155,825	0	130,000	0	0	111,590	0	0	450,000
	0	0	0	0	0	780,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,212,212	0	273,038	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	150,000	96,608	22,753	9,946	0	0	264,750	43,865	25,000	61,590	0	0	10,000	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>2,732,079</b>	<b>2,652,989</b>	<b>2,275,313</b>	<b>2,026,499</b>	<b>2,006,689</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>1,950,076</b>	<b>1,862,416</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>1,283,449</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>752,332</b>	<b>510,000</b>	<b>471,799</b>	<b>450,000</b>


















## Voluntary contributions to UN Human Rights in 2017 (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 2017).

	Microsoft	Iceland	Turkey	UNHCR	Luxembourg	India	Austria	Poland	Kazakhstan	Portugal	MacArthur Foundation	Liechtenstein	Japan
													
Unearmarked	0	0	200,000	0	174,216	0	0	102,829	24,000	159,242	0	24,826	0
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 1:</i> Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	0	0	0	216,400	0	0	27,996	0	0	0	0	10,010	0
<i>Subprogramme 2:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,722	0
<i>Subprogramme 3:</i> Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	0	0	10,000	0	0	75,000	55,991	0	10,000	0	0	0	20,000
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	0	305,579	50,000	10,000	0	100,000	113,766	102,829	126,000	0	150,000	39,722	89,325
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	39,722	0
<i>Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Americas</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000	0	0
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89,325
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	102,829	126,000	0	0	0	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	305,579	0	0	0	0	113,766	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	0	0	30,000	0	51,641	50,000	16,797	0	0	0	0	24,826	0
Miscellaneous*	450,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total contributions by donor</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>305,579</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>226,400</b>	<b>225,857</b>	<b>225,000</b>	<b>214,550</b>	<b>205,657</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>159,242</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>139,106</b>	<b>109,325</b>

\*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.



	China	United Arab Emirates	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	Estonia	Czech Republic	Bulgaria	IOM	Mexico	South Africa	Monaco	Uruguay	Peru	Malta	Chile	Argentina
															
	0	0	0	35,545	58,691	81,760	0	50,000	15,820	32,369	30,000	20,030	0	10,000	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	12,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,697	0	0
	0	0	0	0	9,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,688	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	99,758	35,545	0	0	52,800	0	10,678	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,678	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	99,758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	35,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	23,697	9,029	0	0	0	11,865	0	0	5,488	0	12,500	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100,000	100,000	99,758	94,787	88,939	81,760	52,800	50,000	38,363	38,057	30,000	25,519	23,697	22,500	20,000



## Voluntary contributions to UN Human Rights in 2017 (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 2017).

	Malaysia 	Thailand 	UN Women 	UNICEF 	Cyprus 	Slovenia 	Pakistan 	Philippines 	Singapore 	International Criminal Court 	Slovakia 	Azerbaijan 
Unearmarked	20,000	20,000	0	0	17,773	17,065	0	15,000	0	0	10,163	10,000
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,037	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 1:</i> Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 2:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 3:</i> Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	15,000	0	0	0
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	0	0	10,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Americas</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	0	10,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total contributions by donor</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>17,773</b>	<b>17,065</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>14,037</b>	<b>10,163</b>	<b>10,000</b>

\*Includes earmarked contributions that could not be reported above.

	ILO	Sri Lanka	UNAIDS	UNEP	UNESCO	UNFPA	Costa Rica	Montenegro	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Ecuador	Armenia	Holy See	Cuba
														
	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	9,684	5,924	5,000	2,000	0	2,500	0	2,048
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,197	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,684	5,924	5,000	5,000	3,197	2,500	2,500	2,048

## Predictability

Predictability and sustainability are essential to the Office's capacity to plan and implement its activities with a minimum of flexibility and efficiency. On 1 January 2017, however, UN Human Rights could only count on US\$21.4 million in pledged contributions, of which US\$15.4 million represented annual payments of multi-year funding agreements. In 2017, UN Human Rights had this type of agreement with 15 donors, including 11 Member States (Belgium, Canada, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), the European Commission and three institutional donors (including the MacArthur Foundation and Microsoft).

## In-kind contributions

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

Member State	Nature of in-kind contribution	Estimated Fair Value in US\$
Colombia	Rental of premises	314,494
	Provision of armoured vehicles and operational costs	93,802
Qatar	Rental of premises and operational costs	138,600
Senegal	Rental of premises	120,000

## Junior Professional Officers

Some Member States provided UN Human Rights with additional, indirect financial support by contributing to the United Nations 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 36 Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) who were supported by the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America (see next table).

Sponsor	Number of national JPOs	Number of non-national JPOs
Denmark	10	-
Finland	1	-
Germany	2	-
Italy	3	-
Japan	2	-
Republic of Korea	2	-
Netherlands	2	-
Norway	2	-
Saudi Arabia	1	-
Sweden	2	-
Switzerland	6	1
Spain	1	-
United States of America	1	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	

## United Nations Volunteers

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

Sponsor	Number of UN Volunteers from the donor country	Number of UN Volunteers not from the donor country
Finland	1	-
France	1	-
Germany	1	1
Ireland	1	-
Republic of Korea	2	-
Luxembourg	-	1
Norway	1	-
Sweden	1	-
Switzerland	7	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	

## How to Help

UN Human Rights accepts contributions from Member States, international organizations, foundations, voluntary associations, non-governmental organizations and indi-

viduals. If you, or the organization you represent, would like to make a contribution, please contact the Office's Donor and External Relations Section in Geneva.

Tel: +41 22 917 96 44

Fax: +41 22 917 90 08

Email: [DexRel@ohchr.org](mailto:DexRel@ohchr.org)

# Financial Statements

## Statement of income and expenditure in 2017

### Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2017, inclusive of new contributions, carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during the period and total funds balance at the end of the fiscal year 2017

	Extrabudgetary	Regular Budget	Total
<b>SUMMARY *</b>			
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	91,134,395	n/a	91,134,395
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	(4,782,958)	n/a	(4,782,958)
Total income / Allotments <sup>3</sup>	145,468,209	110,352,300	255,820,509
Total funds available <sup>4</sup>	231,819,646	110,352,300	342,171,946
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	136,183,557	110,478,086	246,661,643
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	95,636,089	(125,786)	95,510,303

#### Notes:

- The amount corresponds to the extrabudgetary final 2016 closing balance for the activity.  
*Due to a final 2016 expenditure adjustment under the trust fund HCA, the 2016 closing balance of US\$91,122,645 was revised to US\$91,134,395.*
  - Includes adjustments of income, refunds to donors, and write-off of unpaid pledges from past period.
  - For extrabudgetary, includes all contributions and pledges received in the UNOG accounts for fiscal year 2017 (US\$142,824,954) as well as gain/loss on exchange from contributions and interest income (US\$2,643,255). For Regular Budget, corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2017.
  - = (1) + (2) + (3).
  - Includes disbursements and commitments for fiscal year 2017.
  - The extrabudgetary amount corresponds to all funds held in the UNOG accounts at the end of the fiscal year 2017.
- \* All figures are subject to audit.

## Statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2017

### Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights by trust fund

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2017, inclusive of new contributions, carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during the period and total funds balance at the end of the fiscal year 2017.

	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 in the work of HRC	VF for technical cooperation in the field of human rights (VFTC)	TF for human rights education in Cambodia	TF for support of the activities of OHCHR	Total OHCHR trust funds
<b>SUMMARY*</b>	<b>CHA</b>	<b>SHA</b>	<b>IHA</b>	<b>VPU</b>	<b>UPR</b>	<b>VTA</b>	<b>AHA</b>	<b>CIA</b>	<b>HCA</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	11,875,951	859,004	986,158	1,138,476	776,269	590,272	8,747,896	318,564	65,841,806	91,134,395
<i>Fund balance</i>	<i>11,875,951</i>	<i>859,004</i>	<i>986,158</i>	<i>1,138,476</i>	<i>776,269</i>	<i>590,272</i>	<i>8,747,896</i>	<i>318,564</i>	<i>64,459,789</i>	<i>89,752,378</i>
<i>unpaid pledges past period</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,382,017</i>	<i>1,382,017</i>
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	(65,557)	0	(2,824,554)	(2,890,111)
and write-off (unpaid pledges)	(153,688)	(2,500)	0	0	0	0	(177,674)	0	(1,558,985)	(1,892,847)
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	8,336,978	613,669	542,097	58,441	640,918	774,581	11,540,617	1,334,665	118,982,988	142,824,954
<i>paid contributions 2017</i>	<i>8,336,978</i>	<i>613,669</i>	<i>542,097</i>	<i>58,441</i>	<i>640,918</i>	<i>774,581</i>	<i>11,484,247</i>	<i>1,334,665</i>	<i>115,631,738</i>	<i>139,317,334</i>
<i>unpaid pledges 2017</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>100,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>56,370</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3,351,250</i>	<i>3,507,620</i>
Other income available <sup>4</sup>	62,762	8,113	28,016	12,960	31,739	17,783	356,737	(6,379)	2,131,524	2,643,255
<i>gain/loss on exchange from contributions</i>	<i>2,653</i>	<i>2,943</i>	<i>18,199</i>	<i>1,597</i>	<i>16,449</i>	<i>10,960</i>	<i>284,423</i>	<i>(6,328)</i>	<i>1,392,739</i>	<i>1,723,634</i>
<i>interest and miscellaneous income</i>	<i>60,109</i>	<i>5,170</i>	<i>9,817</i>	<i>11,363</i>	<i>15,290</i>	<i>6,824</i>	<i>72,314</i>	<i>(50)</i>	<i>738,785</i>	<i>919,621</i>
<b>Total funds available<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>20,122,002</b>	<b>1,478,285</b>	<b>1,556,271</b>	<b>1,209,877</b>	<b>1,448,926</b>	<b>1,382,636</b>	<b>20,402,019</b>	<b>1,646,851</b>	<b>182,572,779</b>	<b>231,819,646</b>
Expenditure <sup>6</sup>	9,040,161	680,266	347,607	6,636	(100,649)	380,156	12,739,773	584,547	112,505,061	136,183,557
<b>Closing balance<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>11,081,841</b>	<b>798,020</b>	<b>1,208,664</b>	<b>1,203,241</b>	<b>1,549,575</b>	<b>1,002,480</b>	<b>7,662,246</b>	<b>1,062,304</b>	<b>70,067,718</b>	<b>95,636,089</b>

#### Notes:

- Corresponds to the final 2016 closing balance for the activity.  
*Due to a final 2016 expenditure adjustment under the trust fund HCA, the 2016 closing balance of US\$65,830,056 was revised to US\$65,841,806.*
  - Includes adjustments of income, refunds to donors, and write-off of unpaid pledges from past period.
  - Includes all contributions and pledges received in the UNOG accounts for fiscal year 2017.
  - Includes gain/loss on exchange from contributions and interest income.
  - = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4).
  - Includes disbursements and commitments for fiscal year 2017.
  - Corresponds to all funds held in the UNOG accounts at the end of the fiscal year 2017.
- \* All figures are subject to audit.

## OHCHR regular budget expenditure in 2017 by programme (in thousands of US\$)

	Allotment 2017	Expenditure 2017
<b>Headquarters</b>		
Executive Direction and Management	8,748.6	8,559.5
Policy-making Organs	7,337.1	8,226.1
Programme of Work		
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development Research and Analysis	14,735.3	13,988.1
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	15,544.2	15,830.1
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation 1/	20,639.1	21,897.1
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures		
- Human Rights Council and UPR	8,211.9	7,630.6
- Special Procedures	13,247.1	13,788.1
Total Programme of Work - Headquarters	72,377.6	73,134.0
Programme Support and Management Services	6,788.8	5,840.3
<b>Subtotal Headquarters operating resources</b>	<b>95,252.1</b>	<b>95,759.9</b>
<b>Field presences</b>		
Subprogramme 3: Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division 2/		
- Africa	2,778.7	2,657.9
- Americas	1,792.5	1,828.6
- Asia and the Pacific	3,555.1	3,435.7
- Europe and Central Asia	1,638.8	1,630.8
- Middle East and North Africa	3,224.9	3,070.3
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (sec.23) Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities	2,110.1	2,095.1
<b>Subtotal Field presences operating resources</b>	<b>15,100.1</b>	<b>14,718.4</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>110,352.2</b>	<b>110,478.3</b>

1/ Includes allotments for mandated commissions of inquiry.

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

Overall summary - Biennium 2016-2017	Allotment 2017	Expenditure 2017
OHCHR regular budget expenditure in 2016	105,096.2	101,058.0
OHCHR regular budget expenditure in 2017	110,352.2	110,478.3
<b>Total Biennium 2016-2017</b>	<b>215,448.4</b>	<b>211,536.3</b>

## Extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2017

### Overall summary (in US\$)

OHCHR's Programmes/Projects	Project Requirements	Income 2017	Expenditure 2017
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>			
<b>Executive Direction and Management (EDM)</b>			
EO - Executive Office of the High Commissioner	921,889.00	731,503.64	621,468.83
EOS - Communications Section	4,966,893.00	4,081,000.00	4,125,353.51
EOS - Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the UDHR (new project)	0.00	150,000.00	0.00
EOS - Donor and External Relations Section	3,382,575.00	2,425,100.00	2,433,376.79
EOS - External Outreach Service	678,597.00	613,600.00	606,330.72
EOS - Meetings, Documents and Publications Unit	1,692,499.00	1,541,200.00	1,529,012.51
NYO - New York Office	1,813,079.00	1,731,841.07	1,485,990.84
NYO - Project for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (LGBT)	1,093,403.00	702,157.97	490,589.79
NYO - Human Rights Up Front - Action Plan under (EOSG) ***/	0.00	226,971.96	17,816.89
NYO - Strengthen Human Rights Up Front Initiative (new project)	0.00	24,000.00	0.00
NYO - UN's Response on Reprisals	175,425.00	658,160.36	175,933.71
NYO - MPTF Joint Project for UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict	351,447.00	362,644.00	266,623.64
PPMES - Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service	1,619,432.00	1,212,200.00	1,207,970.24
SSS - Safety and Security Section	1,339,552.00	1,362,900.00	1,328,362.59
<b>Subtotal EDM</b>	<b>18,034,791.00</b>	<b>15,823,279.00</b>	<b>14,288,830.06</b>
<b>Programme of Work (subprogrammes 1 to 4)</b>			
<b>Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)</b>			
Director Office - Coordination and Management	1,353,898.00	1,421,950.00	1,385,656.69
ARDS - Anti-Discrimination	1,272,535.00	754,700.00	786,582.14
ARDS - Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings: New Challenges and Threats	199,583.00	0.00	33,905.10
HRESIS - Disabilities	299,944.00	205,900.00	250,915.97
HRESIS - Economic and Social Issues	456,158.00	296,900.00	394,546.55
HRESIS - Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty	151,051.00	588,140.68	170,687.34
HRESIS - Human Rights Indicators for Convention on the Right/Persons with Disabilities	299,640.00	469,017.73	300,843.77
HRESIS - Meeting on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants	194,866.00	195,000.00	138,778.18
HRESIS - Migration	563,004.00	298,175.00	483,342.68
HRESIS - Support of Activities by SRSG on Business and Human Rights	116,818.00	110,985.72	88,827.63
IPMS - Indigenous Peoples and Minorities	1,193,442.00	492,993.27	1,210,059.49
METS - Human Rights Indicators	598,661.00	454,900.00	298,026.49
METS - Human Rights Up Front - Action Plan under METS	543,792.00	605,015.26	345,328.00
METS - IACT Image Authentication/Categorization Tool (new project)	0.00	94,444.00	0.00
METS - Indicators (EU)	212,223.00	576,799.14	323,040.04
METS - Methodology, Education and Training	2,097,582.00	1,927,618.00	1,743,848.75
ROLDs - Rule of Law and Democracy	1,734,281.00	1,333,529.95	1,511,170.55
RTDS - Right to Development	113,982.00	123,900.00	96,639.97
RTDS - SFP Participation of Civil Society at the Social Forum, Forum on Minority Issues and Forum on Business and Human Rights	23,598.00	16,667.00	8,720.37
SDGs - Human Rights Up Front - Action Plan under MDGS	178,728.00	99,776.00	154,337.42
SDGs - MDGs and Human Rights-Based Approach	164,698.00	66,800.00	74,698.69
SDGs - UNDG Mechanism and Human Rights Mainstreaming	231,637.00	0.00	165,987.59
SDGs - Washington Liaison Office	326,972.00	282,400.00	339,592.33
WHRG - Application of Criminal Law and Gender-Based Discrimination	102,985.00	100,050.00	156,519.18
WHRG - Conflict Related Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	424,929.00	836,307.34	234,573.29
WHRG - Regional Gender Advisers	262,228.00	-115,198.75	203,861.54
WHRG - WHR Work, Especially on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights	81,439.00	0.00	68,477.61
WHRG - Women's Human Rights and Gender	1,179,949.00	844,311.42	1,063,728.41
<b>Subtotal subprog. 1</b>	<b>14,378,623.00</b>	<b>12,081,081.76</b>	<b>12,032,695.77</b>



OHCHR's Programmes/Projects	Project Requirements	Income 2017	Expenditure 2017
<b>Subprogramme 2 - Supporting Human Rights Treaty Bodies</b>			
Support to Treaty Bodies and Organs	1,765,168.00	1,862,009.00	1,448,395.77
Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture */	0.00	189,477.98	-6,753.18
Treaty Bodies Webcasting Arrangements	510,394.00	0.00	309,659.03
<b>Subtotal subprog. 2</b>	<b>2,275,562.00</b>	<b>2,051,486.98</b>	<b>1,751,301.62</b>
<b>Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation (FOTCD)</b>			
Director Office - Coordination and Management	759,960.00	702,600.00	703,232.05
Africa Branch (AB)	2,217,437.00	2,198,454.00	2,219,167.01
Americas, Europe and Central-Asia (AECA)	2,132,251.00	2,003,100.00	1,880,427.15
Asia-Pacific, Middle East and North Africa (APMENA)	2,993,309.00	2,282,374.49	2,492,620.69
ERS - Emergency Response Section	1,239,763.00	759,800.00	982,443.54
ERS - Strengthen Human Rights Up Front Initiative	371,164.00	478,181.98	201,705.08
ERS - Human Rights Up Front - Light Teams Deployments	786,310.00	126,269.80	434,477.69
ERS - Human Rights Up Front - Action Plan	85,312.00	34,125.00	70,288.51
ERS - Human Rights Up Front - Information Management	40,534.00	0.00	38,456.92
MENA - Protection of Human Rights in Arab Region	811,393.00	1,215,645.98	730,136.90
National Institutions, Regional Mechanisms, Civil Society	1,276,935.00	994,471.32	1,268,530.72
Programme on Conflict Prevention and Human Rights	854,083.00	989,894.79	476,505.67
Peace Missions Support Section	346,300.00	307,163.06	300,786.18
<b>Subtotal subprog. 3</b>	<b>13,914,751.00</b>	<b>12,092,080.42</b>	<b>11,798,778.11</b>
<b>Subprogramme 4 - Human Rights Council and Special Procedures</b>			
Director Office - Coordination and Management	1,077,871.00	1,084,600.00	973,091.23
HRCB - Human Rights Council Activities	1,055,437.00	740,477.50	941,796.98
HRCB - HRC and UPR Webcasting	260,871.00	170,800.00	204,698.82
UPRB - Universal Periodic Review Branch	385,007.00	219,300.00	279,442.01
SPB - Special Procedures Branch	5,144,819.00	4,426,991.42	4,415,089.19
SPB - Support to Special Procedures Mandates	3,604,648.00	2,821,141.98	1,932,253.03
<b>Subtotal subprog. 4</b>	<b>11,528,653.00</b>	<b>9,463,310.90</b>	<b>8,746,371.26</b>
<b>Total Programme of Work (subprogramme 1 to 4)</b>	<b>42,097,589.00</b>	<b>35,687,960.06</b>	<b>34,329,146.76</b>
<b>Programme Support and Management Services</b>			
PSMS - Programme Support and Management Services	5,604,830.00	5,332,000.00	5,240,122.25
PSMS - Information Technologies Section	2,568,786.00	2,309,900.00	2,229,816.47
PSMS - OIOS/Auditor (UNOG)	301,203.00	329,900.00	309,511.64
<b>Subtotal PSMS</b>	<b>8,474,819.00</b>	<b>7,971,800.00</b>	<b>7,779,450.36</b>
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS</b>	<b>68,607,199.00</b>	<b>59,483,039.06</b>	<b>56,397,427.18</b>
<b>FIELD PRESENCES</b>			
<b>AFRICA</b>			
Burundi - Peace Mission Support	3,926,514.00	990,223.54	3,374,162.27
Burundi - Support to Human Rights Activities (CERF) */	102,344.00	0.00	-87,184.50
Central Africa (Yaoundé) - Sub Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy	256,559.00	196,794.98	245,080.82
Central African Republic - Support to Peace Mission	108,177.00	16,400.00	91,269.49
Chad - Human Rights Adviser	573,075.00	336,331.42	497,589.46
Côte d'Ivoire - Support to Peace Mission	31,640.00	80,700.00	49,778.20
DRC - Electoral process	2,178,779.00	2,047,114.04	1,179,062.08
DRC - Joint Protection Teams Project	772,435.00	362,287.69	673,532.13
DRC - Peace Mission Support	349,667.00	0.00	308,671.29
DRC - Profiling project	1,161,333.00	407,997.55	810,522.75

