

# OHCHR REPORT 2012



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



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# Foreword by the High Commissioner

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In 2013, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) celebrates 20 years of existence. This is a moment for us to take stock of accomplishments and stake out a clear course for the future. I hope you will join us in celebrating this historic moment.

In 2012, we observed growing emphasis on human rights within the international discourse on peace and security and development. At the national level, progress was achieved through new laws and improved institutional frameworks in numerous countries. Throughout the world, a collective consciousness on human rights, in many ways spurred by the Arab Spring, continued to gain momentum.

But these positive developments were offset by a number of enduring challenges: violence and crises in many parts of the world; difficulties in incorporating human rights goals and methods into development efforts; and increasingly sharp financial constraints.

In the face of human rights crises, my Office speaks out regularly, to the Security Council and the media, in order to draw the international community's attention to the need to put an end to violations. For example, I recommended that the Security Council refer the case of Syria to the International Criminal Court.

Searching for lasting solutions to human rights challenges forms part of the human rights mechanisms' role. Our support in this regard continued, *inter alia*, through the report on treaty body strengthening; substantive input into the Rabat Plan of Action against incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence; servicing the second cycle of the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review; and supporting Council-mandated activities, including two new intergovernmental working groups and three new special procedures mandates.

At the same time, we are present in close to 60 countries where we provide technical assistance to implement recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms; training on human rights principles for the judiciary and law enforcement agents; and advice to civil society to help rights-holders exercise their rights.

To prevent the outbreak of human rights crises and create solid institutional foundations, human rights principles must form an integral part of social and economic development. At OHCHR, we are deeply engaged in integrating human rights goals and methods into policies and operations throughout the United Nations system. Last year, we helped facilitate the Declaration on the Rule of Law at National and International Levels and coordinated cooperation on discrimination and gender equality among UN entities.

For human rights mainstreaming to become the norm however, a human rights perspective must be fully incorporated into the UN's plans for the future. As a result of advocacy efforts by my Office, the Rio+20 Conference outcome document made wide reference to the link between human rights and environmental protection. Similarly, the new Post-2015 Development Agenda looks set to include development, sustainability, equality and human rights as the fundamental principles of the post-2015 framework.

These moves are encouraging, but we face funding constraints that fail to match the urgency and scale of the world's human rights needs, or the requests for assistance that we receive. Regular budget allocations are not keeping pace with the additional work that is mandated by the Human Rights Council. In 2012, total voluntary contributions to my Office reached US\$111.1 million, an insufficient amount to cover our expenditure. For 2012-2013, we have already cut our budget by US\$26.5 million. Unless voluntary contributions increase to US\$135 million, we will face a funding shortfall yet again in 2013.

In parallel, OHCHR is making efforts to increase efficiency through the implementation of results-based management. Every department and field office in OHCHR now plans and reports on the basis of a common set of results, details of which can be found in this report.

Following the OHCHR Management Plan 2012-2013, we are currently in mid-biennium and the focus of the OHCHR Report 2012 is thus mainly on progress towards the expected accomplishments. Nevertheless, numerous results are already illustrated in this report, as well as the usual detailed information on managerial outputs, finance and expenditure.

It has been 20 years since the Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action created the post of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Since then, the space for human rights has expanded greatly, but the means have not followed suit. Without additional resources, the great progress we have seen in human rights implementation may cease, and may even regress. I hope, then, that I can count on your support – financial, substantive and political – in making human rights a reality for all. Together, we have come a long way in 20 years; let us continue this important work together in the years ahead.



Navi Pillay  
High Commissioner for Human Rights

May 2013

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# About OHCHR

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

OHCHR provides assistance, such as technical expertise and capacity development, to support the implementation of international human rights standards on the ground. It also assists governments which have the responsibility for the protection of human rights to fulfil their obligations, supports individuals to claim their rights and speaks out objectively on human rights violations.

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

## Method

The Office's work encompasses three broad areas: human rights standard-setting, monitoring and supporting implementation. Substantive and technical support is provided to the various UN human rights bodies as they undertake their standard-setting and monitoring duties. Knowledge and awareness of all human rights, whether civil, cultural, economic, political or social rights, are deepened and capacity of rights-holders and duty-bearers strengthened through applied thematic research and analysis, methodology, development and training. International human rights experts are also deployed to field offices and other missions, including in circumstances of crisis, to work with countries seeking to meet their human rights obligations.

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

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

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

The work of the Office is based on the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP). The current OMP covers the period 2012-2013 and sets out 11 global expected accomplishments (EAs). Results obtained as progress towards these accomplishments are summarized in the thematic chapters of the report's printed version and listed under the corresponding field presence or division in the CD version. The OMP for 2012-2013 also identified eight global management outputs (GMOs) to improve efficiency within the Office. Achievements in this area are explained in the Management chapter at page 96.

## Supporting the bodies and mechanisms

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

OHCHR supports the Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The first cycle of UPR was completed at the 19th session of the Human Rights Council with 100 per cent participation and reporting by all Member States. The second cycle began in 2012. By the end of the year, 28 States had submitted information and participated in the Working Group sessions. The Office develops UPR training modules and briefs States and other stakeholders on the UPR mechanism to support the preparation of reports.

The Office also supports the independent human rights experts (special procedures) mandated to report and advise on human rights from a thematic or country-specific perspective. At the end of 2012, there were 48 special procedures; 36 dedicated to thematic issues and 12 to country situations. Among these 48 mandates, six are working groups composed of five members each. The Office provides thematic, fact-finding, policy, legal and methodological expertise; research and analysis; and assists with logistical and administrative matters. With the support of OHCHR, special procedures undertake country visits; act on individual cases and concerns of a broader, structural nature by sending communications to States and others; 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. The special procedures report annually to the Human Rights Council and the majority of the mandates also reports to the General Assembly.

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

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

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

## Mainstreaming of human rights

Under its mainstreaming mandate, the Office works to ensure the integration of a human rights-based approach into development, humanitarian, peace and security, governance and rule of law programmes of the United Nations system. At a practical level, it advances human rights mainstreaming through participation in UN inter-agency bodies and efforts as well as the High Commissioner's participation in the UN System Chief Executives Board. The Office advocates for policy coherence according to an approach based on respect for all human rights with particular attention to victims, or potential victims, of human rights violations.

## Working in countries

By the end of 2012, OHCHR was operating or supporting 59 field presences. In-country presence is essential to identify, highlight and develop responses to human rights challenges in close collaboration with Governments and the broader United Nations system. Responses can involve training police, soldiers and judges; helping to draft national laws that are in line with international human rights standards; or supporting States with their obligation to implement the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, including the UPR. In many countries and regions, the Office also cooperates with human rights, academic and research institutions and civil society, including charities, advocacy groups and other non-governmental organizations, to strengthen their capacity and effectiveness. Staff are also deployed to rapidly developing humanitarian or other crises and to support fact-finding missions or commissions of inquiry into serious human rights abuses.

## Staff

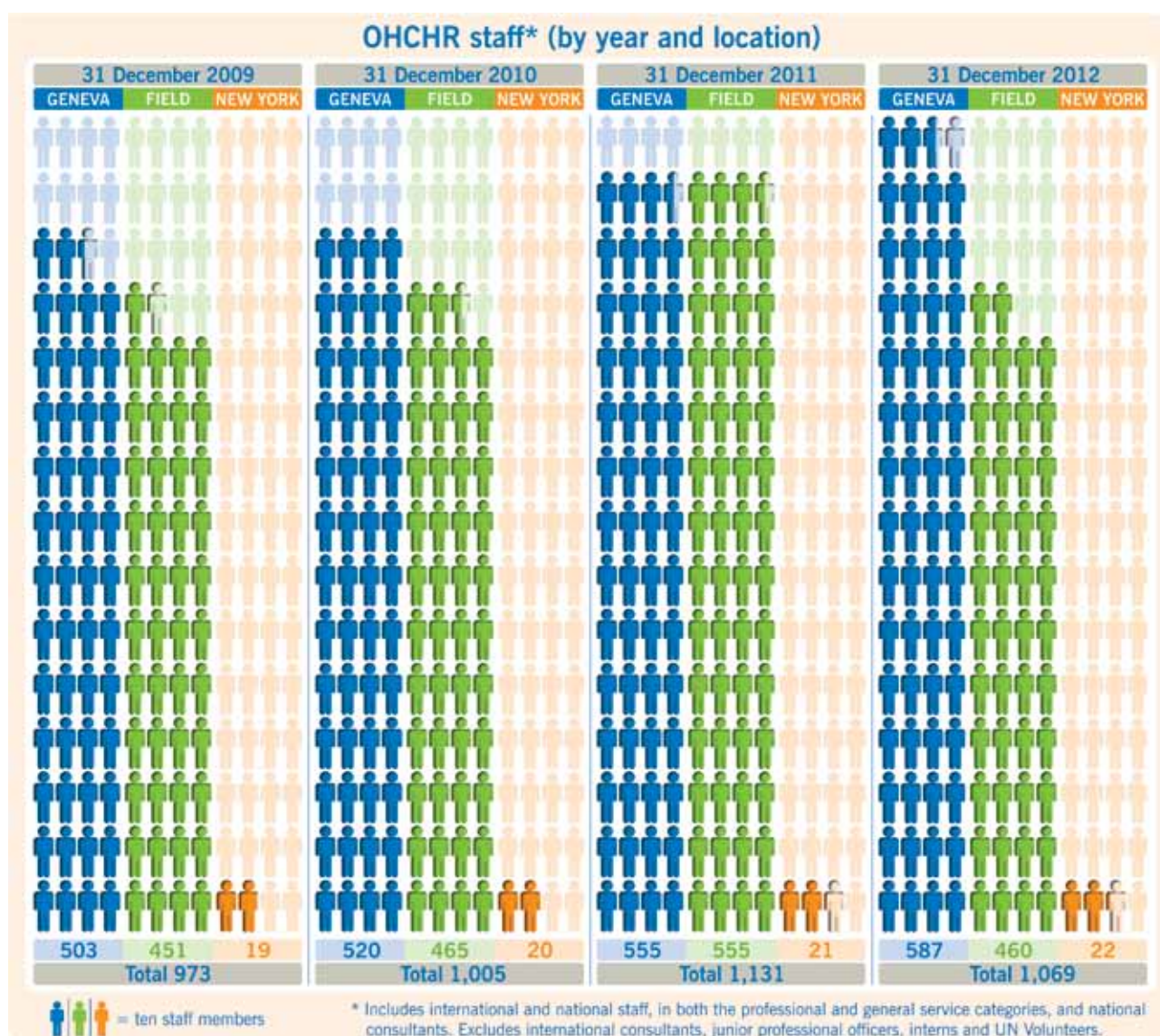
As of 31 December 2012, the Office employed 1,069 staff, of whom 460 (43 per cent) were based in the field (including 18 human rights advisers based in UN Country Teams (UNCT)), 587 (55 per cent) in Geneva and 22 (2 per cent) in New York. It also supported close to 820 human rights officers serving in 15 UN peace missions or political offices.

## Structure

In addition to its headquarters in Geneva, the organization has an office at UN Headquarters in New York and, as of 31 December 2012, 13 regional offices or centres and 13 country or stand-alone offices (see map on pages 12-13). The Office also

supports the human rights components of UN peace missions or political offices and deploys human rights advisers to work with UNCTs.

The Geneva headquarters has four substantive divisions: (1) the Research and Right to Development Division, which develops policy and provides guidance, tools, advice and capacity strengthening support on thematic human rights issues; (2) the Human Rights Treaties Division, which supports the treaty bodies; (3) the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division, responsible for overseeing and implementing the Office's work in the field; and (4) the Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Division, which provides substantive and technical support to the Human Rights Council, UPR mechanism and the special procedures. Core management, planning, coordination and outreach functions are handled by dedicated sections which report directly to the Deputy High Commissioner. For the current organizational chart, please refer to page 180.