OHCHR's Programmes/Projects	Project Requirements	Income 2017	Expenditure 2017
DRC - Women Protection Advisor	253,857.00	436,318.21	85,697.23
East Africa (Addis Ababa) - Regional Office	1,562,874.00	1,366,400.00	1,386,814.03
Ethiopia - Implementation/Monitoring UPR recommendations	55,146.00	59,154.85	27,491.04
Ethiopia - Implementation/Monitoring UPR recommendations (EU)	30,418.00	30,825.28	27,455.67
Guinea - Country Office	2,777,298.00	2,367,361.65	2,337,656.39
Guinea - PBF Lutte contre l'impunité (new project)	0.00	133,914.66	0.00
Guinea - PBF Projet de Transition	150,000.00	150,000.09	29,563.69
Guinea - PBF Reforme de la Sécurité	100,238.00	100,238.00	58,381.57
Guinea Bissau - Support to Peace Mission	69,495.00	57,956.00	61,731.28
Kenya - Human Rights Adviser	770,737.00	758,320.00	544,120.76
Liberia - Support to Peace Mission	73,450.00	47,000.00	40,902.91
Madagascar - PBF Joint Human Rights Project/Activities	526,784.00	0.00	219,587.95
Madagascar - Human Rights Adviser	397,170.00	275,372.15	351,357.34
Malawi - Human Rights Adviser	239,885.00	99,603.00	226,267.13
Mali - Peace Mission Support	212,287.00	0.00	80,118.37
Mozambique - Human Rights Adviser	151,467.00	198,700.00	202,133.84
Niger - Human Rights Adviser	90,749.00	43,100.00	88,104.58
Niger - PBF Peace Consolidation in Diffa (new project)	0.00	100,000.00	0.00
Nigeria - Human Rights Adviser	330,834.00	85,643.00	263,453.39
Nigeria - Humanitarian Response (OCHA)	341,994.00	640,741.68	171,923.60
Rwanda - Human Rights Adviser	450,698.00	288,000.00	359,879.11
Sierra Leone - Conflict Prevention	165,235.00	235,400.00	94,952.21
Sierra Leone - Human Rights Adviser	17,892.00	0.00	17,892.07
Sierra Leone - PBF Human Rights Activities in Partnership with the HRCSL	132,077.00	0.00	84,232.63
Somalia - Support to Peace Mission	177,580.00	147,142.00	143,103.64
South Sudan - Peace Mission Support	98,084.00	0.00	89,267.94
Sudan (Darfur) - Support to Peace Mission */	187,580.00	140,700.00	-14,011.94
Southern Africa (Pretoria) - Regional Office	788,813.00	605,900.00	532,938.99
Uganda - Country Office	3,226,002.00	3,574,008.51	2,155,565.04
Uganda - Programme Activities in Northern Uganda and Karamoja	1,346,995.00	1,286,339.08	1,242,479.89
West Africa (Dakar) - Regional Office	1,068,851.00	179,494.98	485,490.97
West Africa - Appui à la protection des enfants (new project)	0.00	1,184,834.12	0.00
West Africa - HR Based Response to Smuggling of Migrants (new project)	0.00	471,799.00	0.00
<b>Subtotal Africa</b>	<b>25,255,013.00</b>	<b>19,502,115.48</b>	<b>18,537,035.31</b>
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
Bolivia - Country Office	2,124,013.00	1,150,100.00	1,903,702.19
Chile - Regional Office for South America	512,301.00	233,500.00	480,274.85
Colombia - Country Office	8,636,803.00	6,749,958.01	8,354,978.39
Colombia - Project for Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendent	61,985.00	0.00	43,556.44
Colombia - Protection HR Defenders and other actors/ Peace Process	230,184.00	230,184.58	225,830.54
Colombia - Strengthening of HR Prevention and Protection Work at Local Level	726,729.00	1,080,359.46	898,356.73
Colombia - Supporting Crisis Prevention/Promoting positive HR change	304,769.00	304,769.53	314,313.95
Dominican Republic - Human Rights Adviser	221,109.00	166,073.00	232,946.14
Guatemala - Country Office	3,124,940.00	4,138,641.95	2,964,955.68
Guatemala - PBF Contribution for Peace Building	50,418.00	135,890.00	11,944.78
Guatemala - JP Maya Programme for Indigenous People's Rights	878,246.00	360,000.00	757,349.68
Guatemala - PBF Sepur Zarco Reparation Sentence (new project)	0.00	244,796.93	0.00
Guatemala - Human Rights Protection	305,813.00	278,895.07	197,569.97
Haiti - Support to Peace Mission	88,479.00	1,100.00	57,549.58
Honduras - Country Office	2,055,016.00	1,942,996.82	1,823,823.52
Honduras - Elections and National Police activities	135,736.00	140,097.72	133,953.49
Jamaica - Human Rights Adviser	209,985.00	187,926.00	210,320.61
Mexico - Country Office	2,418,831.00	2,065,718.01	2,379,600.74

OHCHR's Programmes/Projects	Project Requirements	Income 2017	Expenditure 2017
Mexico - Support to the Justice System's Forensic Sciences	110,731.00	150,000.00	62,992.42
Panama - HR Engagement in El Salvador (new project)	0.00	356,324.74	0.00
Panama - Regional Office for Central America	327,256.00	662,500.00	316,479.52
Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser	418,877.00	340,227.00	339,432.82
<b>Subtotal Americas</b>	<b>22,942,221.00</b>	<b>20,920,058.82</b>	<b>21,709,932.04</b>
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>			
Afghanistan - Support to Peace Mission	359,319.00	126,100.00	270,272.84
Cambodia - Country Office	973,236.00	1,328,337.19	582,346.22
Cambodia- HR Monitoring of the 2017-2018 elections	181,044.00	440,000.00	135,850.85
Cambodia- Protection on Land and Natural Resources	990,468.00	312,526.47	555,321.43
DPRK - Field-based structure (based in Seoul)	130,756.00	100,000.00	30,093.55
Myanmar - Contribution for HR Activities in Rakhine State	111,590.00	111,590.00	99,915.53
Myanmar - Promotion and protection of Human Rights	1,328,411.00	477,900.00	402,674.51
Pacific Region (Suva) - Regional Office	978,857.00	526,824.53	873,290.21
Pacific Region - Work on disability	145,520.00	200,000.00	128,046.36
Papua New Guinea - PBF Empower women and youth (new project)	0.00	249,117.00	0.00
Papua New Guinea - Joint Human Rights Project/Activities	221,865.00	0.00	221,864.50
Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser	565,055.00	216,500.00	411,880.76
Philippines - Human Rights Adviser	247,438.00	180,828.35	268,688.91
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Regional Human Rights Adviser	152,176.00	205,070.29	129,703.55
South-East Asia (Bangkok) - Regional Office	1,101,999.00	617,400.00	791,198.01
South-East Asia - Widening Democratic Space, Promoting Respect for and Protecting Human Rights (EU)	446,980.00	80,716.72	555,387.98
South-East Asia - Early warning -Regional Emergency Response Teams (new project)	0.00	504,382.14	0.00
Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser	308,336.00	133,598.37	161,927.56
Sri Lanka - PBF Transitional Justice project	641,900.00	0.00	493,763.76
Timor Leste - Human Rights Adviser	494,917.00	356,948.71	465,117.08
<b>Subtotal Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>9,379,867.00</b>	<b>6,167,839.77</b>	<b>6,577,343.61</b>
<b>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</b>			
Azerbaijan - Rights and Dignity	351,702.00	31,247.00	195,215.37
Central Asia (Bishkek) - Regional Office	643,738.00	126,000.00	504,372.23
Central Asia (Kazakhstan) - Civil Society Capacity Building	157,125.00	145,039.75	134,634.05
Central Asia - Strengthening Civil Society and National Institutions (new project)	0.00	234,117.65	0.00
Europe (Brussels) - Regional Office	611,305.00	364,100.00	480,546.32
Georgia - Contribution for UN Joint Programme (UNDP/EU)	347,305.00	293,307.84	294,228.83
Kosovo 1/ - Support to Peace Mission	32,051.00	0.00	27,752.39
Moldova (Republic of) - Human Rights Adviser	205,174.00	185,600.00	191,844.49
Moldova (Republic of) - Joint Human Rights Project/Activities	24,459.00	0.00	11,001.13
Moldova (Republic of) - Transnistria	143,744.00	223,369.00	145,761.72
Moldova - Sustainable development and Human Rights (EU)	310,289.00	0.00	282,275.24
Russian Federation - Human Rights Adviser	699,581.00	515,000.00	586,167.69
Russian Federation - Projects on Human Rights Awareness Raising and Training Activities	74,580.00	65,000.00	53,194.79
Serbia - Human Rights Adviser	452,076.00	293,500.00	429,063.56
Southern Caucasus - Human Rights Adviser	632,829.00	511,300.00	676,983.51
Ukraine - Human Rights Monitoring Mission (EU)	2,482,302.00	240,837.00	1,919,665.63
Ukraine - HRMM/Protection Cluster	3,015,259.00	2,197,449.80	2,594,351.58
<b>Subtotal Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>10,183,519.00</b>	<b>5,425,868.04</b>	<b>8,527,058.53</b>

OHCHR's Programmes/Projects	Project Requirements	Income 2017	Expenditure 2017
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>			
Bahrain - Technical Cooperation Programme	47,592.00	0.00	47,592.21
Iraq - Peace Mission Support (UNAMI)	379,252.00	0.00	341,552.12
Libya - Support to Peace Mission	158,193.00	0.00	87,348.16
Mauritania - Country Office	1,135,111.00	647,262.85	797,732.97
Mauritania - Malian Refugees in Hodh Ech-Chargui	52,844.00	52,800.00	52,682.44
Middle East (Beirut) - Regional Office	2,099,035.00	2,036,125.24	1,667,547.40
Middle East (Beirut) - Project for Assisting Lebanon in the implementation of IHRM and UPR Recommendations (EU)	971,572.00	84,175.03	324,393.94
Middle East (Beirut) - Protection and Promotion of the rights of people on the move (new project)	33,349.00	305,579.12	0.00
Saudi Arabia - Financial and Technical Assistance through the Saudi Human Rights Commission (in coordination with ROME)	1,753,328.00	1,480,000.00	722,389.28
South West and Arab Region (Doha) - Training and Documentation Centre	384,438.00	292,700.00	356,517.36
State of Palestine 2/ - Project for Protection Cluster	575,632.00	280,280.28	381,080.11
State of Palestine 2/ - Stand Alone Office	1,694,335.00	1,113,093.49	1,406,855.67
State of Palestine 2/ - HR Treaty obligations (EU)	732,490.00	881,212.51	253,741.12
Syria - Intl. Response to the HR Situation in Syria (Refugees/IDPs/TJ)	999,851.00	233,957.95	706,646.30
Syria - Humanitarian Response (EU)	333,785.00	0.00	687,745.25
Syria - Support to Human Rights Activities	931,176.00	931,176.47	897,697.55
Syria - Support to Human Rights Activities (EU)	2,033,782.00	275,000.00	302,361.23
Tunisia - Country Office	2,402,711.00	1,233,132.24	1,338,642.14
Tunisia - Migration and Protection (new project)	0.00	25,000.00	0.00
Yemen - Country Office	3,670,810.00	2,372,607.55	3,261,577.76
Yemen - Technical Assistance and Capacity Building	606,100.00	611,111.00	567,194.46
<b>Subtotal Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>20,995,386.00</b>	<b>12,855,213.73</b>	<b>14,201,297.47</b>
<b>CONTINGENCY FUND</b>			
Contingency Fund - Emergency Response Projects	0.00	113,694.27	468,583.76
<b>Subtotal Contingency Fund</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>113,694.27</b>	<b>468,583.76</b>
<b>TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES</b>	<b>88,756,006.00</b>	<b>64,984,790.11</b>	<b>70,021,250.72</b>
Unearmarked reserves allocated to project requirements	0.00	9,091,626.73	0.00
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES</b>	<b>157,363,205.00</b>	<b>133,559,455.90</b>	<b>126,418,677.90</b>
<b>OTHER TRUST FUNDS</b>			
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	9,384,085.00	8,339,630.45	9,039,262.31
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary forms of Slavery	723,200.00	616,611.59	680,146.51
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples	558,439.00	560,295.72	347,388.35
Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the UPR Implementation */	504,741.00	657,366.83	-102,368.54
Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review */	206,870.00	60,038.08	6,604.12
Voluntary Trust Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the Work of the Human Rights Council	440,239.00	785,540.63	383,411.93
<b>TOTAL OTHER TRUST FUNDS</b>	<b>11,817,574.00</b>	<b>11,019,483.30</b>	<b>10,354,444.68</b>
Other income/expenditure not reported above **/	43,808.00	889,269.21	-589,565.71
<b>GRAND TOTAL OHCHR</b>	<b>169,224,587.00</b>	<b>145,468,208.41</b>	<b>136,183,556.87</b>

\*/ Includes prior period expenditure adjustments.

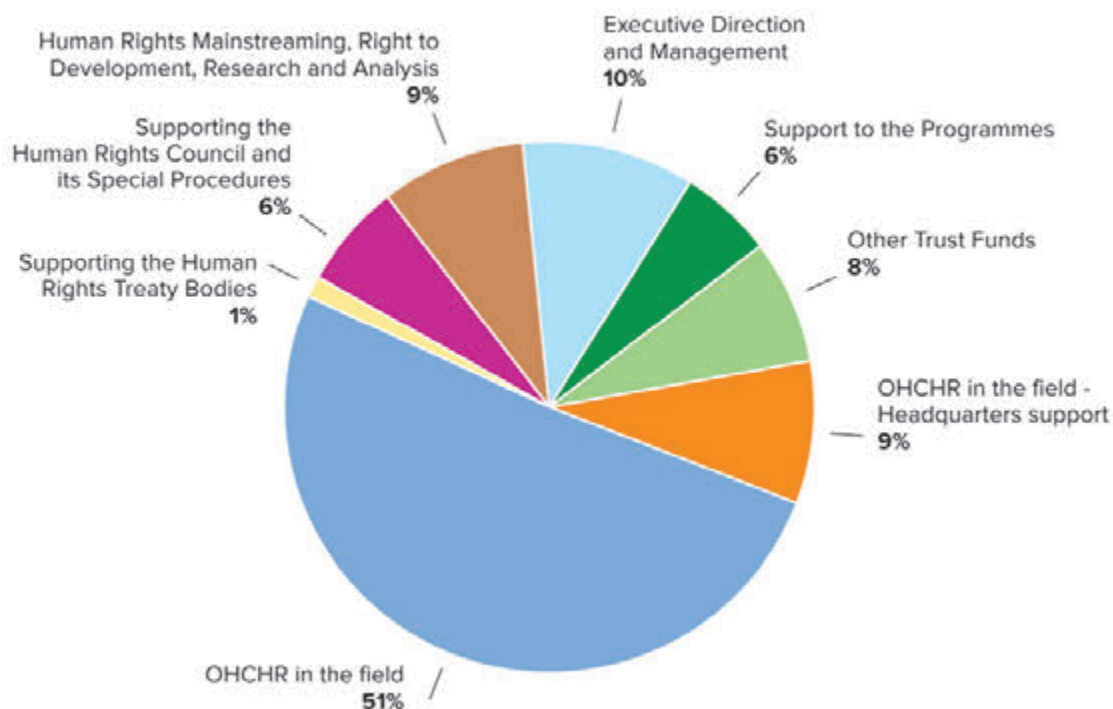
\*\*/ Includes miscellaneous income and interest for 2017, and prior period expenditure adjustments not reported above.

\*\*\*/ In addition US\$251,795 were incurred in 2017 under the Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG) account (M1-32PYA-000005) in relation with the HRuF and Leadership Initiative

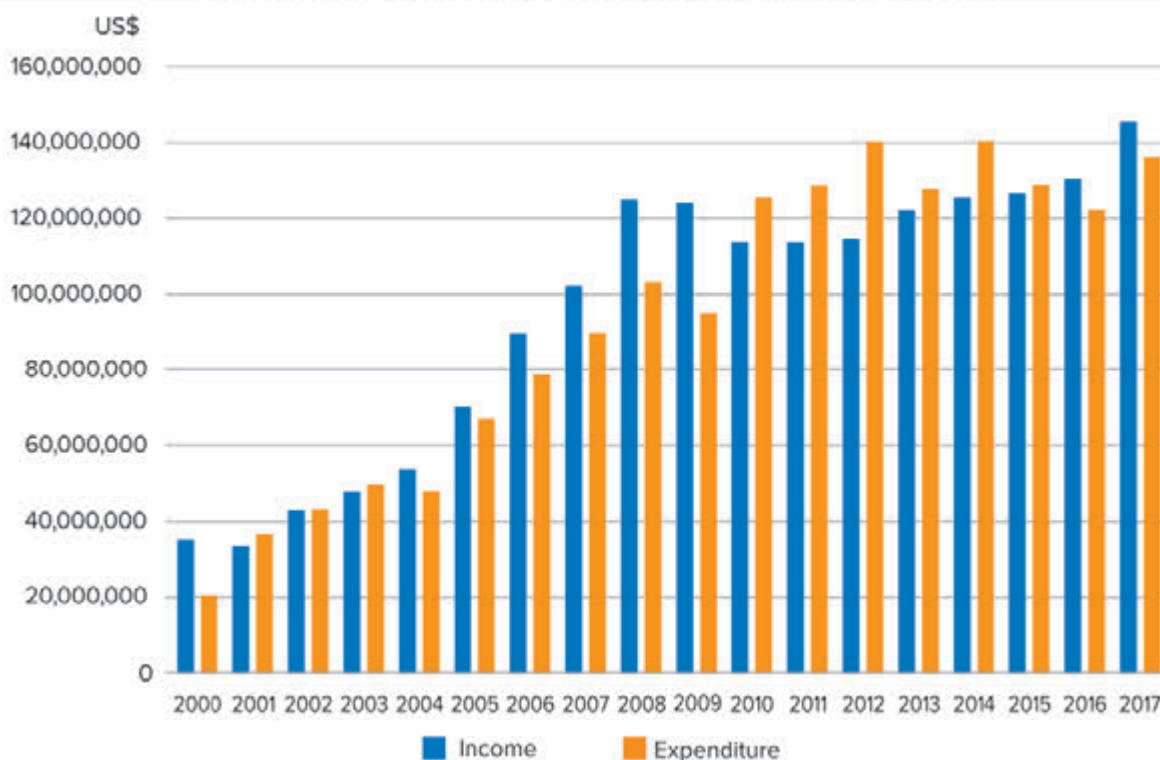
1/ Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

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

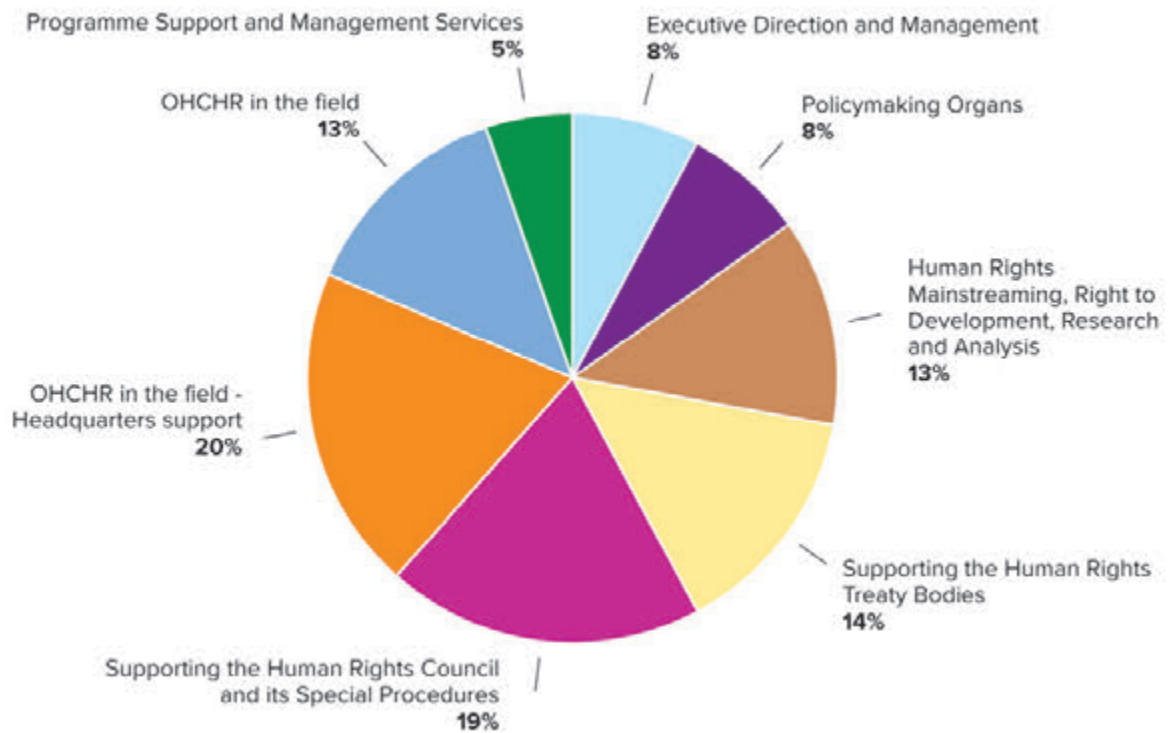
### Extrabudgetary expenditure by main activity in 2017



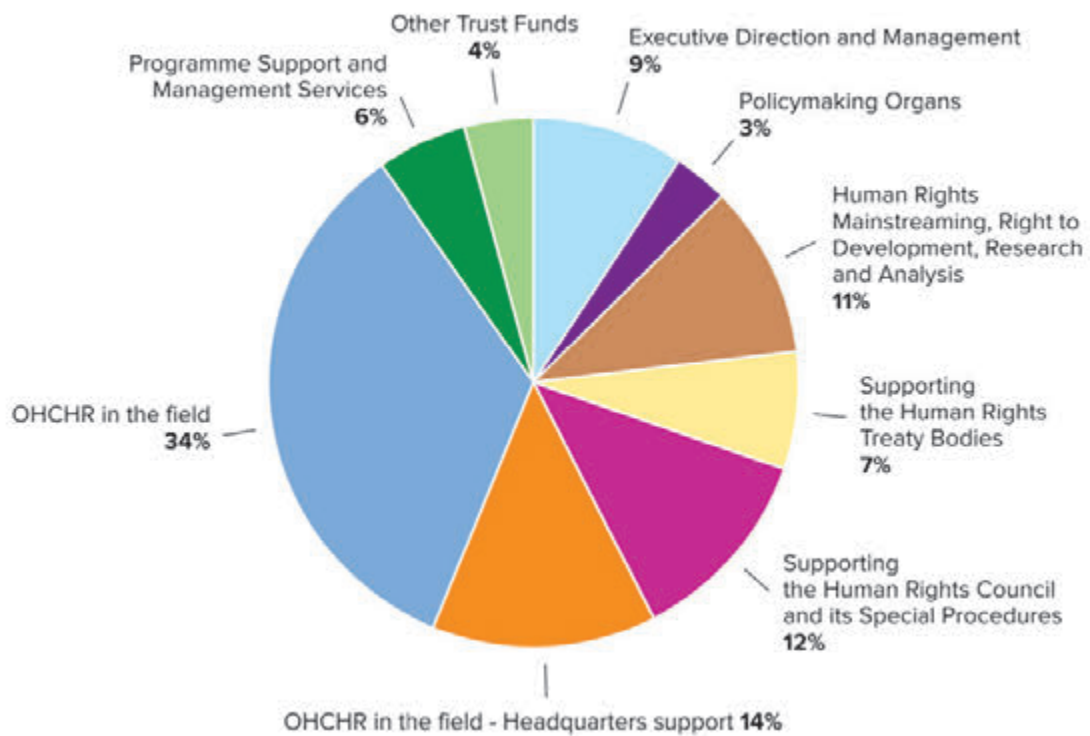
### Extrabudgetary income versus expenditure 2000-2017



### Regular budget expenditure by main activity in 2017



### Combined regular and extrabudgetary expenditure by main activity in 2017



### Executive Direction and Management (EDM) Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Saudi Arabia	149,867	EDM
<b>(a) total contributions to EDM</b>		
Canada	23,887	Human Rights up Front
	100,359	Response to reprisals
Denmark	105,822	Response to reprisals
Finland	33,595	Response to reprisals
	51,238	Response to reprisals
Germany	57,894	Death penalty ( <i>regional panel</i> )
International Criminal Court	14,037	Consultancy support for the mandated commissions of inquiry
	10,000	Response to reprisals
Italy	2,447	Death penalty ( <i>panel on transparency</i> )
	474,383	Project for sexual orientation and gender identity
	177,893	Response to reprisals
	213,472	Human Rights up Front
	6,153	Exhibition <i>Razza Umana</i>
Switzerland	150,000	70th anniversary celebration for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
	129,976	UN Free & Equal
United Kingdom	167,792	Response to reprisals
UNDP ( <i>UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict</i> )	362,644	Team of experts phase II
<b>(b) total contributions to specific sections/ projects</b>	<b>2,081,591</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to EDM (a) + (b)</b>	<b>2,231,457</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to EDM*	9,828,040	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>9,828,040</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EDM (c) + (d)</b>	<b>12,059,497</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2017.