© UN Photo/Jean-Marc Ferré

United Nations at Geneva.

## How OHCHR is funded

OHCHR is partially funded from the United Nations regular budget, which provided 37.5 per cent of the resources expended to implement the Office's programme of work in 2012, and partially through voluntary contributions from donors, the majority of which are Member States. The amount of regular budget funding allocated for use by OHCHR has gradually increased since 2005 when leaders attending the World Summit committed to doubling the resources available for the Office over five years. Thus far, for the 2012-2013 biennium, an amount of US\$168.5 million has been allocated to OHCHR, compared with 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.

The level of voluntary funding for OHCHR's work increased substantially over the last decade, almost tripling from US\$41.2 million in 2002 to a peak of close to US\$120 million in 2008. In 2009, contributions dropped slightly to US\$118.1 million while a sharper decrease was witnessed in 2010 with the level going down to US\$109.4 million. Although a slight recovery took place in 2011, when the Office received US\$111.1 million, the level of voluntary funding saw no growth in 2012, stagnating at US\$111.1 million.

The amount of voluntary contributions provided without earmarking grew steadily since 2002 and reached a maximum of 56 per cent of total contributions received in 2009, while it dropped slightly to 54 per cent in 2010 and to 51 per cent in 2011. In 2012, 53 per cent of the voluntary contributions provided to OHCHR were unearmarked. Please refer to pages 116-128 for more information on funding and trends and challenges, and pages 155-173 for the profiles of all donors in 2012.

## How OHCHR spends its budget

Total expenditure, both under the regular budget and using voluntary, or "extrabudgetary" contributions, rose in 2012 to US\$224.7 million (compared to US\$212.3 million in 2011). This followed several years of increased spending as the Office sought to implement its plans for an expanded, fully operational human rights programme that is more active at the country level. Excluding expenditures associated with the three grant-making humanitarian funds administered by the Office, 52 per cent of the total expenditure in 2012 was devoted to fieldwork, principally capacity-strengthening projects and human rights

monitoring, which was predominantly financed through voluntary contributions. Approximately 12.3 per cent was spent on thematic research and human rights mainstreaming, 9.9 per cent on supporting the human rights treaty bodies and 12 per cent on support to the Human Rights Council and its special procedures. The remainder

was devoted to programme support (4.3 per cent) and executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (9.5 per cent). Further information on the financial accounts for the year-end to 31 December and the breakdown of expenditures and allocation of voluntary contributions can be found at pages 129-145.

### History of the UN Human Rights Programme

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

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

three pillars of the Organization's role, namely peace and security, development and human rights. The growth in UN human rights activities reflects the increasing strength of the international human rights movement since the General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1948. Drafted as "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations," the Declaration sets out basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all human beings should enjoy. Over time, this unprecedented affirmation of human rights has become widely accepted as the standard to which all Governments should adhere. International Human Rights Day is now observed on 10 December around the world. The Declaration, together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two optional protocols, as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, form the "International Bill of Human Rights."

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

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

# Global map of field presences



- Headquarters
- Regional Offices/Centres
- Country/Stand-alone offices
- Human rights components of peace missions
- Human rights advisers in United Nations Country Teams

- Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo
- The Country Office in Tunisia is also the temporary location of the Regional Office for North Africa

- The United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste closed on 31 December 2012. The deployment of a HRA is planned for 2013
- Reference to Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19
- The Great Lakes field presence was closed in 2012



**Countries covered from Regional Offices:**

**Africa**

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

**Americas**

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

**Asia-Pacific**

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

**Europe and Central Asia**

- Europe - from Brussels
- Central Asia - from Bishkek

**Middle East and North Africa**

- Middle East - from Beirut





# Thematic Priorities



Indigenous people attend a march to submit indigenous demands and proposals to the United Nations and Brazilian Government as part of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development Rio+20, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 21 June 2012.

# Discrimination



*Countering discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion and against others who are marginalized*

## Background

The elimination of all forms of discrimination has been one of the objectives of the United Nations since its creation. While ratification of key international instruments is steadily increasing, effective implementation at the national level remains a major challenge. In far too many countries and communities, people continue to be excluded, marginalized or restricted in terms of exercising their human rights.

There has, nevertheless, been incremental progress made in combating racism, discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, largely through the enactment or amendment of constitutional protection frameworks and domestic legislation. These steps are crucial for the protection of rights and providing avenues for remedy and redress. Yet tangible progress can only be achieved through the implementation and enforcement of these laws, which must be supplemented by the appropriate political will and addressing the structural causes of discrimination. In some cases, it is the laws themselves - or the institutions and the practices - which are discriminatory.

## OHCHR's role

OHCHR leads the work of the United Nations in preventing and combating discrimination and promoting equality and universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Office advocates for, promotes and supports reforms, including through the provision of technical advice and assistance to States seeking to implement their



Women leaders of Krinding camp for internally displaced persons in El Geneina, West Darfur, June 2012.

international obligations and the recommendations issued by human rights bodies and mechanisms. OHCHR also supports the efforts of national human rights institutions (NHRIs), specialized equality bodies, civil society, individuals and groups facing discrimination.

The Office provides the international human rights mechanisms with substantive and technical secretariat support. It works for the empowerment of groups and individuals facing discrimination by facilitating their participation in relevant activities, carries out projects to strengthen their capacity to claim their rights and supports grassroots and community-based efforts to combat discrimination.

OHCHR is also mainstreaming the principles of equality and non-discrimination throughout the work of the UN system at the global, regional and national levels.

## National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

*Increased number of national anti-discrimination and equality laws, administrative measures, policies and programmes, including national action plans, as well as practices in compliance with international norms and standards*

### Racial discrimination

OHCHR works with governments on the formulation, adoption or revision of draft legislation and policies, as well as on institution-building and institutional reform. OHCHR also provides human rights expertise and advice, supports civil society organizations in their advocacy efforts, assists United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in providing comments on draft laws and engages with a number of international human rights mechanisms to advocate for the adoption of laws which are in compliance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).

Following five years of OHCHR's engagement with the Government and civil society actors, the Republic of Moldova adopted a comprehensive anti-discrimination law in May. As a result of OHCHR engagement, the Government committed to implementing a comprehensive ban on discrimination.

In Ukraine, following recommendations issued by the treaty bodies, OHCHR cooperated with partners from international organizations, civil society and the Ombudsman Institution to generate momentum for

the adoption of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, which was passed by Parliament on 6 September 2012.

In Kosovo<sup>1</sup>, OHCHR continued to support the adoption of amendments to the Anti-Discrimination Law, including in relation to the establishment of an efficient monitoring mechanism, which could improve implementation of this law.

In Ecuador, OHCHR contributed to progress made in the process to negotiate agreements between the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Cults and the Ministry of Coordination of Heritage and each State institution for the implementation of the training modules on collective rights.

OHCHR continued to provide advice on and support to Member States in the formulation of national policies and programmes, including national action plans to eradicate racism, discrimination and promote equality. Support aimed at developing national action plans was provided to Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria.

In Bolivia, the National Committee against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination adopted its Action Plan in February 2012. Burkina Faso finalized its draft National Action Plan which envisages awareness-raising and human rights education campaigns, protection against acts of racial discrimination through the strengthening of the judiciary and the improvement of access to justice by victims. In Mauritania, the programme for the National Plan of Action and Good Practices against Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Intolerance was launched on 26 November 2012. A National Management Committee was established to oversee the development of the Plan in 2013.

### Indigenous peoples

In several countries in South America, OHCHR supported the process of adoption of new legislation related to the rights of indigenous peoples.

On 8 August 2012, the Government of Chile presented a draft decree on the regulation of consultation processes with indigenous peoples and called on the indigenous communities of the country to present their observations and comments before the end of the year. With support from OHCHR, the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples

<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.



OHCHR staff monitoring a consultation on the rights of indigenous people in the Isiboro Secure National Park and Indigenous Territory (TIPNIS) in Bolivia.

prepared a public report presenting his comments on the draft regulation. The report was shared with the Government and approximately 250 indigenous leaders. Discussions between Governmental authorities and indigenous representatives are proceeding on a more equal footing.

Cameroon is in the process of enacting a law on the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples. Government representatives and other stakeholders were sensitized on the rights of indigenous peoples through two OHCHR seminars and one ILO expert meeting on the ratification of the ILO Conventions related to indigenous peoples.

In May, OHCHR issued guidelines on indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the Amazon Basin and El Chaco. This followed from a series of consultations held in the region to support the formulation of national policies that are rooted in a principle of protection. Further to high-level launching events in Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru, several initiatives are now being implemented, with support from OHCHR field presences and in cooperation with relevant authorities, to promote this new tool and its practical implementation. These activities have already influenced decision-making processes at the national level and helped to ensure that legislation, policies and programmes related to indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation are in line with international human rights standards, i.e., the Bolivian draft Law on Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact.

In Ecuador, OHCHR published a *Training of Trainers' Guide on the Collective Rights of the Peoples and Nationalities of Ecuador*, tailored to

the judiciary, the Ombudsman's Office, the national police and the armed forces.

In Guatemala, staff from the Ministry of Energy and Mining (MEM) enhanced their knowledge through two OHCHR trainings on international human rights standards and the rights of indigenous peoples, particularly regarding the obligation of States to consult with indigenous peoples. Following these capacity strengthening activities and meetings with the Vice-Ministry of Sustainable Development, the MEM is working with other Ministries to initiate a dialogue process with indigenous communities that would be affected by a hydroelectric project and a mining operation.

On 30 June, the Plurinational Constitutional Court (PCC) of Bolivia issued a milestone decision regarding the right of indigenous peoples to consultation, specifically the indigenous communities living in the Isiboro Secure National Park and Indigenous Territory (TIPNIS). OHCHR played a key role in assisting the PCC to develop its doctrinal knowledge on the subject through training activities and a seminar with experts from other countries, such as Colombia, Mexico and Spain. During these events, 130 participants, which included judges and judicial officials from the PCC, enhanced their knowledge on the right of indigenous peoples to consultation.



A participant at an OHCHR workshop for indigenous women in Panama.



Protestors from the ASEAN grassroots People's Assembly tape their mouths to call for human rights and democracy after a march to Parliament in Phnom Penh Cambodia, November 2012. Cambodia hosted the 21st Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit from 15-20 November 2012.

### **Discrimination against women in law and practice**

OHCHR promoted the adoption of laws to ensure equality of treatment, opportunity and access of women and men as part of its efforts to increase the participation of women in decision-making and the removal of discriminatory laws. The Office provided technical advice on legislation and policy formulation and carried out advocacy activities, in cooperation with other actors, targeting governments and other partners.

In November, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) released a report entitled *Still a long way to go: implementation of the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women in Afghanistan (EVAW)*. The report analysed implementation of the EVAW Law from October 2011 to September 2012 and noted an increase in the reporting of incidents of violence against women to entities such as the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission and provincial departments of women's affairs. This increase in reporting is an encouraging sign that the efforts of civil society organizations, the Government and international actors have increased public awareness about and sensitization to the issue of violence against women, its harmful and criminal consequences and women's rights in general. Application of the EVAW Law, however, continued to be hampered by dramatic under-reporting and a failure to investigate most of the reported incidents of violence against women.