### Executive Direction and Management (EDM) RB & XB funds made available for EDM in 2017

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for EDM	8,748,552	100.0%
<b>Subtotal RB funds</b>	<b>8,748,552</b>	<b>35.7%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to EDM	149,867	1.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	2,081,591	13.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2017 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to EDM	9,828,040	62.3%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to EDM	3,714,860	23.5%
<b>Subtotal XB funds</b>	<b>15,774,357</b>	<b>64.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>24,522,909</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

## Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
<b>(a) total contributions to RRDD</b>	<b>0</b>	
Austria	27,996	Global Study on children deprived of liberty
Canada	375,016	Human Rights up Front
Czech Republic	12,190	Draft guidelines on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs
Denmark	23,416	Seminar on safeguards to prevent torture
Ecuador	3,197	Business and human rights (webcating services)
European Commission	469,018	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
	358,423	Global Study on children deprived of liberty
	573,106	Supporting the deployment of human rights indicators
Finland	78,387	Activities related to indigenous peoples
	3,503	Seminar in Addis Ababa on "strengthening capacity of civil society organizations and women human rights defenders"
Germany	177,096	Support to OHCHR's work on the prevention and countering of violent extremism
	38,863	Expert workshop on implementation of the HRC resolution on the right to privacy in a digital age
	118,483	Global Study on children deprived of liberty
Liechtenstein	10,010	Global Study on children deprived of liberty
Malta	23,697	Global Study on children deprived of liberty
Netherlands	94,444	Image authentication and categorization tool
Norway	94,877	Accountability and remedy project
	71,158	Expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples
Qatar	50,000	Global Study on children deprived of liberty
Republic of Korea	25,000	Rule of law and democracy
	25,000	Human Rights up Front
Russian Federation	600,000	Anti-discrimination
	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
	130,000	Training activities for the representatives of national, ethnic or linguistic minorities
	90,000	Training activities for the representatives of the Russian indigenous peoples
Saudi Arabia	20,000	Anti-discrimination
	25,000	Combatting trafficking
	25,000	Disabilities
	25,000	Methodology, education and training
	50,000	Right to development
Spain	111,982	Gender advisers
Spain (Autonomous Community of the Basque Country)	23,585	Women Human Rights and Gender Section



Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
Switzerland	165,975	Protection of human rights of migrants
	331,729	Human Rights up Front
United Kingdom	788,486	Sexual and gender-based violence
UNHCR	195,000	Summit on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants
Private donors	100,050	Project on the application of criminal law and gender-based discrimination
<b>(b) total contributions to specific sections/projects</b>	<b>5,351,351</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to RRDD (a) + (b)</b>	<b>5,351,351</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to RRDD projects*	4,876,468	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>4,876,468</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR RRDD (c) + (d)</b>	<b>10,227,818</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2017.

### Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) RB & XB funds made available for RRDD in 2017

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for RRDD	14,735,300	100.0%
<b>Subtotal RB funds</b>	<b>14,735,300</b>	<b>54.9%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to RRDD - all projects	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	5,351,351	44.3%
Unearmarked funds from 2017 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	4,876,468	40.4%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	1,853,132	15.3%
<b>Subtotal XB funds</b>	<b>12,080,950</b>	<b>45.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>26,816,250</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

### Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Germany	240,576	HRTD
Liechtenstein	39,722	HRTD
Netherlands	555,555	HRTD
Norway	474,383	HRTD
Republic of Korea	100,000	HRTD
<b>(a) total contributions to HRTD - all bodies</b>	<b>1,410,237</b>	
Argentina	20,000	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
Czech Republic	9,029	OP-CAT Special Fund
	212,182	Support to the treaty based communications procedures, in particular the ICCPR-OP
Germany	116,580	Support to the inquiry procedure process of the treaty body system and to common approaches to National Human Rights Institutions
	139,040	OP-CAT Special Fund
Spain	39,194	OP-CAT Special Fund
UN Women	10,000	Support to CEDAW to update reporting guidelines
Individual donors	2,033	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
<b>(b) total contributions to specific bodies/projects</b>	<b>548,058</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRTD (a) + (b)</b>	<b>1,958,295</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRTD*	60,600	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>60,600</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRTD (c) + (d)</b>	<b>2,018,895</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2017.

### Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) RB & XB funds made available for HRTD in 2017

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for HRTD	15,544,200	100.0%
<b>Subtotal RB funds</b>	<b>15,544,200</b>	<b>88.5%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to HRTD - all bodies	1,410,237	69.9%
Earmarked funds for HRTD specific bodies/projects	360,795	17.9%
Earmarked funds to OP-CAT Special Fund	187,263	9.3%
Unearmarked funds from 2017 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRTD	60,600	3.0%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to HRTD returned and used for other requirements	0	0.0%
<b>Subtotal XB funds</b>	<b>2,018,895</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>17,563,095</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

## Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
Australia	913,767	Activities in the Asia-Pacific Region
	226,929	Activities addressing sexual violence
	75,643	Cambodia
	166,415	Human Rights Adviser in the Philippines*
	226,929	National Human Rights Institutions
Austria	113,766	OHCHR's activities in the Syrian Arab Republic
Belgium	561,167	Burundi
	685,119	Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <i>monitoring electoral process</i> )
	85,324	Guinea
	28,441	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	113,766	Syria
Canada	478,182	Human Rights up Front
CERF	111,590	Myanmar ( <i>Protection services and distribution of non-food items to crisis-affected people in the northern part of the Rakhine State</i> )
Estonia	35,545	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
European Commission	30,418	Ethiopia ( <i>implementation and monitoring of UPR recommendations</i> )
	312,526	Cambodia ( <i>strengthening human rights protection on land and natural resources issues</i> )
	103,446	Central African Republic ( <i>reinforcing human rights promotion and protection</i> )
	1,080,359	Colombia
	278,895	Guatemala ( <i>protection of human rights defenders</i> )
	740,837	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	145,040	Kazakhstan ( <i>civil society support for freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association</i> )
	84,175	Lebanon ( <i>implementation of international human rights mechanisms recommendations</i> )
	849,132	State of Palestine ( <i>support to OHCHR's leadership of the protection cluster</i> )
	56,117	Thailand ( <i>widening democratic space, promoting respect for and protecting human rights</i> )
	Finland	910,125
France	22,753	Chad*
	68,259	Contingency Fund
	113,766	Guinea
	45,506	Mauritania*
	56,883	Regional Office for the Middle East
	170,648	Tunisia
Germany	226,394	Central Asia ( <i>strengthening civil society and NHRIs for promoting fundamental freedoms</i> )
	230,185	Colombia ( <i>protection of human rights defenders and other actors related to peace process</i> )
	304,770	Colombia ( <i>supporting crisis prevention and positive human rights change</i> )
	1,416,328	Field Presences
	85,679	Honduras ( <i>strengthening respect for human rights in the context of the 2017 general and presidential elections</i> )
	54,419	Honduras ( <i>strengthening Honduras national police knowledge and application of human rights principles</i> )
	244,596	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	97,998	MENA Region ( <i>strengthening respect for human rights</i> )
	204,777	Mexico* ( <i>empowering rights-holders and advocating for structural and legal reforms</i> )
	601,441	National Human Rights Institutions
	31,498	Sri Lanka* ( <i>access to archives as truth-seeking measures to combat impunity and support reconciliation processes</i> )
	900,455	Syria
	601,441	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
	175,708	Yemen ( <i>strengthening protection and enhancing capacity for monitoring reporting on violations and abuses of human rights</i> )
Iceland	305,579	ROMENA's work on rights of people on the move

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
International Labour Organization	10,000	HRA in Asia-Pacific
India	100,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
International Organization for Migration	52,800	Mauritania* ( <i>combating food insecurity for Malian refugees and host communities in Hodh Ech-Chargui</i> )
Ireland	335,946	Colombia
Italy	1,184,834	WARO ( <i>project for protection of children in West Africa</i> )
Japan	39,325	Cambodia
	50,000	Field-based structure on DPRK
Kazakhstan	126,000	Technical cooperation in Kazakhstan
Liechtenstein	39,722	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
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> )
Netherlands	14,000	Colombia ( <i>diagnosis of the human rights situation in el Bagre</i> )
	271,739	Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <i>monitoring and preventing political rights violations and fundamental freedoms during the electoral process</i> )
	15,690	Ethiopia ( <i>implementation and monitoring of UPR recommendations</i> )
	115,120	Kenya* ( <i>strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and risks of increasing violations in the 2017 elections</i> )
	611,111	Yemen ( <i>technical assistance and capacity building</i> )
Norway	1,783,703	Colombia
	474,383	Early warning and effective early action ( <i>allocated to ROSEA-Bangkok</i> )
	16,144	Ethiopia ( <i>implementation and monitoring of UPR recommendations</i> )
	367,017	Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <i>protection of civilians</i> )
	2,134,725	Protect religious minorities & civil and democratic space
	63,321	State of Palestine* ( <i>support to Palestine's implementation of human rights treaty obligations</i> )
	1,149,293	Uganda
OCHA	640,742	Nigeria ( <i>enhancing human rights integration into the humanitarian response</i> )
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	31,149	Central Africa ( <i>promotion of respect of human rights with regard to natural resources exploitation</i> )
	31,149	Guinea ( <i>fight against violence vs women</i> )
	5,972	Madagascar* ( <i>women empowerment and violence against women</i> )
	31,488	West Africa ( <i>regional workshop for human rights advisers</i> )
Poland	102,829	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> )
Republic of Korea	30,000	Cambodia
	50,000	Contingency Fund
	50,000	Field-based structure on DPRK
	50,000	Myanmar
	20,000	National Human Rights Institutions
Russian Federation	200,000	Belarus ( <i>implementation of the National Action Plan on human rights</i> )
	115,000	Russian Federation* ( <i>activities of Federal and Regional Ombudspersons for human rights in the RF</i> )
	400,000	Russian Federation* ( <i>consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme</i> )
	65,000	Training activities, fellowship programmes and seminars

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
Saudi Arabia	102,212	Middle East and North Africa Section
	190,000	Middle East and North Africa Section <i>(conducting study visits for government officials from the region)</i>
	200,000	State of Palestine*
	240,000	Technical assistance for the MENA Region <i>(allocated to Mauritania)*</i>
	1,480,000	Technical cooperation activities in Saudi Arabia
South Africa	10,678	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Spain	117,647	Colombia
	223,964	Country offices
	223,964	Regional offices
Sweden	1,077,715	Cambodia
	1,435,665	Colombia
	1,125,024	Democratic Republic of the Congo <i>(monitoring and preventing political rights violations and fundamental freedoms during the electoral process)</i>
	443,032	Democratic Republic of the Congo <i>(women protection adviser)</i>
	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>
	952,048	Tunisia
	1,915,938	Uganda
Switzerland	34,125	Human Rights up Front
	40,566	Colombia <i>(facilitating social dialogue in Nariño and Magdalena Medio)</i>
	99,754	Eritrea <i>(strengthening administration of justice)</i>
	10,000	Ethiopia <i>(implementation and monitoring of UPR recommendations)</i>
	990,000	Honduras
	520,000	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	284,553	State of Palestine <i>(protection cluster)</i>
	405,370	State of Palestine* <i>(Office in East Jerusalem)</i>
	75,100	Tunisia <i>(counter-terrorism and human rights)</i>
	25,000	Tunisia <i>(human rights protection at borders)</i>
Turkey	50,000	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
UNAIDS	10,000	HRA in Asia-Pacific
UNEP	10,000	HRA in Asia-Pacific
UNESCO	10,000	HRA in Asia-Pacific
UNFPA	10,000	HRA in Asia-Pacific
UNHCR	21,400	Adapting the Pinheiro Principles Handbook for the MENA Region
	10,000	HRA in Asia-Pacific
UNICEF	20,000	HRA in Asia-Pacific
United Kingdom	395,778	Colombia <i>(Enhancing institutional capacity and accompanying victims in the search for truth, justice reparation and non-repetition)</i>
	488,044	Democratic Republic of the Congo <i>(profiling project)</i>
	16,899	Ethiopia <i>(implementation and monitoring of UPR recommendations)</i>
	25,000	Georgia*
	711,313	Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine
	126,270	Human Rights up Front <i>(light teams deployment)</i>
	64,683	Military adviser
	940,655	Programme on conflict prevention and human rights

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
United States of America	31,247	Azerbaijan
	389,262	Burundi
	2,540,403	Colombia
	500,000	El Salvador
	500,000	Guatemala
	500,000	Honduras
	1,150,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
UNDP (UN managed pooled and trust funds funding)	40,000	Dominican Republic (UNDP - human rights adviser)
	293,308	Georgia (UNDP)
	360,000	Guatemala (JP - Maya Programme - phase II)
	135,890	Guatemala (PBF - peace construction)
	244,797	Guatemala (PBF - sexual and other forms of violence against women)
	150,000	Guinea (PBF - transition project)
	100,238	Guinea (PBF - security sector reform)
	133,915	Guinea (PBF - fight against impunity)
	96,672	Honduras (UNDP)
	64,750	Jamaica (UNDP - human rights adviser)
	248,400	Kenya* (UNDP)
	223,369	Republic of Moldova (TUAM - human rights in Transnistria)
	100,000	Niger (PBF - Diffa region)
	123,000	Nigeria (UNDP - human rights adviser)
	249,117	Papua New Guinea (PBF - empower women and youth)
	235,400	Sierra Leone (PBF - conflict prevention during the electoral cycle)
	419,495	UNDG/HRM - deployment of human rights advisers
	100,000	UNDG/HRWG - HRA in Asia-Pacific
200,000	UNPRPD - Disability Fund (Fiji)	
UNODC	471,799	Strengthening the capacities of West African states to develop a human rights-based response to smuggling of migrants
UNOPS	440,000	Cambodia (elections)
	10,000	HRA in Asia-Pacific
UN Women	10,000	HRA in Asia-Pacific
<b>Total earmarked contributions</b>	<b>54,125,979</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to FOTCD**	19,697,656	Unearmarked
<b>Total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>19,697,656</b>	
<b>TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD</b>	<b>73,823,635</b>	

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

\*\* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2017.

### Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) RB & XB funds made available for FOTCD in 2017

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Headquarters	20,639,148	57.7%
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Field presences	12,990,100	36.3%
Regular programme of technical cooperation for FOTCD - Field presences	2,110,100	5.9%
<b>Subtotal RB funds</b>	<b>35,739,348</b>	<b>30.2%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to field presences	1,416,328	1.7%
Earmarked funds to VFTC	2,811,966	3.4%
Earmarked funds for specific field presences/activities	49,779,425	60.4%
Earmarked funds to the Contingency Fund	118,259	0.1%
Unearmarked funds from 2017 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	19,697,656	23.9%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	8,615,986	10.5%
<b>Subtotal XB funds</b>	<b>82,439,621</b>	<b>69.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>118,178,969</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

### Human Rights Council Branch and Universal Periodic Review Branch (HRCB/UPRB) Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
<b>(a) total contributions to HRCB/UPRB</b>	<b>0</b>	
Switzerland	24,578	HRCB/Support to the work of the Advisory Committee
<b>(b) total specifically earmarked contributions</b>	<b>24,578</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRCB/UPRB (a) + (b)</b>	<b>24,578</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRCB*	1,208,300	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to UPRB*	151,800	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>1,360,100</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRCB (c) + (d)</b>	<b>1,384,678</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2017.

### Human Rights Council Branch and Universal Periodic Review Branch (HRCB/UPRB) RB & XB funds made available for HRCB and UPRB in 2017

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for HRCB	3,038,000	37.0%
Regular budget allotment for UPRB	5,173,900	63.0%
<b>Subtotal RB funds</b>	<b>8,211,900</b>	<b>78.8%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to HRCB/UPRB	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for HRCB specific activities	24,578	1.1%
Unearmarked funds from 2017 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	1,208,300	54.5%
Unearmarked funds from 2017 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to UPRB	151,800	6.9%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	763,000	34.4%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to UPRB	67,500	3.0%
<b>Subtotal XB funds</b>	<b>2,215,178</b>	<b>21.2%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>10,427,078</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.



## Special Procedures Branch (SPB) Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
Belgium	113,766	SPB
Germany	962,305	SPB
Japan	10,000	SPB
Netherlands	2,222,222	SPB
Norway	94,877	SPB
<b>(a) total contributions to SPB - all mandates</b>	<b>3,403,169</b>	Mandate
Austria	55,991	Forum on Minority Issues
Belgium	56,883	Coordination Committee
China	100,000	Right to development
European Commission	637,327	Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders, freedom of association and freedom of expression
Finland	223,964	Right of persons with disabilities
France	68,259	WG on arbitrary detention
	91,013	WG on enforced or involuntary disappearances
Germany	32,017	Adequate housing
	32,017	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
	32,017	Right to privacy
	32,017	Trafficking in persons
	32,017	Water and sanitation
India	25,000	Right to development
Italy	1,646	Trafficking in persons
Japan	10,000	WG on enforced or involuntary disappearances
Korea, Rep. of	25,000	Human rights defenders
	25,000	Independence of judges
	50,000	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
	25,000	Rights of persons with disabilities
	25,000	Sale of children
	25,000	Torture
	50,000	Violence against women
	50,000	WG on arbitrary detention
Monaco	5,688	Sale of children
Norway	154,175	Torture
	59,298	WG (incl. Forum) on business and human rights
Russian Federation	50,000	Counter terrorism
	50,000	Minority issues
	50,000	Negative impact of unilateral coercive measures
	50,000	Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance
	50,000	Right to development
	50,000	Right to education
	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

Donor	Pledge US\$	Earmarking
Spain	67,189	Rights of persons with disabilities
	11,198	Violence against women
	67,189	Water and sanitation
Sweden	71,770	UN Guiding principles on business and human rights
Switzerland	178,322	Trafficking in persons
	91,463	Violence against women
United Kingdom	48,409	Slavery
<b>(b) total contributions to specific mandates</b>	<b>2,893,204</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to SPB (a) + (b)</b>	<b>6,296,373</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB*	397,600	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to specific mandates*	0	Unearmarked
<b>(d) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>397,600</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SPB (c) + (d)</b>	<b>6,693,973</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2017.

### Special Procedures Branch (SPB) RB & XB funds made available for SPB in 2017

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for SPB	13,247,100	100.0%
<b>Subtotal RB funds</b>	<b>13,247,100</b>	<b>64.7%</b>
<b>XB funds*</b>		
Earmarked funds to SPB - all mandates	3,403,169	47.1%
Earmarked funds for specific mandates	2,893,204	40.1%
Unearmarked funds from 2017 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to SPB	397,600	5.5%
Unearmarked funds from prior years allocated by OHCHR to SPB returned and used for other requirements	528,700	7.3%
<b>Subtotal XB funds</b>	<b>7,222,673</b>	<b>35.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>20,469,773</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Excluding miscellaneous and interest income.

# Funds administered by UN Human Rights

Voluntary contributions to support the activities of UN Human Rights at headquarters and in the field are channelled and managed through nine trust funds. This chapter provides a short description of each of these funds and the voluntary contributions received in 2017 that sustained the funds. Additional financial information related to the funds can be found in the statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditures for 2017 (on page 92). This chapter also includes the description of three small funds managed by UN Human Rights that are not trust funds as defined by the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, namely, the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Contingency Fund and the Special Fund for the Participation of Civil Society in the Social Forum, the Forum on Minority Issues and the Forum on Business and Human Rights. In addition, financial information is also provided on the Trust Fund established to support the activities of 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, established following General Assembly resolution 71/248 and to which UN Human Rights provides administrative support.

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

The United Nations Trust Fund for the Support of the Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was established by the Secretary-General in 1993 to cover contributions intended to support the substantive work programme of the former Centre for Human Rights and to supplement existing regular budget resources. Since then, the Trust Fund has been used as a general funding pool to support a wide range of UN Human Rights activities. It is the largest fund administered by the Office, through which 82.1 per cent of all extrabudgetary funds, including unearmarked funds and 78.7 per cent of extrabudgetary expenditures, were managed in 2017.

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

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

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

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

In 2017, the Board was composed of five experts, namely, Ms. Mariclaire Acosta Urquidi (Mexico); Mr. Morten Kjaerum (Denmark); Ms. Lin Lim (Malaysia); Ms. Esi Sutherland-Addy (Ghana); and Ms. Valeria Lutkovska (Ukraine). Mr. Kjaerum and Ms. Lutkovska were nominated by the Secretary-General to fill the seats vacated by Ms. Ilze Brands Kehris (Latvia) and Mr. Christopher Sidoti (Australia), respectively, in 2017. The Board elected Ms. Mariclaire Acosta as Chair from 30 June 2017 until 30 June 2018. The Board meets twice a year, which includes visits to the field, in order to: review the programmes it supports and discuss thematic issues, methodologies and procedures; examine financial, administrative and fundraising matters; and brief Member States on its activities.