UNAMA/OHCHR, in conjunction with its counterparts, facilitated consultations on the issue of women's

shelters. The much-needed protection of victims of violence against women in these safe houses was threatened due to a growing perception by some elements that the shelters are promoting immoral activities and should be closed down or managed by the Government. As a result of these consultations and concerted advocacy efforts, the Bill on the Regulation of Women Protection Centres (May 2011) was revised to incorporate the recommendations of women's groups, the shelter operators and activists.

In Kosovo, OHCHR and the Gender-Based Violence UN Kosovo Team (UNKT) Task Force provided substantial comments on draft amendments to the Gender Equality Law. The comments were analysed by the Legal Office/Office of the Prime Minister which announced that a consultation with UNKT will be organized in 2013 to discuss the proposed amendments and that recommendations would be incorporated in the draft.

The Plurinational Legislative Assembly of Bolivia adopted two important laws related to women's rights: Law 243 on Harassment and Political Violence against Women and Comprehensive Law 263 against Trafficking of Persons, both of which are in line with the Constitution and international human rights conventions. In addition, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the Alliance for the Legislative Agenda for Women regarding the drafting and revision of the above-noted laws and the implementation of recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in its concluding observations (N° 27 and 31) to the Bolivian State.

OHCHR provided logistical support and substantive advice to the 11th International Conference of National Human Rights Institutions and its Drafting Committee, held in Jordan in November. The Conference focused on *The human rights of women and girls: Promoting gender equality*. Participants adopted the Amman Declaration and Programme of Action, along with regional action plans, and a firm commitment was made by NHRIs to increase their efforts to promote and protect the human rights of women.

OHCHR contributed to awareness-raising activities on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 in Senegal. The Office provided technical assistance on the elaboration of the national policy on gender and HIV and sensitized women parliamentarians on State institutions, the rule of law and the importance of mainstreaming gender in parliamentary debates relating to the formulation of the national budget. This was done in close partnership with the Ministry of Justice and the Association of Women Lawyers.

In other countries, specifically Burkina Faso and the Gambia, national action plans were developed for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820. In both cases, OHCHR provided technical and financial support to the key lead ministries by giving feedback on the draft action plans and by participating in the validation workshops.

OHCHR released a publication on *Women and the Right to Adequate Housing* which provides analysis, conceptual and technical guidance with respect to the enjoyment of this right by women and its gender specific dimensions. By providing positive examples and drawing on the extensive work of the human rights mechanisms, the publication serves as an effective tool for human rights advocates, policymakers and other stakeholders to improve the enjoyment of this right by women.

### Sexual orientation

OHCHR called on governments to ensure that specific draft legislation related to sexual orientation was in compliance with human rights standards. In particular, communications were sent to Cameroon, Nigeria and Uganda, requesting that they review draft legislation affecting the rights of homosexuals.

OHCHR finalized a publication to provide Member States and other stakeholders with a tool to assist in the establishment or strengthening of national mechanisms for the promotion, protection and monitoring of steps taken to combat racism, racial

discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The publication will be released in early 2013.

### Persons with disabilities

The growing number of ratifications of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) led to an increase in requests for training courses to build the capacity of national stakeholders, such as representatives of governments, civil society, including organizations of persons with disabilities, national human rights institutions and others.

Raising awareness of the importance of aligning national anti-discrimination legislation with the CRPD remained one of the key areas of OHCHR's work on disability rights in 2012. OHCHR provided assistance and support to States Parties in reviewing national legislation and policies on discrimination against persons with disabilities to ensure their compliance with the CRPD.

Over 20 OHCHR human rights field presences now actively promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including by focusing on law and policy reform. A seminar organized by the Office in Lusaka, Zambia, in October 2012, for representatives of governments, civil society and national human rights institutions from 11 countries in the subregion led to the adoption of the *Southern African Declaration of 2012 on the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*.

In November, the South Darfur legislature passed the State Act for Disabled Persons following the ratification of the International Convention for the Disabled in 2008 as well as the enactment of the local Disabled Act in 2009.



Workshop on political participation of persons with disabilities facilitated by the Human Rights Section of UNIPSIL and OHCHR, October 2012.

OHCHR continued to assist States Parties to implement their obligations under the CRPD, including those concerning the establishment of a national independent monitoring mechanism to promote, protect and monitor implementation of the Convention (art. 33 (2)). For example, the human rights presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia supported the establishment, in November, of a National Coordination Body for the Implementation of the CRPD.

Sierra Leone made progress on implementing the 2011 Persons with Disability Act by establishing a National Commission for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD) in August 2012. The Human Rights Section (HRS) of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Mission in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) played a pivotal role in the establishment of the NCPD, including through the establishment of the Technical Committee on Disabilities, the drafting of a roadmap which was endorsed by the Minister of Social Welfare, Gender and Children Affairs (MSWGCA), and technical support provided to the MSWGCA and other relevant actors.

#### The rights of persons with disabilities in Moldova

The Cebotari family is of Romani ethnicity and includes a mother of retirement age and four adult children. All members of the family have grade one disability. They live together in a substandard, one-room house in the northern town of Drochia, which serves as a living space, kitchen and bathroom. Since 2007, the Cebotari family had repeatedly requested social assistance from the public authorities. Although some emergency assistance was allocated on a one-off basis, their requests were consistently refused. The family remained extremely marginalised, in housing which threatened their health.

In June 2012, the Human Rights Adviser received a complaint from the Cebotari family stating that the authorities were ignoring the needs of people with disabilities of Roma ethnicity. Following a documentation visit conducted to the Cebotari's house, he raised concerns related to their case in various relevant forums. As a result, in November 2012, the Ministry of Construction and the Regional Council of Drochia initiated, in June, the building of a new house for the Cebotari family, scheduled for completion in the first half of 2013.

In related events, work by the Human Rights Adviser and UN Women resulted in the installation of water infrastructure in the very excluded Romani slum of Schinoasa, outside the town of Tibirica, Calarasi County.

Through an OHCHR advocacy project in the Russian Federation, the Regional Organization of Persons with Disabilities, Perspektiva, and its partners increased the awareness of over 400 stakeholders, including government officials, educational workers, legislators, disability NGO activists and experts, journalists, students, people with disabilities and members of their families, regarding the CRPD (particularly article 24), and amendments that are required in national legislation and policies. As a result of the public discourse held in relation to the draft Federal Law On Education in the Russian Federation the draft refers to the "inclusive and integrated education of people with disabilities," and stresses that the State must create the necessary conditions for high-quality education without discrimination for persons with disabilities.

In Iraq, the Human Rights Section of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, together with the Council of Representatives and the Iraqi Alliance of Disability Organizations, held a conference on the implementation of the CRPD which resulted in the presentation of over 50 recommendations to the Government and Council of Representatives to ensure implementation of the rights of persons with disabilities.

OHCHR published a new training package on the CRPD and its Optional Protocol which seeks to provide basic information on a human rights-based approach to disability, discrimination on the basis of disability, the fundamental elements of the Convention and its Optional Protocol and the processes and issues underlying their ratification, implementation and monitoring. Organizations of persons with disabilities and other civil society actors have reportedly used the materials in various training courses, briefings and seminars.

#### Persons living with HIV/AIDS, stigma and marginalization

The Parliament of Moldova adopted amendments to the 2005 Law on HIV/AIDS which considerably strengthened guarantees concerning non-discrimination of individuals with HIV/AIDS, privacy related to medical treatment, confidentiality of information and data protection. OHCHR provided comments on the content of the draft Law and worked with the Special Rapporteur on the right to health, who communicated with the Government during the initial drafting process.





Community meeting with the mayor of Otaci, Republic of Moldova, to address the issue of the segregation of Roma students in a school of the town, November 2012.

*Increased number of specialized equality bodies, focal points and independent national human rights institutions, working on equality and non-discrimination, in accordance with international standards*

In Kenya, the three Article 59 Commissions, together with the other 11 Constitutional Commissions, came together for the first time to create a common platform for the complementary implementation of their respective mandates to protect the rights and sovereignty of the people, as envisaged under Chapter 15 of the 2010 Constitution. OHCHR supported these efforts by convening the first Constitutional Commissions Retreat that mapped out and addressed areas of overlap for the realization of rights enshrined in the Constitution, particularly in the area of discrimination.

The Government of Afghanistan made some gains in the implementation and enforcement of the 2009 Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women (EVAW) and demonstrated its commitment to support the protection of women's rights. Family Response Units were created in the Afghan National Police and Gender Units were established in various Government ministries and departments. UNAMA/OHCHR assisted provincial governors and departments of women's affairs in establishing provincial commissions on the elimination of violence against women (CoEVAW) and conducted awareness-raising programs for law enforcement officials in many provinces.

OHCHR developed guidance for NHRIs on how to advance the principles of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. A draft handbook on

this topic was circulated to NHRIs in all regions and "road-tested" in practice, including through training for NHRI officials in Namibia.

## Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

*Increased number of measures taken to contribute to the fulfilment of economic, social and cultural rights by individuals and groups facing discrimination*

With the support of OHCHR, the Colombian Ministry of Education developed a programme that contributed to the transformation of learning environments by promoting the competencies of children and youngsters to be active rights-holders within their families, schools and communities. The National Human Rights Education Plan (Planedh) project had a direct impact in 25 municipalities of five departments that were chosen as pilot environments. The project integrated teacher training policies and human rights education programmes into municipal and departmental development plans. The capacities of 250 teachers from 125 educational institutions were strengthened.

On 5 and 6 March 2012, in Lima, Peru, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples met with indigenous representatives and representatives of the Congress of Peru on the principle of free, prior and informed consent in the context of extractive industries. His intervention provided guidance on the principle of consultation and consent with indigenous peoples and addressed concerns regarding a draft regulation on consultation with indigenous peoples, which was subsequently adopted by the Government.

On 22 June 2012, the Government of the Republic of Moldova decided to amend the 2007 Law on prophylaxis of HIV/AIDS infection, strengthened prohibitions on HIV-related discrimination in the workplace and removed mandatory HIV testing for non-nationals and couples before marriage in line with the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur on the right to health. On 4 December, the Government acted on issues raised by the Special Rapporteur, followed up on by the OHCHR field office and the UNCT, to improve privacy, confidentiality and data protection for persons living with HIV/AIDS, including by ordering the removal of the possibility of access to personal data by epidemiologists, and establishing that only the family doctor may have access to the personal files of the person concerned with her informed consent (opt-in modalities).

In Iraq, members of the Council of Representatives, the Government, judiciary and civil society enhanced their knowledge on the rights of minorities and made recommendations on legal, institutional and policy reforms aimed at ensuring the full and equal participation of minorities in the political, social and economic life of the country during three OHCHR/UNAMI seminars (in Basra, Baghdad and Erbil).

In the United States of America, the sale of land which is sacred to the Lakota and Dakota indigenous people was cancelled following a comprehensive public awareness campaign. The campaign included a press release by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples calling on the Government and authorities in South Dakota to promote consultations with indigenous peoples. A version of the Special Rapporteur's press release that was made public on Twitter was re-tweeted over one million times.

In cooperation with the Cambodian Government and ILO, OHCHR supported the indigenous peoples' legal entity registration as a step towards applying for collective land title in Cambodia. OHCHR assisted in this effort by contributing to increased understanding among relevant ministries and

indigenous communities on the legal framework protecting the human rights of indigenous persons. OHCHR supported specific projects in seven Phnong villages and five Suoy villages.

## Participation (EA 5)

*Increased effective participation of individuals and groups faced with discrimination in decision-making processes, monitoring of public policies and use of existing national protection systems.*

Participation in the monitoring of public policies and decision-making processes is essential for the exercise of human rights. OHCHR places particular emphasis on strengthening the participation of women in these processes.