The forty-fourth session of the VFTC was held, in Geneva, in March. Subsequently, the forty-fifth session was held in the UN Human Rights Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa, including a short visit to the Office in the occupied Palestinian territory by two Board members. 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, in Geneva, on the status of implementation of technical cooperation programmes, funding trends, challenges and opportunities for the Fund.

In 2017, the total expenditure under the VFTC was US\$12,362,447. This was substantially less than in previous years owing to the closing of a number of presences in the field. By 31 December 2017, the Fund had received a total of US\$11,540,617, consisting of US\$2,811,966 that was specifically earmarked for the Voluntary Fund, US\$2,491,932 that was to be allocated to specific country projects on technical cooperation and US\$6,236,719 in unearmarked funds.

The Fund provided resources for technical cooperation programmes designed to build strong human rights frameworks at the national level in 28 regions, countries and territories through: 14 human rights advisers/human rights mainstreaming projects (in Chad, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, South Caucasus (Georgia), Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste); 10 human rights components of peace missions (in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti,

Kosovo<sup>5</sup>, Liberia, Libya, Somalia and Sudan (Darfur)); and four country/stand-alone offices (in Bolivia, Mauritania, Mexico and the State of Palestine<sup>6</sup>).

Through the Fund, UN Human Rights facilitates efforts at the country level to incorporate international human rights standards into national laws, policies and practices, including through follow-up to recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and by supporting the establishment and strengthening of national structures, institutions and capacities to ensure adherence to these standards. Strengthening the administration of justice, including by supporting increased access to justice for individuals and groups facing discrimination and exclusion and increasing the capacities of beneficiaries to promote gender equality and women's rights, featured prominently in numerous programmes receiving support from the Fund. It also continued to support activities dedicated to widening civic space, enhancing human rights education programmes and establishing responsive national human rights institutions that are operating in compliance with the Paris Principles. Additionally, the human rights capacity of United Nations resident coordinators and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) was strengthened through the deployment of human rights advisers and the delivery of specific projects supported by the Fund, including to advance the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

<sup>5</sup> Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

<sup>6</sup> 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 2017

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Finland	910,125	VFTC
Germany	601,441	VFTC
India	100,000	VFTC
Liechtenstein	39,722	VFTC
South Africa	10,678	VFTC
United States of America	1,150,000	VFTC
<b>(a) total contributions earmarked to VFTC</b>	<b>2,811,966</b>	
Australia	166,415	Activities in the Asia-Pacific region ( <i>allocated to Philippines</i> )
France	22,753	Chad
	45,506	Mauritania
Germany	204,777	Mexico ( <i>empowering rights-holders and advocating for structural and legal reforms</i> )
	31,498	Sri Lanka ( <i>access to archives as truth-seeking measures to combat impunity and support reconciliation processes</i> )
International Organization for Migration	52,800	Mauritania
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> )

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Netherlands	115,120	Kenya (strengthening the UN response to shrinking democratic space and risks of increasing violations in the 2017 elections in Kenya)
Norway	63,321	Palestine (support to Palestine's implementation of human rights treaty obligations)
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	5,972	Madagascar (women empowerment and violence against women)
Russian Federation	400,000	Russian Federation (consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme)
	115,000	Russian Federation (activities of Federal and Regional Ombudspersons for human rights in the Russian Federation)
Saudi Arabia	200,000	Palestine
	240,000	Technical assistance for the MENA Region (allocated to Mauritania)
Switzerland	405,370	Palestine (office in East Jerusalem - last instalment + extension)
UNDP	248,400	Kenya
United Kingdom	25,000	Georgia
<b>(b) total contributions earmarked to specific projects</b>	<b>2,491,932</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to VFTC	6,236,719	Unearmarked
<b>(c) total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>6,236,719</b>	
<b>TOTAL (a) + (b) + (c)</b>	<b>11,540,617</b>	

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

The United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia was established by the Secretary-General, in 1992. The Trust Fund was set up as a financial mechanism, financed through voluntary contributions and administered by UN Human Rights, to contribute to the development and implementation of a human rights education programme to promote the understanding of and respect for human rights in Cambodia. Since then, it has been used to implement all of the activities of the Office in Cambodia (detailed information on the activities carried out in Cambodia in 2017 can be found on page 251 of the annexed USB key). In 2017, the Trust Fund received US\$1,334,665 in voluntary contributions.

### Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	US\$
Australia <sup>1</sup>	75,643
Japan	39,325
Republic of Korea	30,000
Spain <sup>2</sup>	111,982
Sweden	1,077,715
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,334,665</b>

<sup>1</sup> Allocated from a contribution earmarked for activities in the Asia-Pacific Region.

<sup>2</sup> Allocated from a contribution earmarked for country offices.

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

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review mechanism was established by the Secretary-General, in 2008, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/17. The Fund, administered by UN Human Rights, was set up as a financial mechanism to provide: funding for the travel of official representatives of developing countries, in particular the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), to Geneva, in order to present their national reports, take part in the interactive dialogue and be involved in the adoption of the reports during the UPR Working Group sessions when their countries are being considered; funding for the travel of official representatives of developing countries that are members of the Human Rights Council but do not have a permanent mission in Geneva, in order to serve as a rapporteur (i.e., member of the 'troika'); and training for Member States in the preparation of national reports.

In 2017, the Fund received US\$58,441 in voluntary contributions. With the financial support of the Fund, the participation of government representatives from three States under review in the twenty-seventh UPR Working Group session, seven States under review during the twenty-eighth UPR Working Group session, and five States under review in the thirty-fourth plenary session of the Human Rights Council, was facilitated in 2017.

### UN Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	US\$
Belgium	28,441
Republic of Korea	25,000
Singapore	5,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58,441</b>

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

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

In 2017, the Fund received US\$640,918 and a total of 15 projects were supported during the year. The emphasis on implementation of UPR recommendations was strengthened in 2017 and the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund provided strategic guidance and advice to UN Human Rights aimed at strengthening the Fund's reach and impact. The Board discussed strategic guidance at its seventh annual session, in Geneva, in March, and at its eighth field meeting, in Beirut, in October. These discussions focused on strengthening the

Fund's support to: national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up; comprehensive national human rights action plans and the implementation plans of recommendations (linked to the Universal Human Rights Index); the integration of UPR outcomes into UN planning documents at the national level (UNDAF and other country-level plans); and key thematic human rights issues identified in recommendations. In this regard, the Board encouraged UN Human Rights to develop simplified and streamlined internal guidelines on how to use the Fund, which can serve as a key tool for the Office's field presences to provide more effective follow-up support to States, along with other tools that have been developed or are currently under development.

In 2017, the Fund provided financial and technical assistance for activities in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Botswana, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Iraq, Lesotho, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.

### UN Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	US\$
France	22,753
Germany	111,982
Kazakhstan	10,000
Norway	237,192
Paraguay	3,000
Republic of Korea	25,000
Saudi Arabia	75,000
Spain	55,991
United Arab Emirates	100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>640,918</b>

## 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 objective of the Trust Fund is to enhance their institutional and human rights capacities through targeted training courses and travel assistance for delegates attending Council sessions and fellowship programmes. In 2017, the Trust Fund received US\$774,581 in voluntary contributions.

Through the Fund, UN Human Rights provided support to 27 delegates, including five fellows, from 26 LDCs/SIDS (13 from Africa, four from the Caribbean and Latin America and nine from Asia and the Pacific). Among the 27 beneficiary delegates and fellows, 18 were women. Nine of the beneficiary delegates represented SIDS that do not have permanent representation in Geneva, namely: Belize, Dominica, Guinea-Bissau, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sao Tomé and Príncipe and Tonga.

### Voluntary Fund for Participation of LDCs and SIDS in the work of the Human Rights Council Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	US\$
Australia	75,643
Belgium	28,441
Denmark	158,529
Germany	111,982
India	50,000
Ireland	53,706
Italy	30,000
Norway	59,298
Pakistan	15,000
Republic of Korea	50,000
Singapore	10,000
Spain	111,982
Switzerland	10,000
Turkey	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>774,581</b>

## United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples

The Fund was established by General Assembly resolution 40/131, in 1985, as a way to ensure that the voices of indigenous peoples are heard within the UN system. Over the past 32 years, the Fund supported the participation of over 2,000 indigenous peoples' representatives in various UN processes, including the sessions of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as relevant meetings of the Human Rights Council and the human rights treaty bodies.

In 2017, the Fund allocated 74 travel grants to enable the participation of indigenous representatives in the sixteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (23), the tenth session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (20), the sessions of the Human Rights Council (3), the UPR Working Group (3), the Human Rights Committee (2), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (6), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (11), the Committee on the Rights of the Child (1), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1), the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2) and the Committee against Torture (2). Additionally, seven indigenous representatives were supported by the Fund to attend a General Assembly session, in February 2017.

In 2017, the Fund received a total of US\$542,097 from nine Member States; representing an increase of contributions received the previous year. The Fund is administered by UN Human Rights and acts on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. In 2017, the five Board members appointed by the Secretary-General were: Mr. Legborsi Saro Pyagbara (Nigeria); Ms. Myrna Cunningham (Nicaragua); Ms. Anne Nuorgam (Finland); Mr. Binota Dhamai (Bangladesh); and Ms. Claire Charters (New Zealand).

### UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	US\$
Australia	113,464
Chile	7,500
Estonia	23,697
Finland	55,991
Germany	55,991
Norway	249,051
Peru	4,006
Spain	22,396
Turkey	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>542,097</b>

## 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 slav-

ery, respectively. This translates into yearly grants that are awarded to 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 Fund mandates. In 2017, 26 Member States and a handful of private donors made contributions to the two Funds for a total of almost US\$9 million. The contributions are not used to support the Office's wider work.

## United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, established by General Assembly resolution 36/151 in 1981, aims to support projects around the world which offer remedies and reparations, including rehabilitation, to victims of torture and their families. The Fund is administered by UN Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General with the advice of a Board of Trustees that is composed of five persons. In 2017, 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 2017, the Fund supported 173 regular projects for direct assistance to over 45,000 victims of torture and their families in more than 80 countries for a total of US\$7,169,300. In addition, the Fund supported a number of emergency projects implemented in Argentina, France, Italy, the Russian Federation, Senegal and Tunisia/Libya. Victims assisted included human rights defenders, asylum-seekers, refugees and undocumented migrants, victims of sexual violence in armed conflict, victims of enforced disappearances, indigenous peoples, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and individuals who have been tortured in detention. Practitioners sponsored by the Fund included medical doctors, psychiatrists and psychologists, human rights lawyers and social workers.

The Fund also invested resources in monitoring and evaluating project proposals, in particular through visits to applicants and grantees. In 2017, a total of 65 projects were visited by the Secretariat team, field presences and the Fund's Trustees. Recommendations were formulated and partnerships were subsequently renewed or terminated.

In 2017, the Voluntary Fund convened a specialized Expert Workshop on the theme of "torture in the context of

migration," with a particular focus on the early identification of torture victims. In anticipation of the Workshop, the Fund published a report, entitled Torture victims in the context of migration, and produced two related videos, which are available at [www.ohchr.org/torturefund](http://www.ohchr.org/torturefund).

### UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	US\$
Austria	16,797
Canada	45,113
Chile	5,000
Czech Republic	9,029
Denmark	430,354
France	22,753
Germany	650,061
India	25,000
Ireland	91,300
Italy	43,865
Kuwait	10,000
Liechtenstein	24,826
Luxembourg	17,422
Norway	94,877
Peru	1,482
Saudi Arabia	75,000
South Africa	5,537
Sri Lanka	5,000
Switzerland	203,252
Turkey	10,000
United States of America	6,550,000
Individual donors	309
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,336,978</b>

## United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, established by General Assembly resolution 46/122, in 1991, provides financial support to non-governmental organizations that are assisting victims of contemporary forms of slavery to obtain assistance and redress. Modern forms of slavery are brought to light on a regular basis and include serfdom, forced labour, bonded labour, trafficking in persons and in human organs, sexual slavery, the worst forms of child labour, early and forced marriage, inherited widows, the sale of wives and other forms of slavery.

The Trust Fund is administered by UN Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General, acting on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. The Board meets annually to determine priorities and policies, review working methods and adopt recommendations on new grants. In 2017, the Board members were: Ms. Nevena



Vuckovic Sahovic (Serbia); Ms. Renu Rajbhandari (Nepal); Mr. Leonardo Sakamoto (Brazil); Ms. Georgina Vaz Cabral (France); and Mr. Danwood Chirwa (Malawi).

In 2017, the Fund supported 33 projects for direct assistance to victims of contemporary forms of slavery and their families in countries for a total of US\$553,000. Through the Fund's grants, over 30,000 victims were provided with redress and rehabilitation services, such as legal assistance, psychosocial support and food and medical care, after having been freed from slavery, including the worst forms of child labour, domestic servitude, forced and early marriage, bonded and forced labour, sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons for labour and sexual exploitation. The Secretariat and the Trustees of the Fund also invested in the thorough evaluation of project proposals, including three on-site project visits and close coordination with other funding organizations. Projects were selected by taking into account the geography and expertise of the applicants, as well as the comparative advantage of the victim-focused mandate of the Fund.

On 2 December 2017, to mark the International Day for the Abolition of Slavery, the Fund held an Expert Panel on the "Rehabilitation for Victims of Modern Slavery," which featured former victims of modern forms of slavery and experts in the field of rehabilitation of the victims.

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

### UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	US\$
Australia	151,286
Germany	229,888
Holy See	2,500
India	25,000
Ireland	5,308
Luxembourg	34,219
Qatar	9,946
Republic of Korea	25,000
Saudi Arabia	75,000
South Africa	6,328
Spain	39,194
Turkey	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>613,669</b>

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

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

At the international level, it established the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT), which has been in operation since February 2007. SPT is mandated to visit all places of detention in States Parties and provide assistance and advice to both States Parties and National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs). In addition, SPT cooperates with relevant UN organs and mechanisms and international, regional and national institutions or organizations to prevent torture.

The Special Fund was established by article 26 of OP-CAT to help finance the implementation of recommendations issued by SPT after a visit to a State Party, as well as education programmes for NPMs. The Fund is administered by UN Human Rights and, since its first call for applications for projects to be implemented in 2012, it has supported a variety of technical cooperation projects in 13 countries around the world.

These projects have resulted in legislative changes, such as aligning respective laws with international human rights standards on torture prevention, as well as laws seeking to establish NPMs; institutional changes, such as establishing or strengthening the effective functioning of NPMs and other relevant institutions, and the establishment of registers of detainees; operational changes due to enhanced knowledge and skills of the judiciary, law enforcement and medical personnel; and changes in the lives of individuals, including a reported decrease of violence against children in detention facilities. The projects have also contributed to an increased awareness of persons deprived of their liberty about their rights through the development and dissemination of manuals.

In 2017, the Special Fund consolidated its working methods, simplified its application and administration procedures and changed its strategic direction. It launched a new call for applications, the projects of which will be implemented in 2018. The Special Fund invested in fund-raising efforts and received US\$187,263 in voluntary contributions. During this period, a *Practical Guide on National Preventive Mechanisms* was developed, in collaboration with SPT members, to be published in the beginning 2018. This will be followed by a training package on torture prevention.

OP-CAT Special Fund Voluntary contributions in 2017	
Donor	US\$
Czech Republic	9,029
Germany	139,040
Spain	39,194
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>187,263</b>

## 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, including through the rapid deployment of human rights personnel and the provision of necessary logistical support. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions, aims to maintain approximately US\$1 million at all times. Cash advances are drawn 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 Office's capacity to provide conceptual and operational support to unforeseen mandates or situations requiring rapid response has significantly increased.

In 2017, UN Human Rights used its Contingency Fund to deploy staff to the following countries or regions in light of deteriorating or potentially deteriorating human rights situations: Angola to monitor the human rights violations committed in Kasai, Democratic Republic of the Congo; three missions to Bangladesh to monitor the human rights violations of the Rohingya population in Myanmar; one human rights monitoring mission to Yangon and the Rakhine state to support UN advocacy and protection response; Qatar to gather information on the impact of the Gulf crisis on the human rights situation; Guatemala to assist the country office with human rights monitoring related to the cri-

sis in the child welfare system; Honduras to assist the country office with human rights monitoring following the crisis that unfolded after the elections; Mauritania to strengthen human rights expertise in the humanitarian context; and the remote monitoring of the human rights situation in Venezuela.

In 2017, the Fund received US\$118,259 in voluntary contributions. As of the end of December, US\$420,104 had been disbursed or committed to the abovementioned activities and the balance stood at US\$853,886.

Contingency Fund Voluntary contributions in 2017	
Donor	US\$
France	68,259
Republic of Korea	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118,259</b>

## 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 2017, the Special Fund received US\$50,000 in new contributions.

In 2017, the Forum on Minority Issues, held on 30 November and 1 December 2017, in Geneva, brought together approximately 400 participants to engage in discussions focused on finding concrete measures and recommendations for minority youth in areas pertaining to inclusive education, participation in public life, representation in media in the digital age and their roles in sustainable peacebuilding and stability. The Special Fund was used to support the participation of five civil society activists from Cameroon, Colombia, Egypt, India and Tunisia.

The Forum on Business and Human Rights, the largest global event ever held on this topic, took place in Ge-

neva, in November, with the attendance of more than 2,500 participants, including many representatives from civil society and the business sector. Over three days, more than 60 substantive sessions explored a vast variety of subjects, such as how to protect human rights in global supply chains, the responsibilities of lawyers in advising companies on human rights, SDGs and business, how companies engaged in human rights abuse can be held to account and many other issues. The Special Fund was used to facilitate the attendance of six participants at the Forum.

The Social Forum, 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 theme that is chosen by the Council each year. The theme of the 2017 session was the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of the HIV epidemic and other communicable diseases and epidemics. The Special Fund was used to promote the participation of four representatives from Bangladesh, Belarus, Morocco and the Republic of Moldova.

#### 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 2017

Donor	US\$
Russian Federation	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,000</b>

## Trust Fund to Support the Activities of 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

On 21 December 2016, the General Assembly adopted resolution 71/248 and decided to establish the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Those

Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 (IIIM on Syria). Through the same resolution, UN Human Rights was requested to provide support to enable the Mechanism's initial establishment. During 2017, the Office provided both resource mobilization and administrative support, including for the setting up of a Trust Fund specific for the Mechanism. While resource mobilization support is no longer provided to the IIIM on Syria since December 2017, when the Head of the Mechanism received delegation of authority to sign funding agreements, UN Human Rights still provides administrative support to allow for its proper functioning.

#### Trust Fund in support of the IIIM on Syria Voluntary contributions in 2017

Donor	US\$
Andorra	10,672
Australia	231,761
Austria	113,766
Belgium	265,111
Botswana	20,000
Canada	321,285
Czech Republic	40,462
Denmark	1,170,799
Estonia	25,000
Finland	1,176,471
France	266,809
Georgia	5,128
Germany	1,085,776
Hungary	53,706
Iceland	50,000
Ireland	108,578
Kuwait	100,000
Latvia	10,672
Liechtenstein	197,963
Lithuania	5,896
Luxembourg	212,089
Malta	11,377
Monaco	21,345
Netherlands	1,086,955
Norway	201,613
Qatar	1,000,000
Slovakia	10,604
Slovenia	10,604
Spain	107,411
Sweden	380,022
Switzerland	552,209
Thailand	10,000
Turkey	100,000
United Kingdom	257,732
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,221,816</b>



# Donor Profiles

## Governments



### Argentina

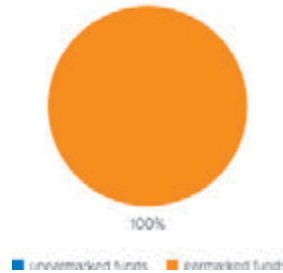
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 20,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 56/82

Donor ranking per capita: 55/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



### Armenia

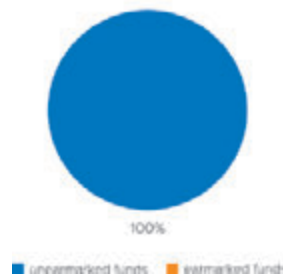
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 2,500

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,500

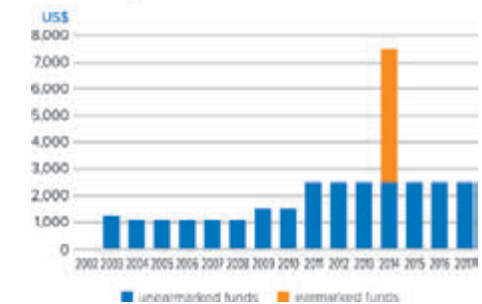
Donor ranking: 80/82

Donor ranking per capita: 48/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



### Australia

Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 1,950,076

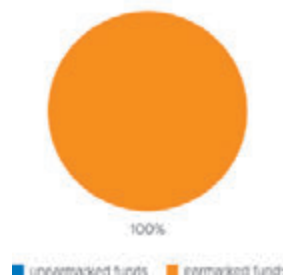
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,578,000 (AUD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

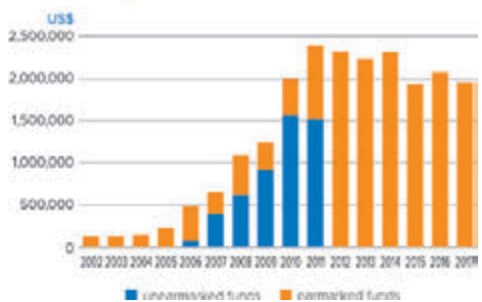
Donor ranking: 20/82

Donor ranking per capita: 20/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



### Austria

Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 214,550

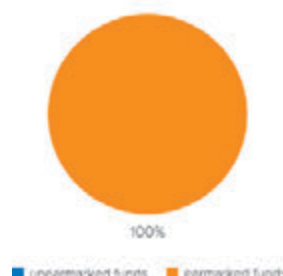
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 190,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

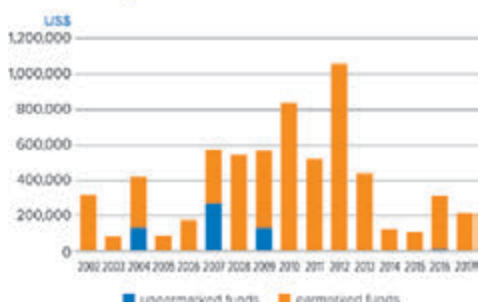
Donor ranking: 35/82

Donor ranking per capita: 29/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Azerbaijan

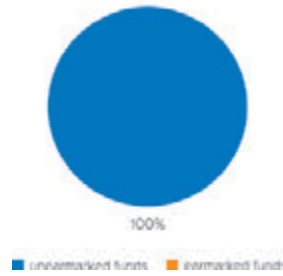
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 10,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 10,000