OHCHR's report on participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life (A/HRC/19/36), mandated by the Human Rights Council, has been used in advocacy efforts with Government officials and parliamentarians to lift restrictions on the right to vote of persons with disabilities. Many Member States commended its practicality in making voting procedures more accessible to persons with disabilities.

### Restoring land to the Kaqchikel community of Chuarrancho (Guatemala)

On November 2012, a court ruling restored the property of 4,185 hectares to the Kaqchikel Maya community of Chuarrancho, in the central area of Guatemala. This decision represents a two-fold victory for indigenous peoples in the country, as it provides a legal basis for both the recognition of ancestral lands and indigenous forms of organisation.

"The court ruling benefits over 5,000 families living in the community", says young indigenous leader Santos Alvarado, president of the indigenous community of Chuarrancho. "It is an important achievement because now we have autonomy over our own territory", he remarks.

During the pre-hispanic era, the indigenous community of Chuarrancho constituted an Amaq (political fraction) of the Chajoma

Nation. After being subjected to colonization and being robbed of their land by the conquerors, in 1759 the indigenous peoples of Chuarrancho bought back 4,185 hectares of their ancestral lands from the Spanish Crown. Although this purchase was recognized by the subsequent Guatemalan authorities, the land was registered under ownership of the Municipality of Chuarrancho in 2001, when the records were digitalized.

The community of Chuarrancho, with support and advice of COMKADES -a beneficiary NGO of the Maya Programme- registered their legal status as an indigenous community and then presented an appeal, claiming the change in the land registry was unconstitutional and contrary to international human rights standards. "Thanks

to the support of COMKADES, we organized ourselves as an indigenous community and got advice on how to recover our land", says Alvarado.

In the framework of the Maya Programme, OHCHR-Guatemala provides training for strategic human rights litigation on indigenous peoples' rights to indigenous organizations, university students and professors. Resulting from these trainings, a total of 18 cases of strategic litigations have been filed, focusing on the rights to land, territory and natural resources, consultation, self-determined developments, identity, freedom of expression and communication, intercultural bilingual education, non-discrimination and free access to sacred places. To date, two cases have received a favourable ruling, while the other 16 remain open.

OHCHR and a local NGO produced a report on the rights of ethnic minorities in Tajikistan. A pilot minority voter education campaign was held to inform and educate minority voters about the importance of political participation in the 2012 local elections which led to increased voter turnout in minority areas. The Office also produced a study on minority participation in decision-making bodies at the national and local levels for Central Asia. The report, *Realization of the right to effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in public affairs*, analysed the right to effective participation in practice and identified major problems regarding the inclusion of minorities in decision-making structures and provided recommendations for addressing these problems.

In the South Caucasus, a legal clinic focusing on protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in Zugdidi, Western Georgia, was established in September with the financial assistance of OHCHR. The functioning of the legal clinic and the provision of free legal assistance, including court representation, to persons with disabilities was complemented by multiple advocacy campaigns and roundtable discussions between NGOs and representatives of the executive government in the Samegrelo region in Western Georgia.

During a workshop organized in Tunisia in December, women human rights defenders from six countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Syria and Yemen) gained increased awareness about the UN conceptual framework on the protection of human rights defenders, including analysis of the gender specific dimensions that affect women human rights defenders differently.

The Office continued to promote the methodology of strategic litigation in order to create demand by individuals and certain marginalized groups to ensure the implementation of international standards, challenge anti-discriminatory laws and test the judicial system's response to anti-discrimination cases.

In Kosovo, OHCHR support increased the capacities of 10 NGOs, the Ombudsperson Institution and the Agency for Free Legal Aid to claim the right to non-discrimination. The Office also organized a training on monitoring human rights for local NGOs operating in four municipalities in northern Kosovo. Through training, local NGOs acquired theoretical knowledge and increased their understanding on their role in identifying and addressing human rights violations. A brochure was also produced

containing basic information on the role of NGOs in monitoring human rights and references for further reading.

In Colombia, OHCHR carried out a broad participatory process with more than 3,300 rights-holders to collect their visions, expectations and recommendations on the right to consultation of indigenous peoples and the concept of free, prior and informed consent. The process contributed to an enhanced dialogue between indigenous peoples and State authorities at the local level.

Also in Colombia, the participatory process contributed to increasing the knowledge of ethnic Colombian peoples, organizations and traditional authorities on international norms on free, prior and informed consultation and consent. It also contributed to strengthening indigenous, Afro-descendant and Rom organizations and enhanced their dialogue with State authorities at the local level. Additionally, a number of ethnic communities initiated a process of internal reflection and discussion that led to the adoption of regional guidelines on ways external actors must consult them.

In Guatemala, the Office facilitated dialogue and analysis of various themes related to the protection of human rights of indigenous peoples. This included a proposal on Constitutional Reform and the policies and a proposed reform of the Mining Law presented by the President. Various indigenous leaders and organizations publicly expressed their position on the Constitutional Reform. Several leaders expressed their opposition and other organizations presented a proposal to include additional themes in the reform. Ultimately, the proposal was withdrawn. Indigenous organizations also presented a legal action before the Constitutional Court arguing the unconstitutionality of the current Mining Law as it was drafted without consultation with indigenous peoples according to international standards.

In the State of Palestine<sup>2</sup>, OHCHR worked with Handicap International to build the capacity of the five key national-level organizations of persons with disabilities and ensure their active involvement in ongoing discussions between UN agencies and relevant ministries related to law reform initiatives and the development of the first National Palestinian Plan of Action for Human Rights in accordance with article 4(3) of the CRPD.

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

In Guatemala, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the Indigenous Women Organization Tzununija regarding an emblematic case of eight indigenous women with detention orders for opposing the installation of electricity posts on their property. The Court ruled in favour of the women and required the payment of compensation by the private company. Also in Guatemala, 18 of the 20 indigenous organizations supported by the Maya Programme formally presented legal claims before competent administrative or judicial courts. Of these cases, seven have achieved results which may potentially change the national protection system regarding key areas, such as the right to participation of indigenous representatives in Departmental Development Councils, the titling of indigenous territories, the recognition of indigenous forms of organization for land tenure and the need for legislation to enable indigenous community radios to transmit in indigenous languages.