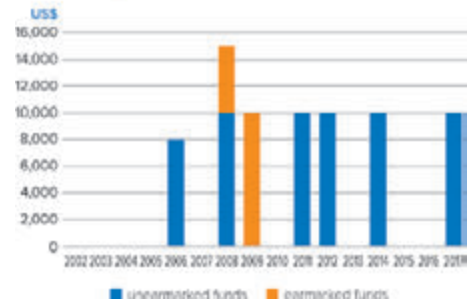
**Donor ranking:** 68/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 46/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Belgium

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 3,976,662

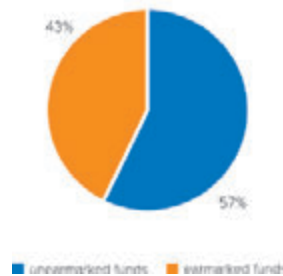
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 3,554,974 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,275,313

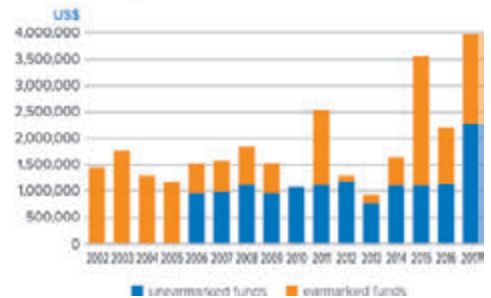
**Donor ranking:** 11/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 14/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Bulgaria

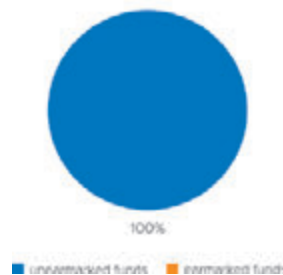
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 81,760

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 81,760

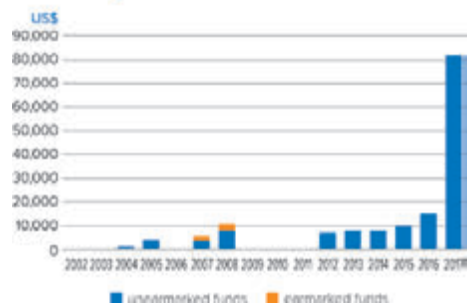
**Donor ranking:** 47/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 33/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Canada

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 4,718,048

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 6,360,000 (CAD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 3,695,492

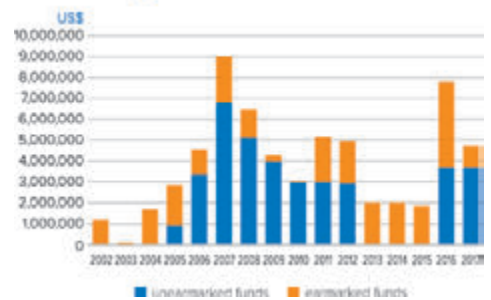
**Donor ranking:** 9/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 15/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Chile

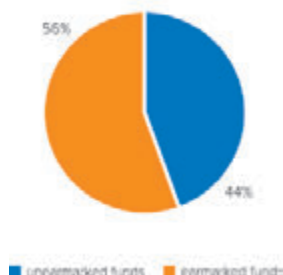
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 22,500

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 10,000

**Donor ranking:** 55/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 45/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## China

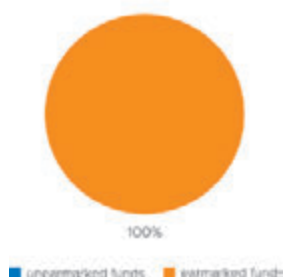
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 100,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

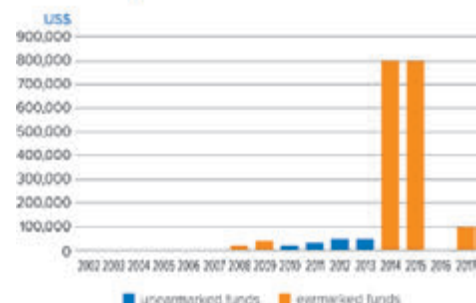
**Donor ranking:** 42/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 63/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Costa Rica

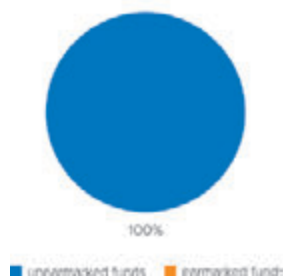
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 9,684

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 9,684

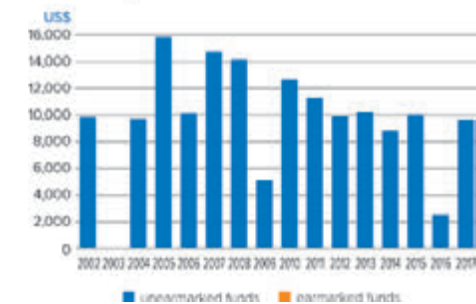
**Donor ranking:** 75/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 43/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Cuba

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 2,048

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 1,964 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,048

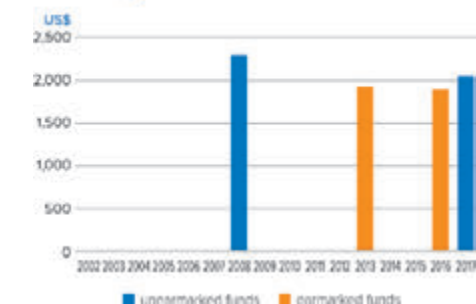
**Donor ranking:** 82/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 59/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Cyprus

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 17,773

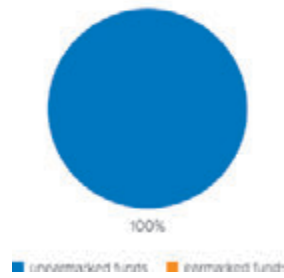
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 15,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 17,773

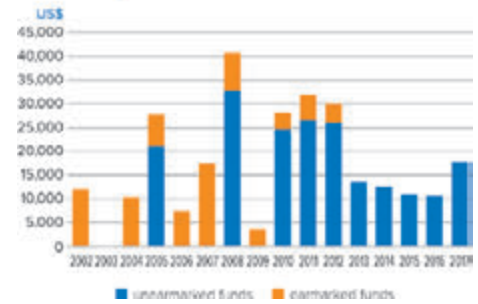
**Donor ranking:** 61/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 31/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Czech Republic

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 88,939

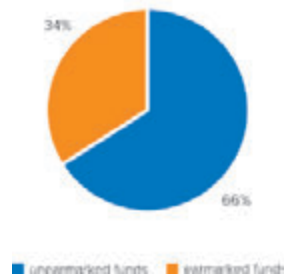
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 1,970,000 (CZK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 58,691

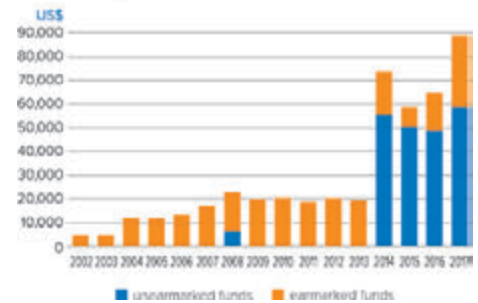
**Donor ranking:** 46/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 38/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Denmark

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 4,591,309

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 31,814,560 (DKK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 3,873,189

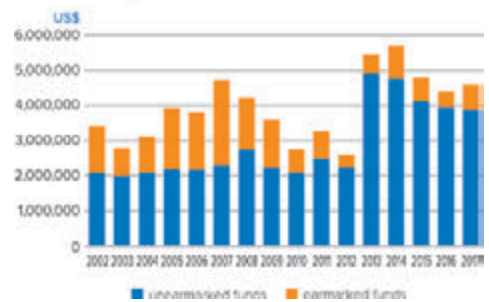
**Donor ranking:** 10/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 7/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Ecuador

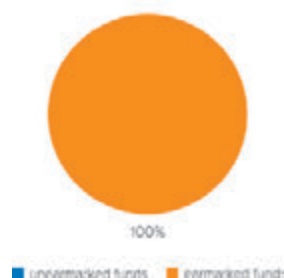
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 3,197

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

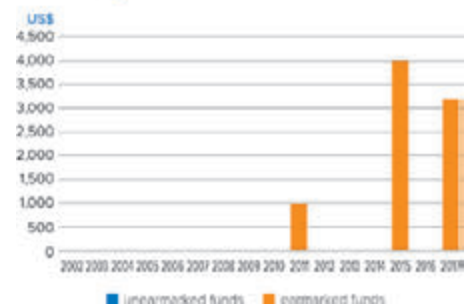
**Donor ranking:** 79/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 58/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017







## Estonia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 94,787

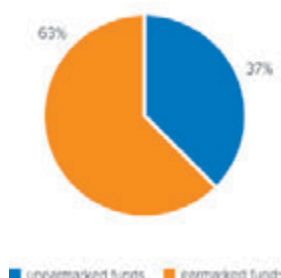
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 80,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 35,545

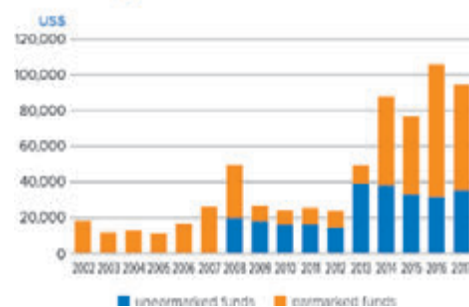
**Donor ranking:** 45/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 21/63

**Level of earmarking in 2017**



**Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017**



## Finland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 2,873,315

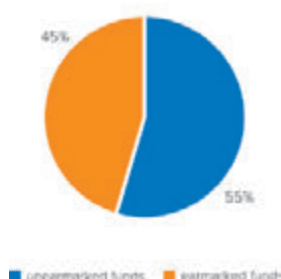
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,552,957 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,567,749

**Donor ranking:** 13/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 11/63

**Level of earmarking in 2017**



**Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017**



## France

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 2,275,313

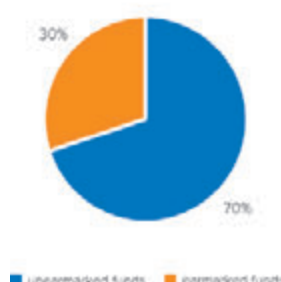
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,000,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,592,719

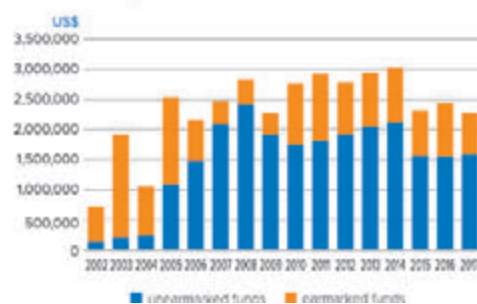
**Donor ranking:** 16/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 24/63

**Level of earmarking in 2017**



**Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017**



## Germany

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 9,143,552

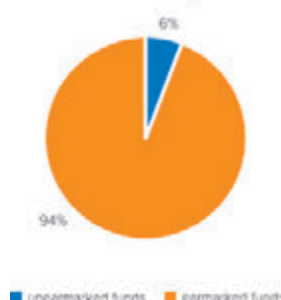
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 8,247,059 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 533,618

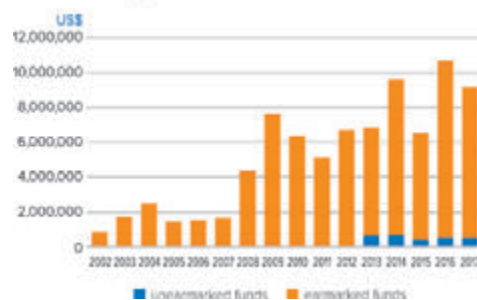
**Donor ranking:** 6/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 17/63

**Level of earmarking in 2017**



**Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017**





## Holy See

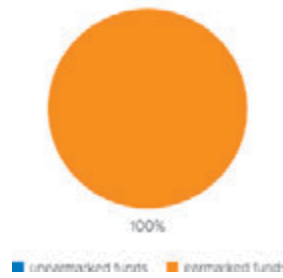
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 2,500

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

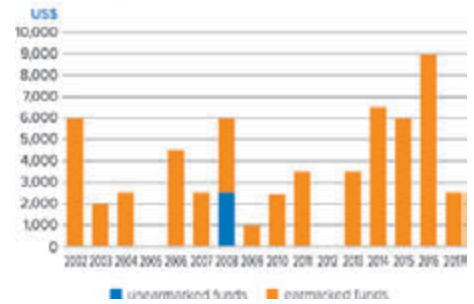
**Donor ranking:** 80/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Iceland

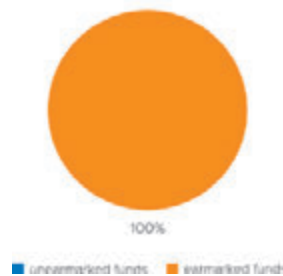
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 305,579

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

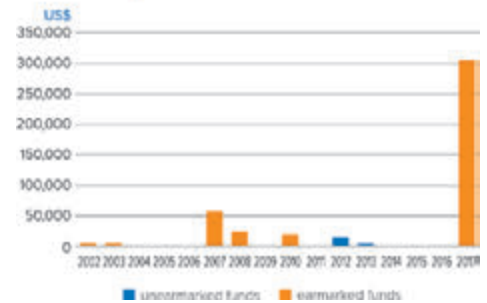
**Donor ranking:** 30/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 5/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## India

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 225,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

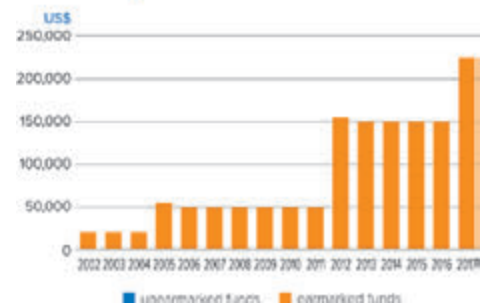
**Donor ranking:** 34/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 60/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Ireland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 2,652,989

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,443,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,166,729

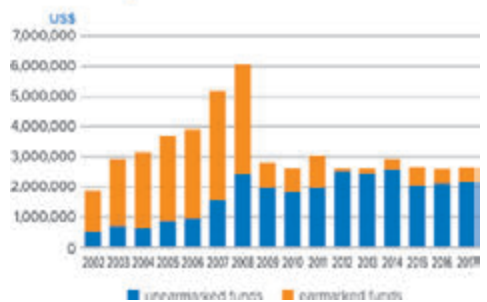
**Donor ranking:** 15/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 10/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Italy

Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 1,862,416

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 1,577,902 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 589,623

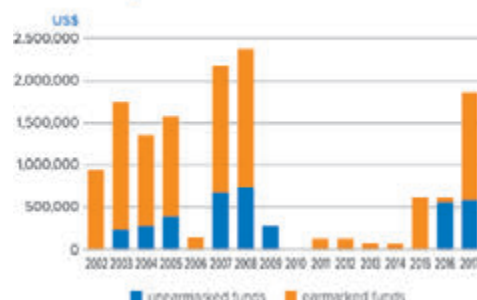
Donor ranking: 21/82

Donor ranking per capita: 25/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Japan

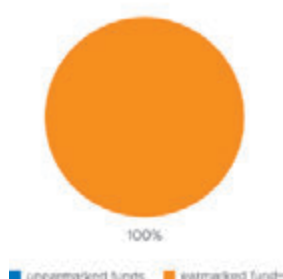
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 109,235

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

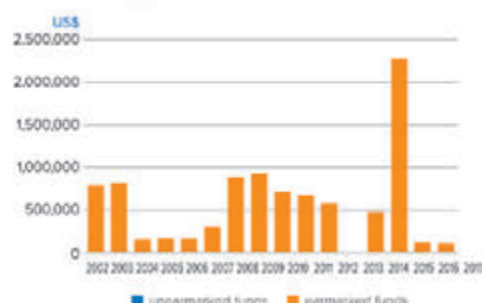
Donor ranking: 41/82

Donor ranking per capita: 47/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Kazakhstan

Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 160,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 24,000

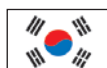
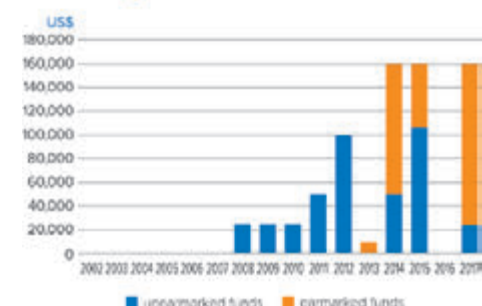
Donor ranking: 37/82

Donor ranking per capita: 36/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Korea, Rep. of

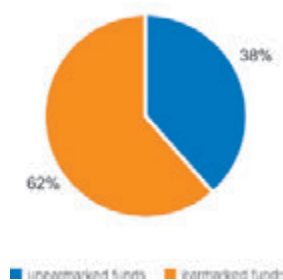
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 1,300,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 500,000

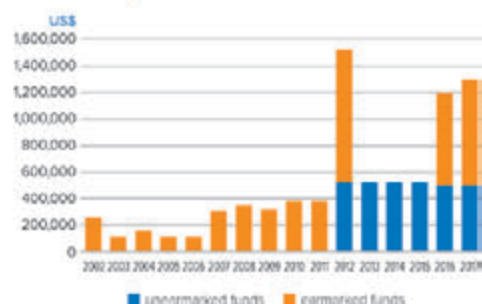
Donor ranking: 22/82

Donor ranking per capita: 28/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Kuwait

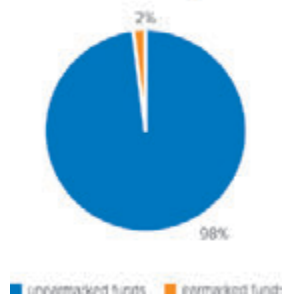
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 510,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 500,000

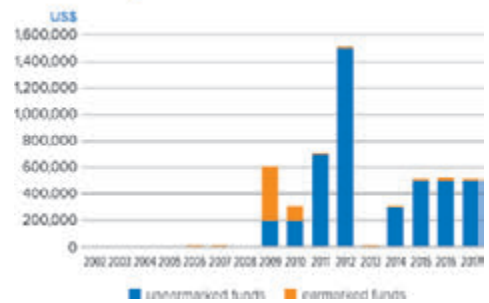
**Donor ranking:** 26/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 16/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Liechtenstein

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 139,106

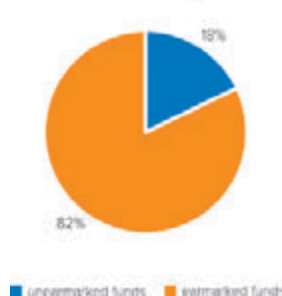
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 140,000 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 24,826

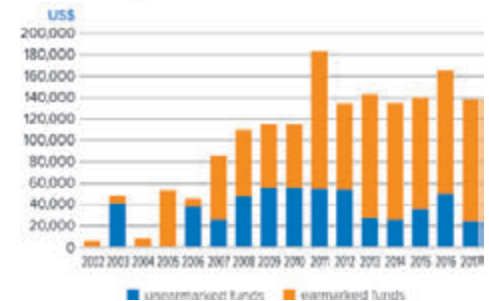
**Donor ranking:** 40/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 1/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Luxembourg

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 225,857

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 195,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 174,216

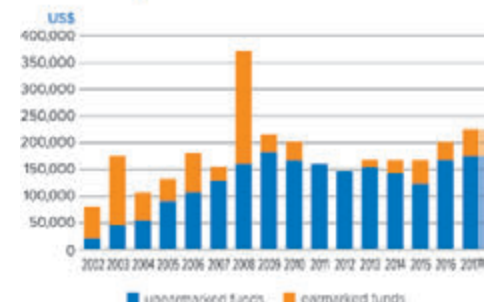
**Donor ranking:** 33/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 13/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Malaysia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 20,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 20,000

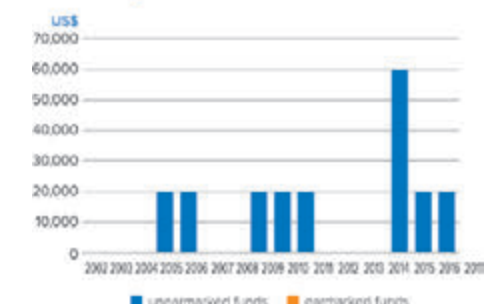
**Donor ranking:** 56/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 53/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Malta

Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 23,697

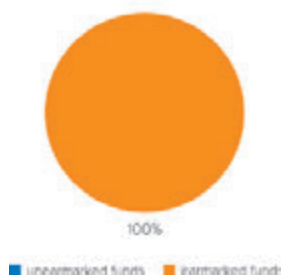
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 20,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

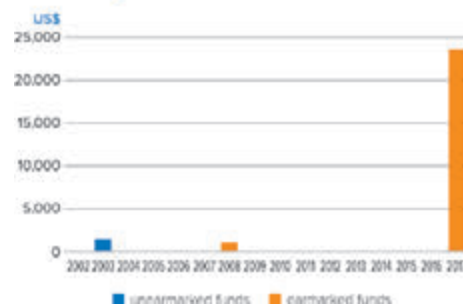
Donor ranking: 54/82

Donor ranking per capita: 23/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Mexico

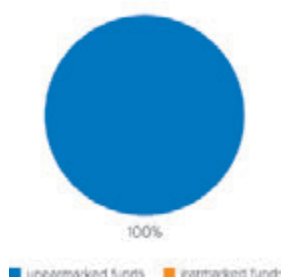
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 50,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 50,000

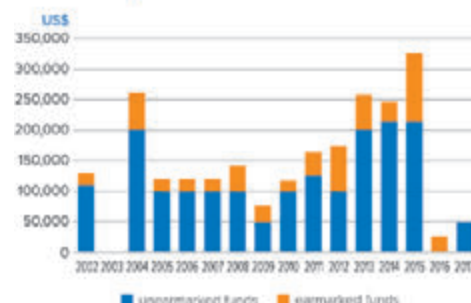
Donor ranking: 49/82

Donor ranking per capita: 56/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Monaco

Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 38,057

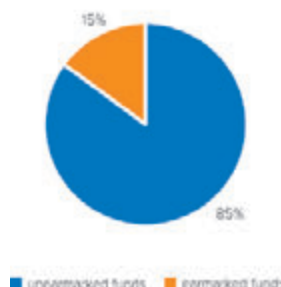
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 35,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 32,369

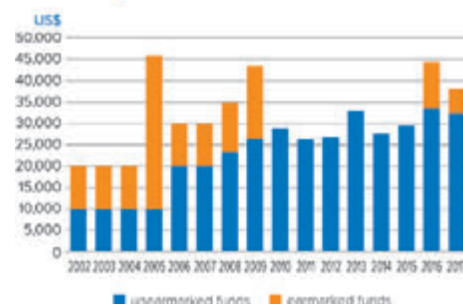
Donor ranking: 51/82

Donor ranking per capita: 4/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Montenegro

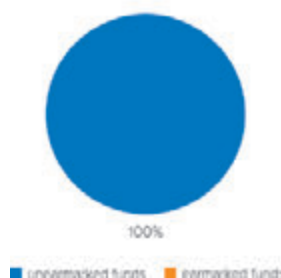
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 5,924

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 5,924

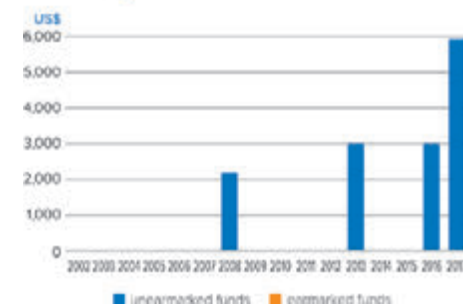
Donor ranking: 76/82

Donor ranking per capita: 35/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Morocco

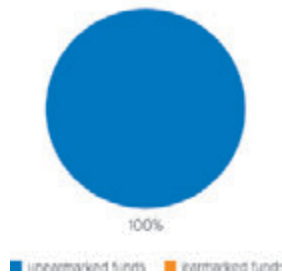
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 1,000,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,000,000

**Donor ranking:** 24/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 26/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Netherlands

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 9,803,069

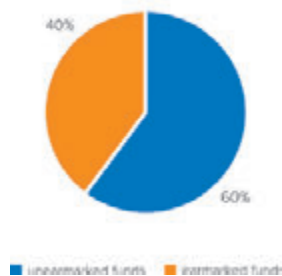
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 5,015,000 (EUR) + 3,884,191 (USD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 5,903,188

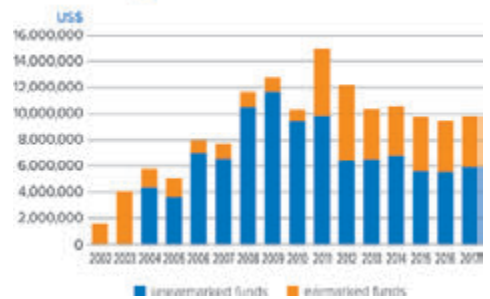
**Donor ranking:** 5/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 9/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## New Zealand

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 2,006,689

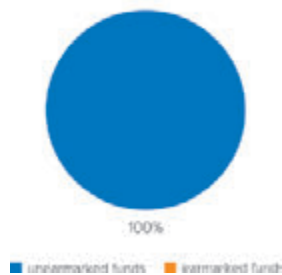
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 3,000,000 (NZD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,006,689

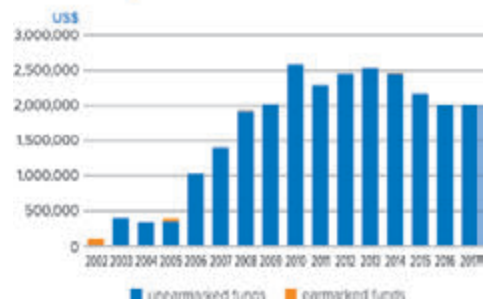
**Donor ranking:** 18/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 12/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Nicaragua

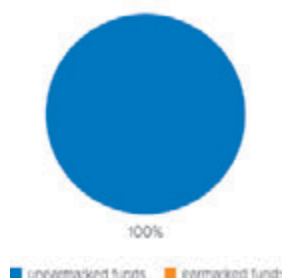
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 5,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 5,000

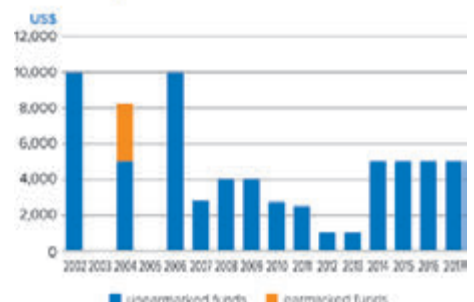
**Donor ranking:** 77/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 49/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Norway

Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 15,559,270

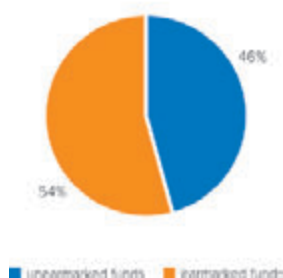
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 131,480,000 (NOK)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 7,115,750

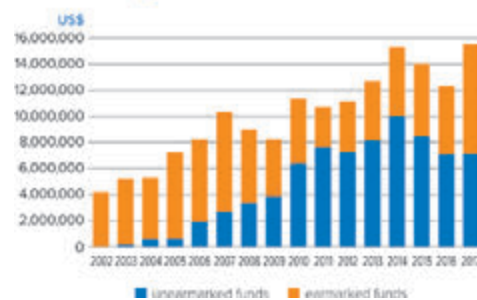
Donor ranking: 3/82

Donor ranking per capita: 2/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Pakistan

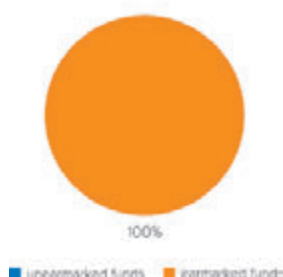
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 15,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

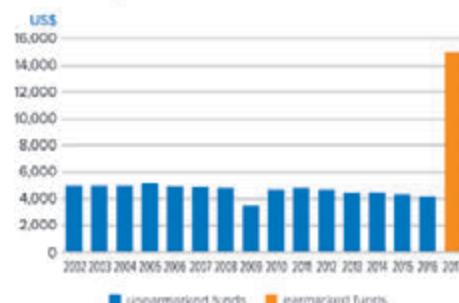
Donor ranking: 63/82

Donor ranking per capita: 62/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Paraguay

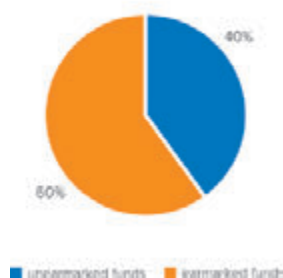
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 5,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,000

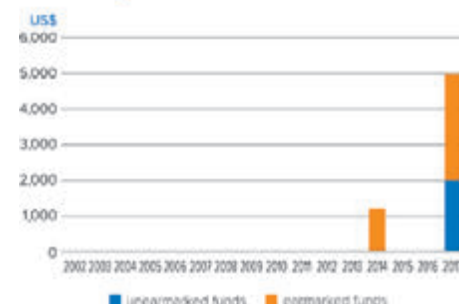
Donor ranking: 77/82

Donor ranking per capita: 51/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Peru

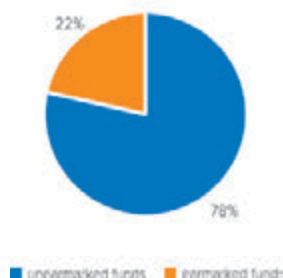
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 25,519

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 20,030

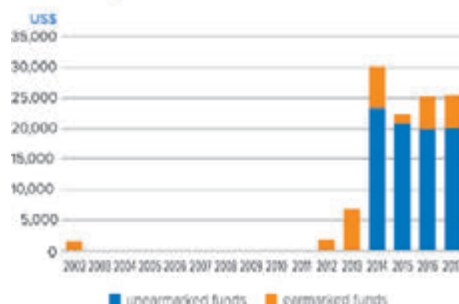
Donor ranking: 53/82

Donor ranking per capita: 50/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Philippines

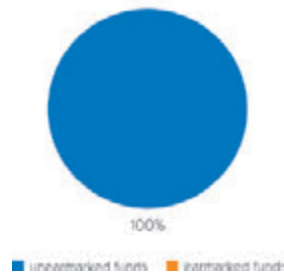
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 15,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 15,000

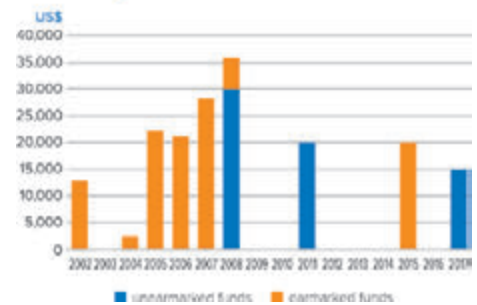
**Donor ranking:** 63/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 61/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Poland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 205,657

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 199,899 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 102,829

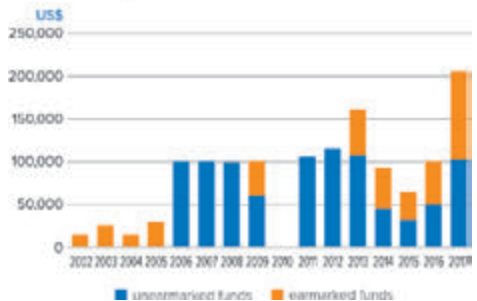
**Donor ranking:** 36/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 40/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Portugal

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 159,242

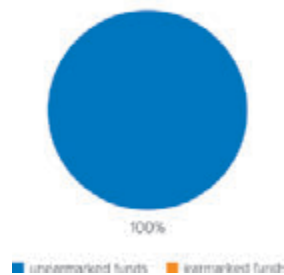
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 50,000 (EUR) + 100,000 (USD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 159,242

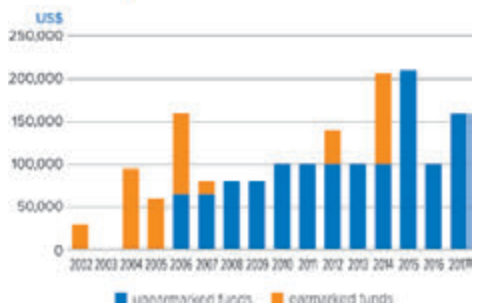
**Donor ranking:** 38/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 30/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Qatar

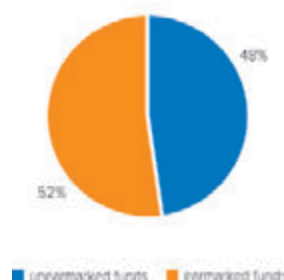
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 2,026,499

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 966,553

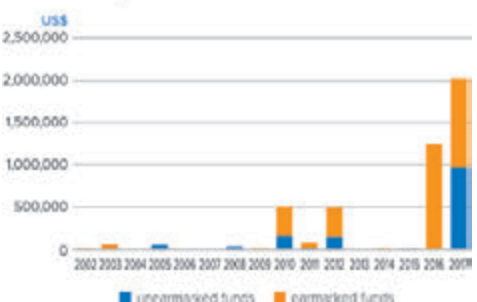
**Donor ranking:** 17/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 8/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017







## Russian Federation

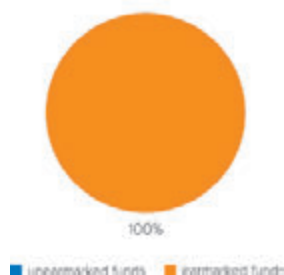
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 2,000,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

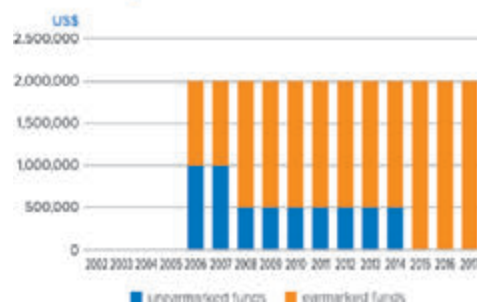
Donor ranking: 19/82

Donor ranking per capita: 32/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Saudi Arabia

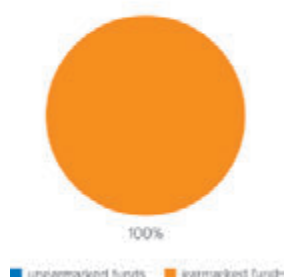
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 2,732,079

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

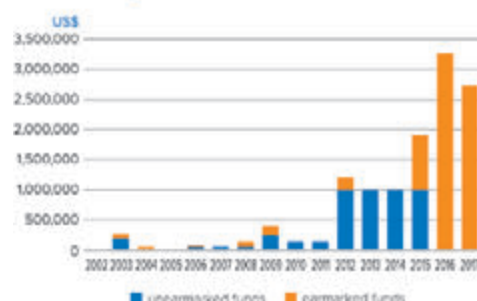
Donor ranking: 14/82

Donor ranking per capita: 19/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Singapore

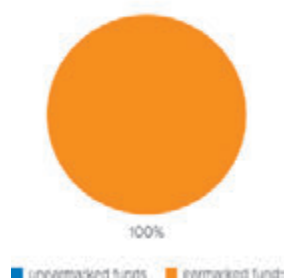
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 15,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

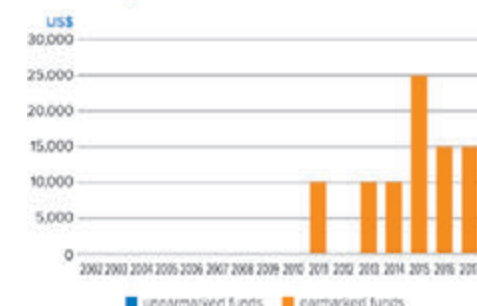
Donor ranking: 63/82

Donor ranking per capita: 42/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Slovakia

Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 10,163

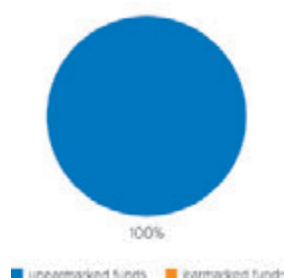
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 10,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,163

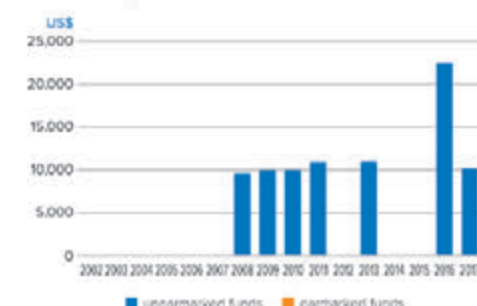
Donor ranking: 67/82

Donor ranking per capita: 44/66

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Slovenia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 17,065

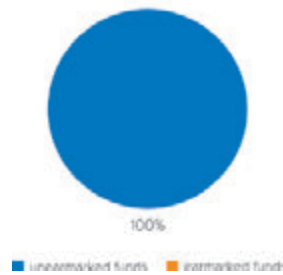
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 15,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 17,065

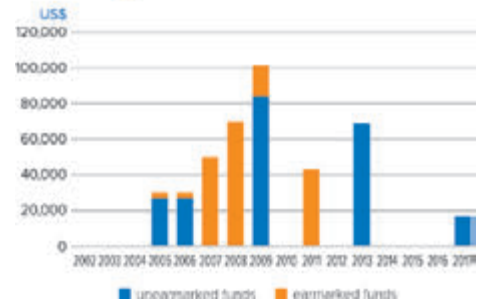
**Donor ranking:** 62/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 39/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## South Africa

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 38,363

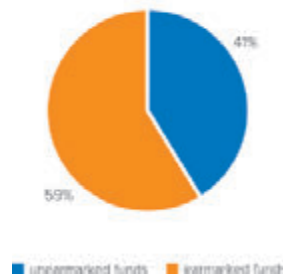
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 37,365.18 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 15,820

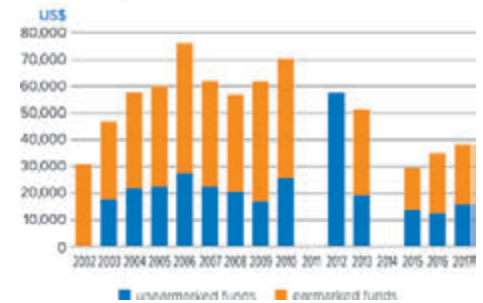
**Donor ranking:** 50/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 52/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Spain

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 1,283,449

**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 1,140,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 167,973

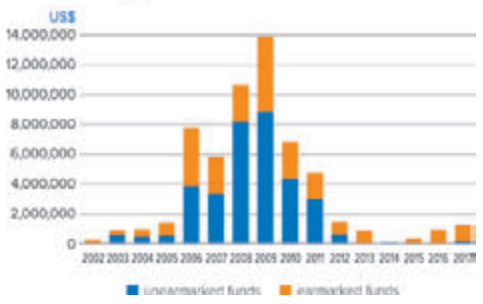
**Donor ranking:** 23/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 27/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Sri Lanka

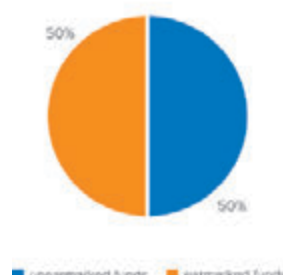
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 10,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 5,000

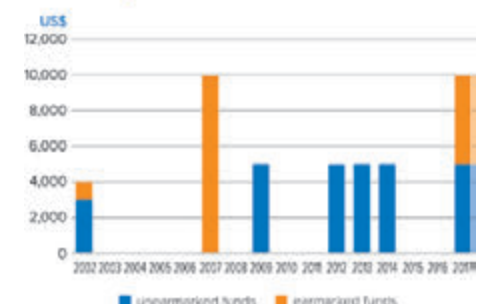
**Donor ranking:** 68/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 54/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Sweden

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 15,994,423

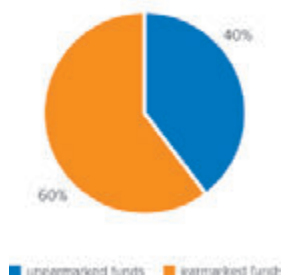
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:**  
136,336,341 (SEK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
6,341,651

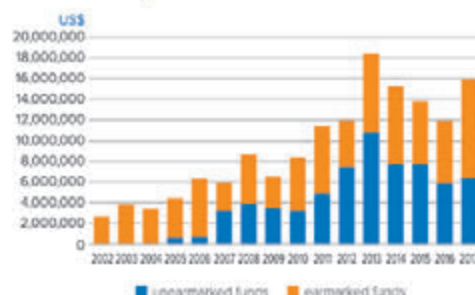
**Donor ranking:** 2/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 3/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Switzerland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 7,504,461

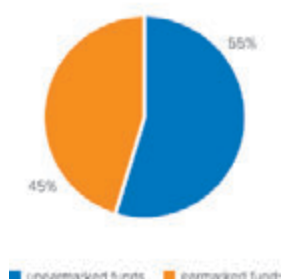
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:**  
2,657,900 (CHF) + 2,985,729 (USD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
3,858,522

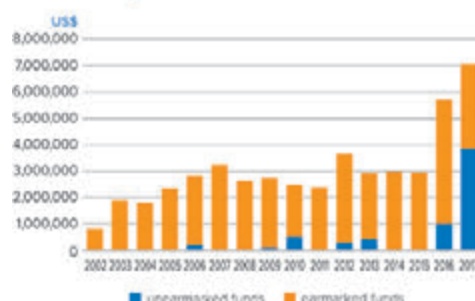
**Donor ranking:** 7/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 6/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Thailand

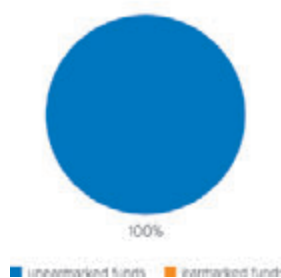
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 20,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
20,000

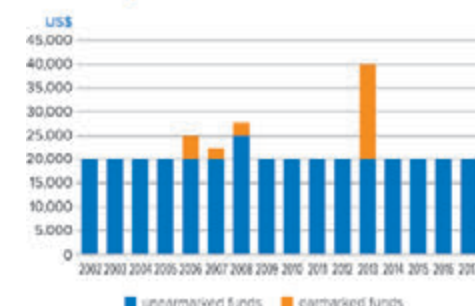
**Donor ranking:** 56/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 57/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Turkey

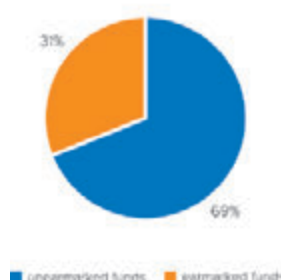
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 290,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
200,000

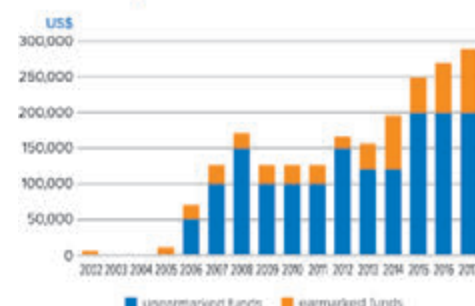
**Donor ranking:** 31/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 41/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## United Arab Emirates

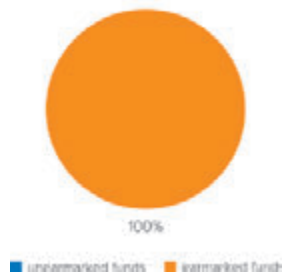
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 100,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

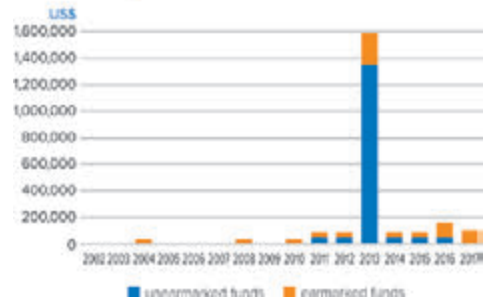
**Donor ranking:** 42/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 34/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## United Kingdom

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 7,201,458

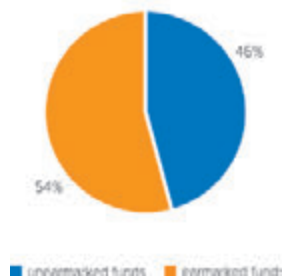
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 5,505,449 (GBP)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 3,298,153

**Donor ranking:** 8/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 18/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## United States of America

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 20,160,912

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 8,000,000

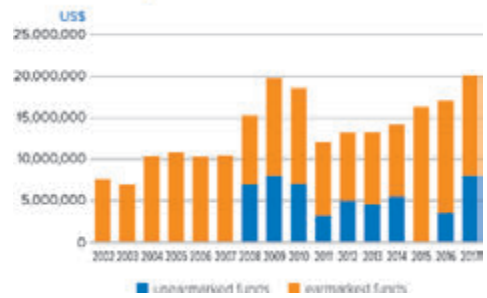
**Donor ranking:** 1/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 22/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Uruguay

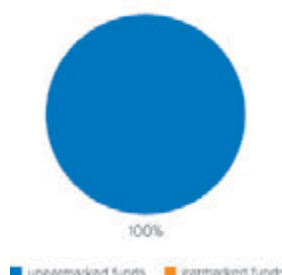
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 30,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 30,000

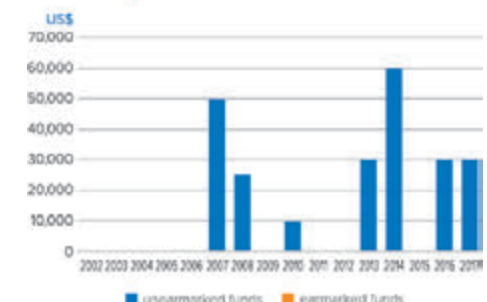
**Donor ranking:** 52/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** 37/63

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



# Intergovernmental Organizations



## European Commission

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 9,916,585

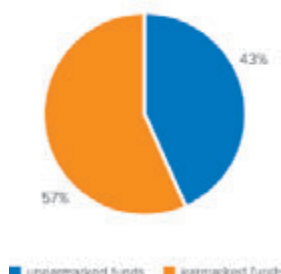
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 9,130,570 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 4,296,455

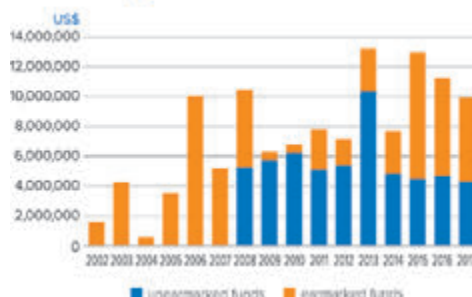
**Donor ranking:** 4/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## International Criminal Court

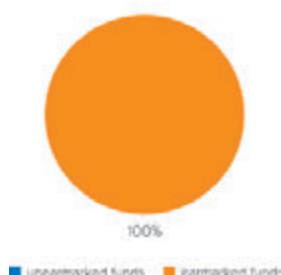
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 14,037

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

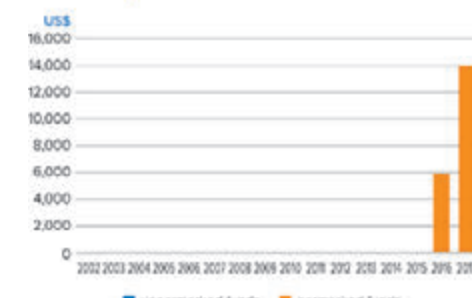
**Donor ranking:** 66/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## International Labour Organization

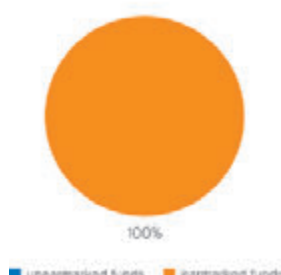
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 10,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

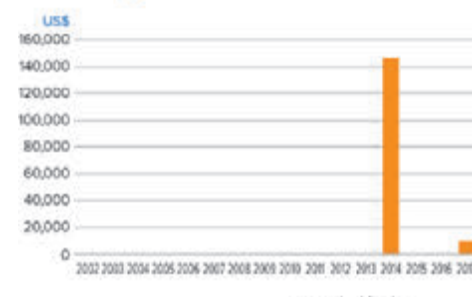
**Donor ranking:** 68/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## International Organization for Migration

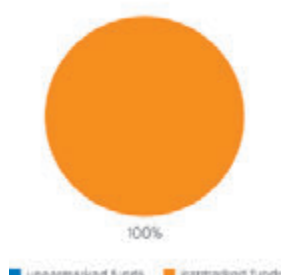
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 52,800

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

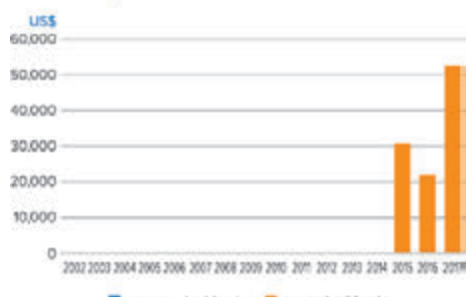
**Donor ranking:** 48/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

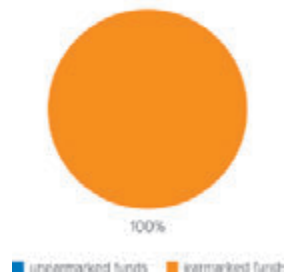
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 752,332

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

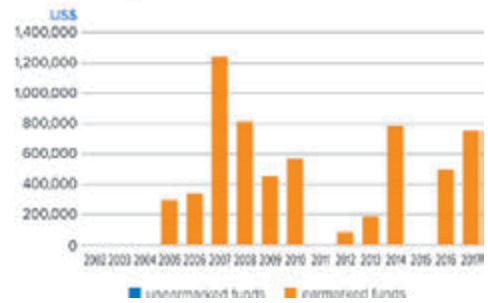
**Donor ranking:** 25/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 99,758

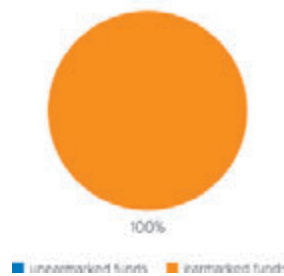
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 90,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

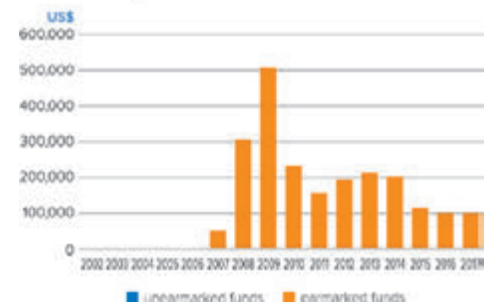
**Donor ranking:** 44/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 10,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

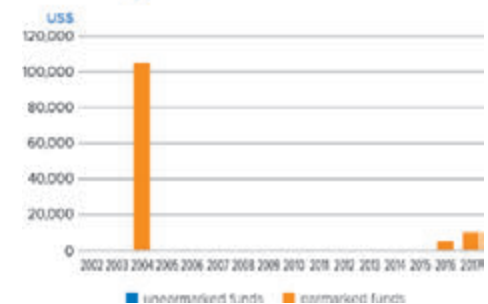
**Donor ranking:** 68/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## United Nations Development Programme

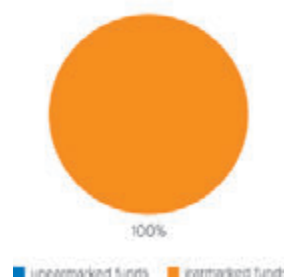
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 3,880,995

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

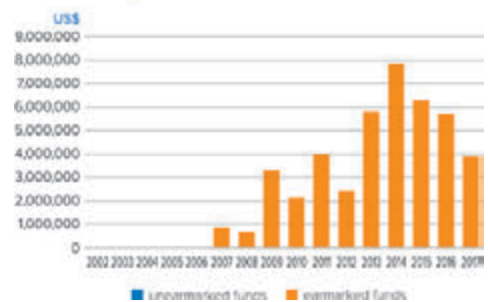
**Donor ranking:** 12/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## United Nations Environment Programme

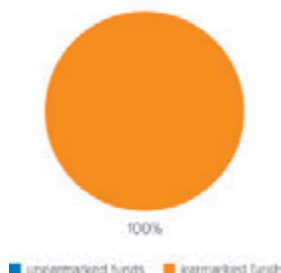
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

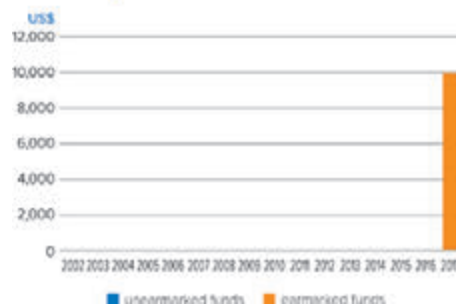
Donor ranking: 68/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

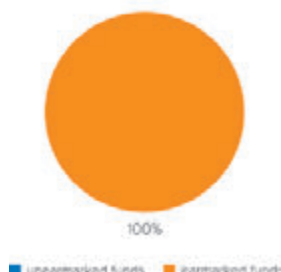
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

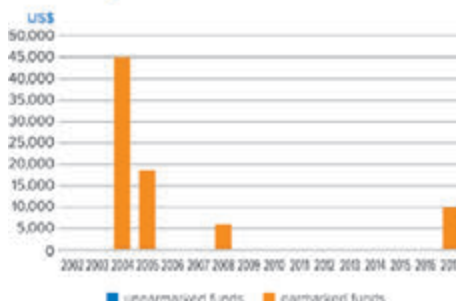
Donor ranking: 68/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## United Nations Populations Fund

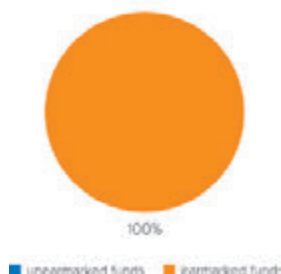
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

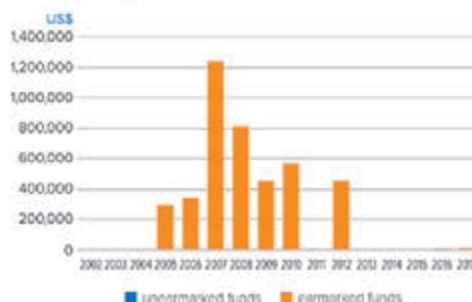
Donor ranking: 68/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

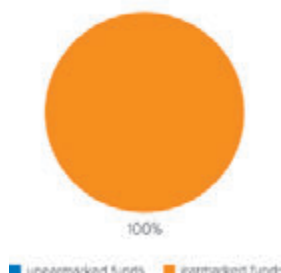
Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD: 226,400

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

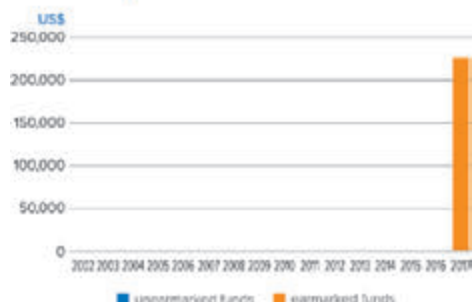
Donor ranking: 32/82

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## United Nations Children's Fund

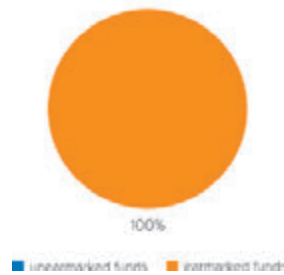
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 20,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

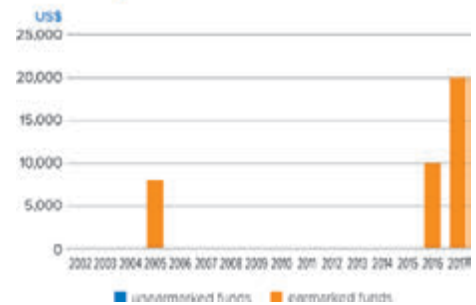
**Donor ranking:** 56/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes

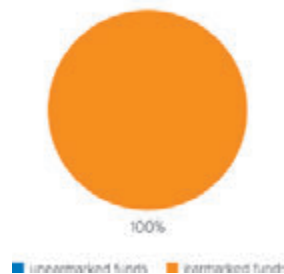
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 471,799

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

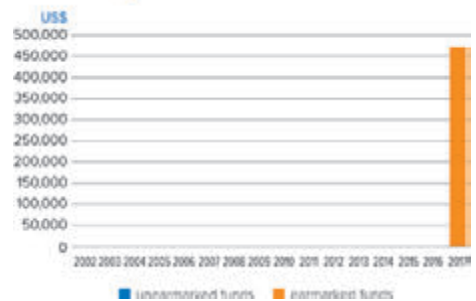
**Donor ranking:** 27/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## United Nations Office for Project Services

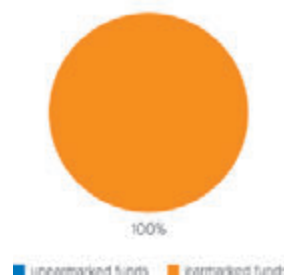
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 450,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

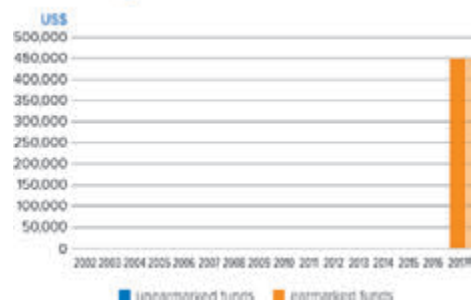
**Donor ranking:** 28/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



## United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 20,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

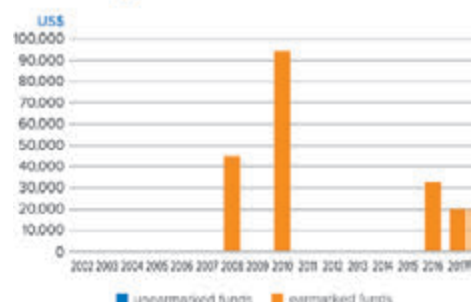
**Donor ranking:** 56/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017





## Other Donors



### MacArthur Foundation

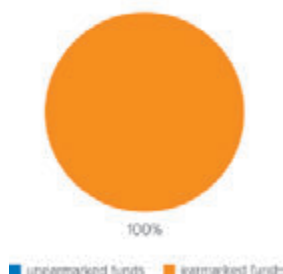
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 150,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

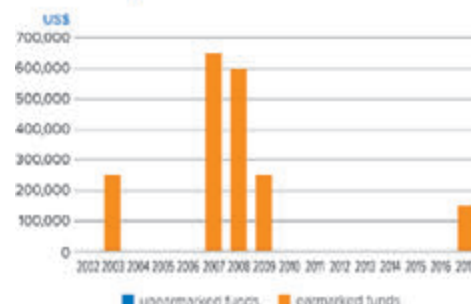
**Donor ranking:** 39/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



### Microsoft

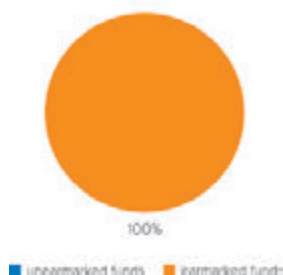
**Total voluntary contribution in 2017, in USD:** 450,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

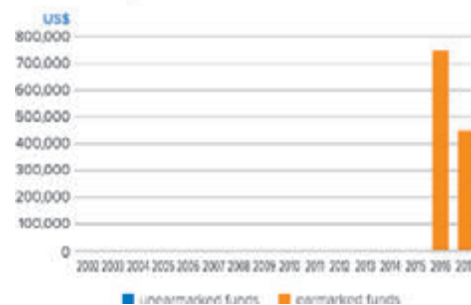
**Donor ranking:** 28/82

**Donor ranking per capita:** n/a

Level of earmarking in 2017



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2017



# Annexes





NACIONES UNIDAS

DERECHOS HUMANOS

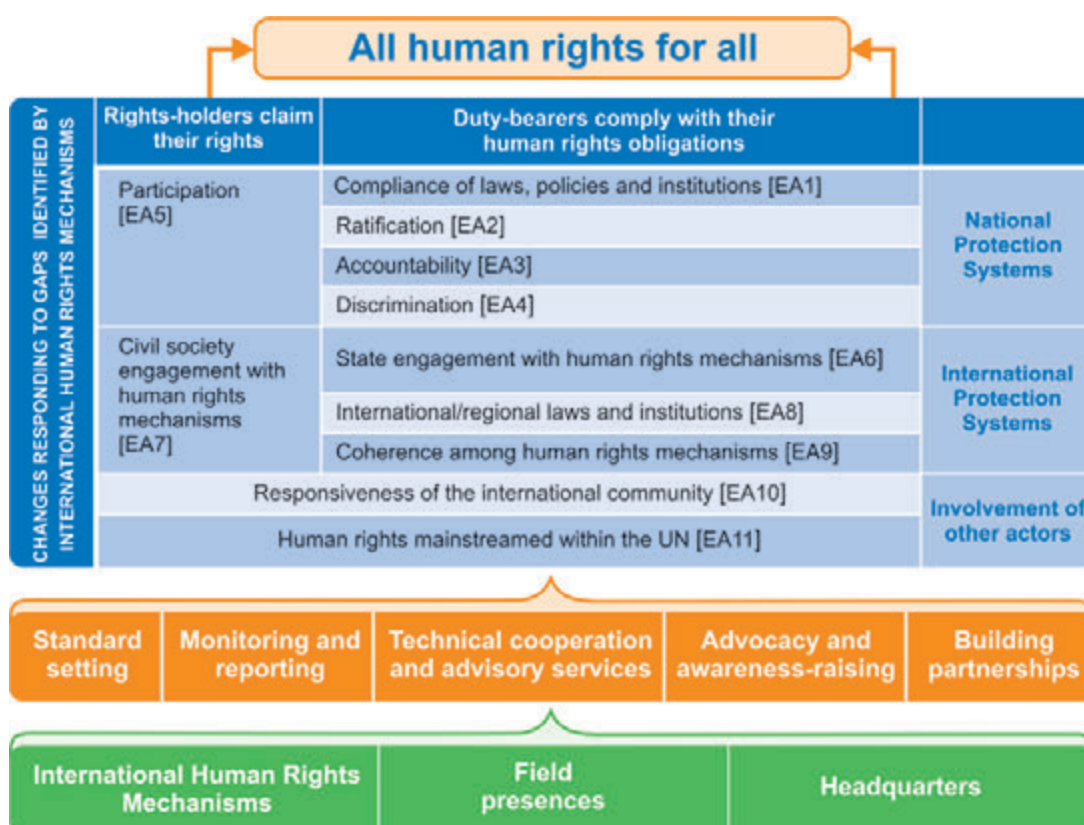


# Annex I: UN Human Rights' theory of change and results framework

## Theory of change

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

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



## Global and Thematic Expected Accomplishments

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

## Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
<p><b>[EA5]</b> ▶ National human rights institutions and civil society create and support participatory mechanisms to enhance equality and counter discrimination</p> <p>▶ Increased and effective use of national protection systems by individuals and groups faced with discrimination</p>	<p><b>[EA1]</b> ▶ Increased use of anti-discrimination and equality standards by judges and prosecutors</p> <p>▶ State agents and political and faith-based actors increasingly comply with human rights standards related to public freedoms and take measures for the development of an independent and pluralistic civil society</p> <p>▶ Constitutions, laws and policies increasingly protect human rights, especially land and housing rights and with particular attention to non-discrimination and gender equality, in the context of development and exploitation of natural resources</p> <p>▶ Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation</p>
	<p><b>[EA2]</b> ▶ Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations</p>
	<p><b>[EA4]</b> ▶ Legislation, policies and practices increasingly comply with anti-discrimination and equality standards</p> <p>▶ Increased number of specialized equality bodies, focal points and NHRIs working on equality and non-discrimination in line with international standards</p> <p>▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies</p>
<p><b>[EA7]</b> ▶ Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies</p>	<p><b>[EA6]</b> ▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms</p>
	<p><b>[EA8]</b> ▶ Progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities</p>
<p><b>[EA10]</b> ▶ Increased integration of human rights in international and regional processes relevant to migration</p> <p>▶ Increased responsiveness of the international community in ensuring accountability for gross human rights violations</p>	
<p><b>[EA11]</b> ▶ Implementation of the Secretary-General's Guidance Notes and Guidelines on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership</p>	

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



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

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

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

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

## Global Management Outputs

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

# Annex II: Achievement of targets for global expected accomplishments and lessons learned over 2014-2017

## Introduction

Reporting at the end of a programme cycle is a crucial step in the programming framework of UN Human Rights as it enables the Office to critically assess its performance over the past four years. In particular, it provides insights into the progress made over time and the impact of its work. The OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) 2014-2017 defined the results that the Office planned to achieve by the end of 2017. Consequently, this final report focuses on the achievement of those results.

The assessment took into account each of the end of year progress reports from the reporting period as well as the end of programme cycle results from the country and subregional levels. This enabled UN Human Rights to present a reliable and evidence-based assessment of the degree to which its planned targets had been achieved in the course of this programming cycle, both at headquarters and in the field. This data has been instrumental in the decision-making processes related to the Office's planning for 2018-2021, including in the definition of new targets.

## Targets and achievements

In the 2014-2017 OMP, UN Human Rights presented global targets that it wanted to achieve over a four-year period. To do so, it proposed that 37 indicators would be used to measure the achievement of 11 global expected accomplishments. The majority of these targets were specific targets that were formulated at the national level in countries of engagement.<sup>7</sup>

As this was the Office's first attempt at setting targets for a four-year programming cycle, it was acknowledged that some targets may have been too ambitious and others may have been too modest. In addition, factors beyond the Office's control impacted the achievement of the targets, such as the global context and significant socio-political changes that took place on the ground. Moreover, as a result of OHCHR's financial situation at the beginning of the programming cycle, a number of adjustments were made to its programme of work. Several targets were therefore adjusted during the mid-term review in 2015.

<sup>7</sup> Countries of engagement are those countries in which the Office has undertaken a set of activities towards a planned result. It is not limited to countries where UN Human Rights has maintained a presence.

The following chart outlines the 11 global expected accomplishments, the global indicators that were used to measure their achievement, the targets that were set

for the end of the programme cycle and an indication of their achievement.

	Global Expected Accomplishments	Global Indicators	Targets 2017 <sup>a</sup>	2014-2017 Achievements	
National protection systems	EA 1: Increased compliance of national legislation, policies, programmes and institutions, including the judiciary and national human rights institutions, with international human rights standards	1.1	No. of countries of engagement where <b>NHRIs</b> have been established or improved their compliance with international standards (Paris Principles).	51	50
		1.2	No. of countries of engagement where the level of <b>compliance of legislation/policy</b> with international human rights standards in selected human rights areas has significantly improved.	54	39
		1.3	No. of countries of engagement where the level of <b>compliance of selected State institutions and programmes</b> with international human rights standards has significantly improved.	29	18
		1.4	No. of countries of engagement where <b>human rights trainings</b> have been institutionalized in one or more selected human rights areas.	27	24
		1.5	No. of countries of engagement where the <b>use of international human rights law</b> in court proceedings and decisions has increased to a significant extent.	18	13
	EA 2: Increased ratification of international and regional human rights treaties and review of reservations of international human rights treaties	2.1	Total no. of international <b>human rights treaties ratified</b> . Baseline: 2,041 outstanding ratifications to reach universality.	200	192
		2.2	Total no. of <b>reservations</b> withdrawn from international human rights treaties.	20	10 withdrawals; 2 partial withdrawals
	EA 3: Establishment and/or functioning of protection systems and accountability mechanisms in compliance with international human rights standards to monitor, investigate and redress the full range of human rights violations	3.1	No. of countries of engagement where <b>oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms</b> have been established or improved compliance with international human rights standards.	40	33
		3.2	No. of countries of engagement where <b>transitional justice mechanisms</b> which conform to international human rights standards have been established or improved compliance with international human rights standards.	22	15
		3.3	No. of countries of engagement where <b>systems/procedures put in place by UN Human Rights</b> at the national level have contributed to protection from human rights violations.	5	4
		3.4	No. of countries of engagement where the number of <b>human rights violations' cases</b> raised by UN Human Rights positively addressed by governments has significantly increased.	13	10
	EA 4: Increased compliance of national legislation, policies, programmes and institutions with international human rights standards to combat discrimination, particularly against women	4.1	No. of countries of engagement where the level of compliance with international human rights standards of <b>legislation and policies to combat discrimination</b> has significantly improved.	40	34
		4.2	No. of countries of engagement where selected <b>State institutions and programmes combating discrimination</b> have significantly improved their compliance with international human rights standards.	16	8
	EA 5: Increased use of existing national protection systems and participation in public processes by rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups	5.1	No. of countries of engagement demonstrating significant improvement in the <b>level of meaningful participation</b> in selected public processes.	38	37
		5.2	No. of countries of engagement where the <b>use of national protection systems</b> has increased significantly.	15	11
International protection systems	EA 6: Increased compliance and engagement by States with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies	6.1	No. of countries of engagement where <b>mechanisms for integrated reporting</b> and/or implementation of outstanding treaty bodies, special procedures or Human Rights Council recommendations are in place or have improved functioning.	57	49
		6.2	Percentage of countries that submit <b>treaty body reports on time</b> . Baseline: 33 per cent	40%	32%
		6.3	No. of countries of engagement with an improvement in the proportion of <b>reports submitted</b> to the treaty bodies/UPR that substantially or fully <b>conform to reporting guidelines</b> .	23	21
		6.4	No. of countries which have issued a <b>standing invitation to special procedures</b> mandate-holders. Baseline: 108	123	118 plus 1 non-Member Observer State
		6.5	No. of countries for which <b>requests for visits of thematic special procedures</b> have resulted in at least one visit.	62	Visits to 121 countries
		6.6	Rate of responses from governments to special procedures <b>communications</b> . Baseline: 40 per cent	50%	58%

	Global Expected Accomplishments		Global Indicators	Targets 2017 <sup>8</sup>	2014-2017 Achievements	
International protection systems	EA 7: Increased no. and diversity of rights-holders and other stakeholders making use of UN human rights mechanisms	7.1	No. of countries of engagement with a significant number of <b>substantive submissions</b> or submitting actors to UN human rights mechanisms.	58	65	
		7.2	Total no. of <b>substantive submissions</b> from NHRIs, civil society organizations, UN entities and individuals to UN human rights mechanisms.	13,000	More than 15,000	
	EA 8: Progressive development and strengthening of international and regional human rights institutions, laws and standards	8.1	No. of <b>regional human rights institutions</b> strengthened or established in compliance with international human rights standards.	2	2	
		8.2	No. of thematic areas where <b>international and/or regional human rights law</b> or standards have been developed or strengthened.	12	21	
	EA 9: Enhanced coherence of UN human rights mechanisms and bodies	9.1	Percentage of treaty bodies and special procedures <b>recommendations taken up</b> by the Human Rights Council in the context of the UPR.	50%	n/a <sup>9</sup>	
		9.2	No. of countries which have submitted or updated <b>common core documents</b> .	56	64	
		9.3	Degree of progress made in improving the <b>harmonization of the work of the treaty bodies</b> .	Medium	Medium	
		9.4	Degree of <b>coordination among the special procedures</b> .	High	Substantive	
	Involvement of other actors	EA 10: International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues	10.1	Percentage of critical <b>human rights issues/situations</b> raised by UN Human Rights which have been <b>taken up in international fora</b> in a timely manner.	60%	n/a <sup>10</sup>
			10.2	No. of countries of engagement where the <b>international community has objectively engaged</b> on specific issues raised by UN Human Rights.	18	13
10.3			No. of <b>international and regional fora which have included human rights issues</b> and/or established standing mechanisms/procedures to address human rights situations on an ongoing basis.	10	11 mechanisms	
EA 11: A human rights-based approach, including gender equality and the right to development, increasingly integrated into UN policies and programmes		11.1	No. of countries of engagement with <b>UN peace missions</b> which have integrated international human rights standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work to a significant extent.	15	14	
		11.2	No. of countries of engagement with <b>humanitarian operations</b> which have integrated international human rights standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work to a significant extent.	19	20	
		11.3	No. of countries of engagement where <b>UN guidelines incorporating a human rights-based approach</b> have been applied to a significant extent by a number of UN entity programmes.	31	32	
		11.4	No. of countries of engagement where <b>UN common country programmes</b> (i.e., UNDAFs) have satisfactorily integrated international human rights standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms.	47	53	
		11.5	No. of <b>UN policies and programmes at the global level</b> which integrate a human rights-based approach to a significant extent.	10	26	

<sup>8</sup> Targets were revised in the context of the mid-term review of the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017 that was conducted in 2015. These numbers only apply to the current cycle and should not be understood as the baseline for upcoming programming cycles.

<sup>9</sup> The indicator is not measurable as available data does not allow for a calculation of the percentage. Treaty body recommendations and special procedures recommendations have been taken up by the Human Rights Council in the context of the UPR to a significant extent.

<sup>10</sup> The indicator is not measurable as available data does not allow for a calculation of the percentage. Critical human rights issues/situations raised by UN Human Rights have increasingly been taken up in international fora as indicated in UN Human Rights reports.

## Analysis of the assessments of the indicators

During the reporting cycle, UN Human Rights has made significant progress as a results-based organization. In widely varied contexts, plans were consistently implemented and reports were drafted in relation to almost all of the planned results, regardless of the extent to which they were achieved. In cases where targets were not achieved, explanations were provided to ensure that lessons were identified to inform future decision-making about the planning of results, target setting and the selection of strategies.

Of the above-mentioned targets, UN Human Rights achieved or exceeded targets for 23 of the 33 assessed global targets. In relation to nine of the targets, the level of achievement ranged between 70 and 80 per cent. Finally, the percentage of achievement in relation to four targets was between 50 per cent and 70 per cent.

The countries of engagement are not limited to countries where UN Human Rights has a presence. However, a reduction in the number and size of field presences unquestionably impacted the achievement of targets at the national level. Specifically, several field presences were closed or reduced in size, i.e. Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo. Furthermore, as noted above, adjustments were made to programme implementation plans in some countries in order to reflect implementation challenges or the development of new trends/situations. This was the case in countries/regions where events of a considerable magnitude took place that largely rendered the original results frameworks irrelevant (i.e., Bahrain, Burundi, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Libya, Mauritania, Myanmar, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur), Yemen). The impact on the achievement of targets of all indicators was particularly evident in terms of increased compliance of national legislation, policies, programmes and institutions with international human rights standards (EA 1 and EA 4). In response, UN Human Rights successfully focused its programme on strategies to increase the responsiveness of the international community (EA 10), the functioning of protection mechanisms (EA 3) and the mainstreaming of human rights into UN policies and programmes (EA 11).

The OMP 2014-2017 emphasized a strengthening of the international protection system by improving the engagement of Member States, civil society and the larger UN family with the international human rights mechanisms. This is an area where all targets were met and

exceeded. In the case of the Universal Periodic Review, the engagement of Member States was 100 per cent during the second cycle and the number of submissions made by the UN and civil society increased. Also, more Heads of States and ministers attended the UPR consultations and sessions of the Human Rights Council. With regard to the treaty bodies, the strengthening process provided funding for additional meeting hours, which resulted in the review of more country reports. There was an increase in the number of submitted initial and long overdue reports, which in turn enabled civil society groups to engage with the treaty bodies through their submission of alternative reports. Moreover, rights-holders made more submissions to the mechanisms in relation to individual cases. Finally, although Member State engagement with the special procedures is not yet universal, there was a clear improvement. For instance, more standing invitations were issued, thematic procedures visited more countries and more positive responses were received from governments in response to individual complaints.

Another area of focus in the OMP 2014-2017 was the increased integration of human rights into UN policies and programmes. All of the set targets were achieved. On the other hand, not all global targets that measured the increased compliance of national legislation policies, programmes and institutions with international human rights standards were achieved. One exception was in relation to the institutionalization of human rights training. Specifically, engagement with national institutions to develop curricula/modules that would integrate human rights into mandatory training for the judiciary, police or army or in the curricula of formal education led to the institutionalization of human rights training in 24 countries. With regard to the compliance of legislation and policies with international human rights standards, a significant improvement in one or more areas was achieved in 39 countries of engagement. The established target was 54 countries. The progress achieved in the remaining countries of engagement varied to a considerable extent. No progress was reported in those cases where the deteriorating human rights situation did not allow for further engagement on these issues. In several countries of engagement, draft legislation or policies in compliance with international human rights standards have been presented to their respective legislative bodies and are pending approval. Finally, in many cases, the assessment showed that working to achieve legislative changes encouraged the development of a strong constituency where government institutions, civil society organizations and the general public could exchange views on these issues.

Overall, ensuring the compliance of institutions with international human rights standards, withdrawing

reservations to treaties and establishing human rights-compliant transitional justice mechanisms have been identified as areas where results fell short of the targets set at the national level.

## Lessons learned from the implementation of the OMP 2014-2017

UN Human Rights has used results-based management (RBM) as the foundation for its management strategy for the past four years. RBM fosters a results-oriented culture that focuses on the achievement of a set of goals and the use of feedback and accountability to develop, implement, evaluate and report on operational activities.

In accordance with RBM, UN Human Rights has successfully institutionalized an evaluation function and culture founded on a systematic, methodological approach. Office-wide evaluations have been instrumental in determining how to make the UN Human Rights programme more relevant, effective, efficient and sustainable.

During the reporting period, UN Human Rights carried out an unprecedented number of strategic/cross-cutting evaluations of a wide variety of activities, including support that was provided to national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and in relation to the alignment of national legislation with international human rights standards (from 2017). Evaluations were also undertaken of the regional gender advisers structure and of the programmes that were supported by human rights advisers.

Moreover, a number of de-centralized evaluations of field presences programmes and projects were conducted regarding: the programme of the Regional Office for Central Asia; the internal reviews for Honduras, Mexico and Uganda; the Maya Programme for the Full Exercise of Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Guatemala; the projects on "Combating Discrimination in the Republic of Moldova" and "Building Capacities for Human Rights Monitoring Protection and Advocacy in Tajikistan;" The Impact of Technical Assistance and Capacity-Building on the Human Rights Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (as requested by the Human Rights Council); the review of the UN Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities as well as two lessons learned exercises from the projects "Human Rights Protection in the South of

Kyrgyzstan" and "Human Rights Protection for Stability in Central Asia."

In addition, UN Human Rights supported external evaluation processes regarding: an evaluation of UN Human Rights by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), which emphasized the work of the field presences; another OIOS evaluation, conducted in 2017, which focused on human rights protection in peacekeeping operations; and an assessment undertaken by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network of UN Human Rights, which began in 2017 and will continue in 2018.

As a standard practice, action plans for the implementation of evaluation recommendations are submitted to the Office's Programme Budget Review Board for their review and endorsement. The implementation of the action plans is monitored every six months.

Furthermore, a meta-analysis of the results of the evaluations and audits conducted during the programming cycle 2014-2017 was undertaken, which included the assessment of 12 external and internal evaluations, 10 audits and two lessons learned exercises. The conclusions of the evaluations, good practices, lessons learned and recommendations were categorized and analysed according to thematic areas and geographic scope. The results of the meta-analysis provided inputs for the development of the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) 2018-2021.

The following lessons learned were extracted from the meta-analysis of the results of evaluations conducted in UN Human Rights during the programming cycle 2014-2017, as well as those from monitoring reports.

### Lessons learned related to thematic issues

#### Compliance of national laws policies and institutions

UN Human Rights uses several types of strategic interventions to achieve its intended results. For instance, the Office provides institutionalized training of judges and prosecutors on the application of international human rights law, encourages the judicial and quasi-judicial pursuit of emblematic cases and monitors trials in order to facilitate changes in national judicial systems, strengthen the rule of law and ensure compliance with international human rights standards. Specific achievements in these areas were identified in the evaluations of the projects "Combating Discrimination in the Republic of Moldova" and the "Maya Programme for the Full Exercise of Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Guatemala."



Technical support for capacity-building is also another strategy that the Office employs to increase the compliance of NHRIs and governments with international human rights standards. As identified during the evaluation of the support that UN Human Rights provided to NHRIs, technical support includes the use of tools and methodologies developed by the Office, especially human rights indicators. The information collected by UN Human Rights in the course of its human rights monitoring activities is also used to support advocacy efforts and needs assessments that in turn enable the development of appropriate capacity-building initiatives for local stakeholders.

### **Protections systems and accountability mechanisms**

UN Human Rights seeks to ensure the functioning and compliance with international human rights standards of protection systems and accountability mechanisms that monitor, investigate and redress human rights violations. Field presences are key to ensuring that UN Human Rights is able to contribute to the establishment and operation of these systems and mechanisms at the national level. The evaluations of regional and country programmes that were conducted during the cycle indicated that mapping processes and a clear understanding of the unique needs on the ground are essential for building the capacity of local stakeholders to effectively engage with the international human rights mechanisms.

The same evaluations further noted that close cooperation with local governments, NHRIs, civil society organizations and other stakeholders through advocacy, capacity-building and technical advice improves the effectiveness of field work and contributes to the national ownership and sustainability of human rights protection systems and accountability mechanisms.

### **Participation**

UN Human Rights assists rights-holders to claim their rights by supporting their use of national protection systems and participation in public processes. The evaluations of the support provided by the Office to NHRIs and of various regional and country programmes underlined the importance of the technical advice and capacity-building assistance that UN Human Rights offers to local stakeholders. This takes the form of elaborating human rights tools and methodologies, teaching skills for human rights monitoring, protection and advocacy, and establishing networks of victims, beneficiaries and other rights-holders.

### **Engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms**

At the international level, UN Human Rights seeks to ensure that duty-bearers uphold their human rights obligations by supporting the engagement of States with international human rights mechanisms. As highlighted in the OIOS evaluation of UN Human Rights and the internal evaluations of field presences, the engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms enables UN Human Rights to better support countries in fulfilling their commitments and strengthening their accountability. The evaluations of regional and country programmes concluded that a crucial element of this support is the identification of strategies that will ensure that follow-up to these commitments is integrated into the Office's country or regional work plans.

### **Engagement by the international community**

UN Human Rights promotes the active involvement of international actors in human rights activities by encouraging their increased responsiveness to critical human rights situations and issues. As noted in the study conducted in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a large field presence and the ongoing outreach activities of the human rights components in United Nations peacekeeping operations provide multiple opportunities for human rights staff to play a critical role in early warning initiatives and interventions for the protection of civilians. These efforts can be significantly strengthened through the use of human rights-related data that they have collected.

### **Human rights integrated into UN policies and programmes**

The evaluation of programmes supported by human rights advisers and others that were based in field presences noted that engagement with UN entities and United Nations Country Teams, including through the sharing of information and strengthened communication and coordination, significantly increased their knowledge about international human rights standards and mechanisms. This engagement during the reporting period ensured that the staff of UN agencies had the capacity to fully implement a human rights-based approach and the Human Rights up Front Initiative.

## Lessons learned related to management issues

### Strategic decisions

UN Human Rights aims to promote improved understanding among staff and senior management about RBM principles and the importance of “managing for results.” Every organizational unit and field office in UN Human Rights plans, monitors and reports through an IT-based Performance Monitoring System that is based on a common results framework that uses RBM methodologies and principles.

The Joint Inspection Unit undertook an evaluation of RBM in the UN System, in 2017, and highlighted that results-based management practices at the entity level, such as use of the UN Human Rights Performance Monitoring System, can contribute to the alignment of programme planning, programme aspects of the budget, monitoring implementation and methods of evaluation and related tools that are managed at the United Nations Secretariat level.

In addition, project evaluations conducted at the field level concluded that a long-term investment of time and trust is needed to positively impact on the enjoyment of human rights. As a result, medium- or long-term planning is crucial to the development of strategic decision-making. This is particularly important for short-term projects or programmes where setting overly ambitious goals may cause undue stress for the implementing staff regarding their delivery.

### Field operations

Increasing efficiency in supporting field operations is crucial as the Office enhances its field engagement. Several regional and country programmes and projects were evaluated during the programming cycle. This enabled the Office to identify the following important lessons that were learned and should be taken into account in future interventions.

Guidelines and review mechanisms can assist field presences to establish appropriate organizational structures and clarify strategies to narrow down the scope of activities in accordance with needs on the ground and the comparative advantages of UN Human Rights.

Limited access to financial, administrative and human resources, including for staff members that are living in difficult conditions in the field, restricts their potential to have a substantive impact on human rights issues on the ground. To offset these limitations, there is a need for the streamlining and expediting of internal administrative and financial procedures for field presences, especially the deployment of staff, which can increase the effectiveness of field operations, particularly those that are affected by high turnover.

Finally, evaluations that assessed the effectiveness of organizational arrangements at the field level indicated that field presences are better at understanding the complex environment in which they operate and at implementing the Office’s mandate whenever they are composed of a diversified workforce, both in terms of gender diversity and professional backgrounds. They also indicated that field presences need to focus on the key human rights issues in their respective countries or regions, identified through systematic needs assessments, to which UN Human Rights can contribute added value.

### Staff training

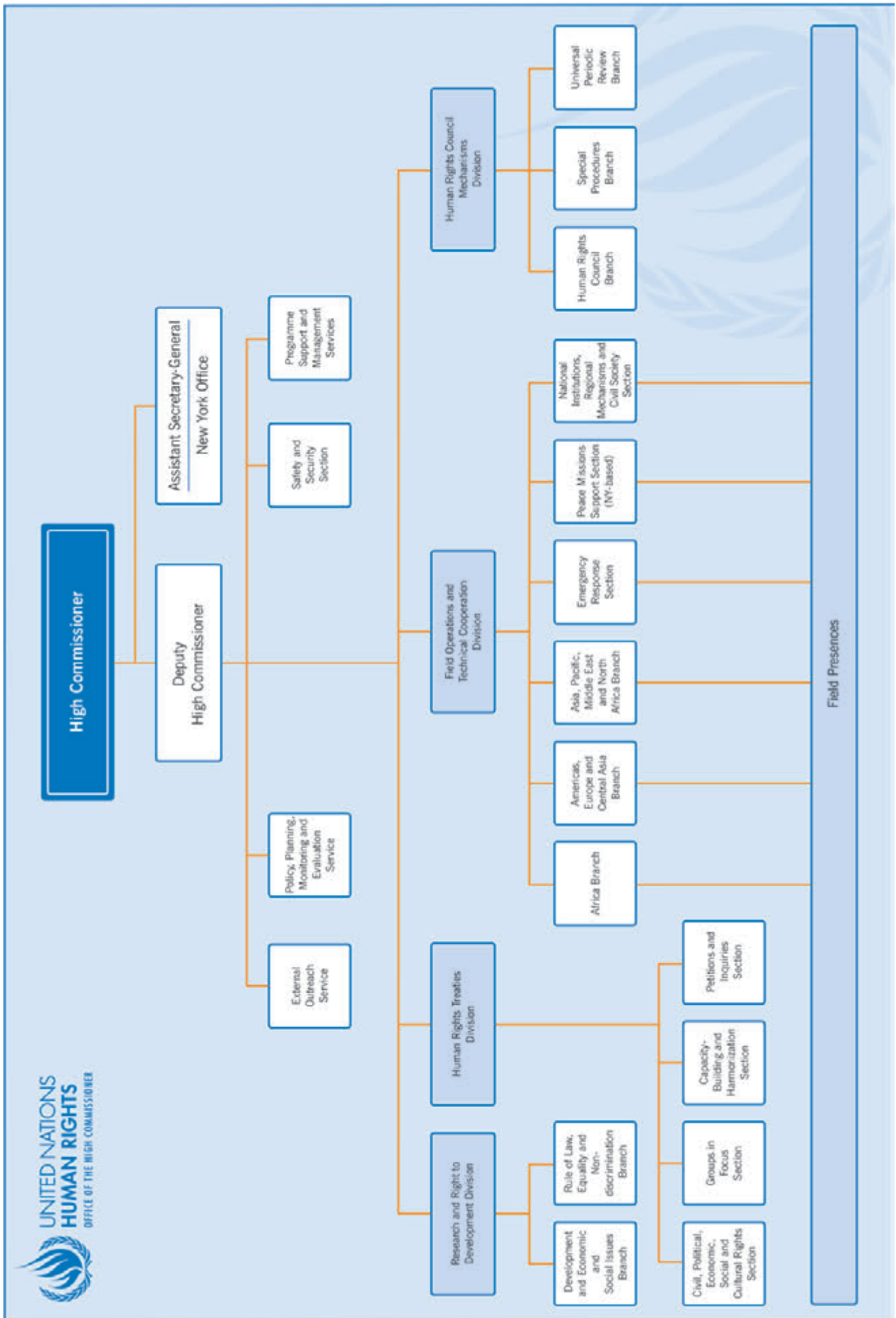
The knowledge and expertise of its staff are one of UN Human Rights’ comparative advantages. As the project and programme evaluations at the field level concluded, the effective implementation of the UN Human Rights programme requires regular staff capacity needs assessments, development of training plans for all staff and access for all staff to relevant training programmes. These capacity-building efforts are particularly useful in areas such as: project management, RBM systems, resource mobilization and financial reporting. When the mandate of a field presence involves special themes that require particular knowledge or skills, focused assessments of capacity needs should be taken into account to develop appropriate training plans.

## Annex III: Abbreviations and acronyms

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

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

# Annex IV: UN Human Rights organizational chart



**Credits**

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

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Photo cover page: UN Human Rights staff members engage with the local population in El Bagre, Colombia.  
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