In Honduras, rights-holders actively participated in the elaboration of the *First National Policy on Human Rights - Human Rights Action Plan*, which is expected to be approved and implemented in 2013. With the assistance of OHCHR, a consultant group was created to analyse international recommendations and ensure their inclusion in the Plan.

In Paraguay, NGO capacities to monitor human rights and participate in the development of public policies were improved with OHCHR support. A new annual report of CODEHUPY (NGO human rights network) was issued in December and OHCHR's methodology on human rights indicators was taken into account by NGOs in their own monitoring and reporting processes.

## Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

*Increased responsiveness of the international community to critical and emerging situations where issues of discrimination might arise and where potential conflict situations involving discrimination may be present*

The Office closely followed discrimination-related discussions at the intergovernmental level in relation to General Assembly resolutions on the rights of the child, the rights of persons with disabilities, racial discrimination, older persons, indigenous peoples, migration and freedom of religion or belief. Advice on OHCHR's role as well as relevant human rights guidance was provided, in particular on racial

discrimination, which was taken into account in final resolution texts, such as A/RES/67/155 on *Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance* and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

The awareness of participants was raised through a number of high-level panels organized by OHCHR on issues such as racism and conflict, multiculturalism and current global human rights situations drawing from the inspiration of Nelson Mandela Day, during various sessions of the Human Rights Council and other important dates, including the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

In March, the Office supported the first formal intergovernmental United Nations discussion on violence and discrimination against individuals based on their sexual orientation and gender identity. The event at the Human Rights Council featured presentations by the High Commissioner and a panel of experts, a video message from Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, and an open debate, to which representatives of some 41 Member States and regional groups and a number of NGOs contributed through either oral or written statements.

Throughout the year, the Office raised international awareness of human rights violations against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons through a range of activities. Short videos featuring the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General appealing for an end to anti-LGBT discrimination were watched online by almost 200,000 people and widely broadcast at civil society-organized events to mark the International Day against Homophobia in May. Key messages were also disseminated via social media platforms and through feature stories posted on the OHCHR website. In September, the Office published *Born Free and Equal* -- a 60-page booklet designed for Member States and outlining the sources and scope of the legal obligations to protect the human rights of LGBT persons.

OHCHR contributed to information-sharing and awareness-raising on global resources to fight against racism and racial discrimination through the creation of the OHCHR database on practical means to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The first phase of the project was completed in 2012 and

included the compilation of information received from stakeholders, as well as the identification and analysis of further data.

In supporting the Open-Ended Working Group on Ageing, OHCHR ensured geographical representation and gender balance in its panels and contributed analytical inputs to the discussions. Moreover, OHCHR promoted the participation of civil society in the debates. The Working Group's mandate was recently upgraded by the General Assembly. The 2012 Human Rights Council Social Forum marked the International Day for older persons by including presentations on the active participation of older persons in development and globalization.

The first panel discussion to *Give Voice to People Living with and Affected by HIV* was held under

the auspices of the Human Rights Council. At this occasion, people living with HIV and marginalized populations brought to light the wide array of human rights violations committed against individuals and communities affected by HIV. Delegations acknowledged that human rights were central to the global HIV response and highlighted in particular the importance of sustainable financing options to ensure access to affordable treatment.

OHCHR prepared a comprehensive publication on *Promoting and Protecting Minority Rights - A Guide for Minority Rights Advocates*. The Guide offers information related to norms and mechanisms developed to protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and the procedures and forums in which minority issues may be raised within the UN and regional systems.

### The 20th anniversary of the UN Declaration on Minority Rights

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities was adopted by consensus at the General Assembly on 18 December 1992. Twenty years later, it remains the most important UN instrument specifically devoted to minority rights, providing authoritative guidance and key standards ranging from non-discrimination to participation in decision-making.

In order to make this document more well-known and widely used by governments, national human rights institutions, minority activists, civil society, international organizations and the UN, OHCHR used the opportunity of the 20th anniversary to design a range of communication tools and awareness-

raising activities. These ranged from creating a graphic profile and dedicated website to organizing a Human Rights Council panel and four regional substantive events in Austria, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar and Thailand. A variety of social media platforms were used to broadcast the message of the Declaration to a global audience and encourage them to reflect on how we can all work together to ensure it has maximum impact on the ground.

The anniversary also inspired greater engagement and cooperation in the UN system, notably through the launch of the UN Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, established in March 2012 and coordinated by OHCHR. One of the first tasks of the Network is to prepare a guidance note for

the UN system to better address the promotion and protection of minority rights in its work.

The momentum created by the activities resulted in enhanced awareness of the Declaration as an effective advocacy tool in claiming minority rights at the national, regional and international levels, while ensuring the participation of minority women. During these anniversary events many participants reaffirmed their commitments in this field.

The Office also finalized a comprehensive publication entitled, *Promoting and Protecting Minority Rights - A Guide for Minority Rights Advocates* to build the capacity of various stakeholders working on minority issues.



The Department of Public Information, in cooperation with OHCHR, produced a publication combining the 2001 Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, the 2009 outcome document of the Durban Review Conference and the 2011 political declaration of the 10th anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. The publication will be disseminated as a reference tool for UN system partners, students, non-governmental organizations and human rights practitioners.

The Office developed a global campaign, entitled *Let's Fight Racism*, to highlight stereotypes, challenge perceptions, encourage discussion and change behaviour. Images of people of different racial and ethnic backgrounds were used on postcards, videos, the internet and social media platforms and were accompanied by the slogan, *More than meets the eye*. The campaign was used to conduct a multilingual social media campaign in the lead-up to the International Day for the elimination of racial discrimination in 2012. The week-long campaign, *7 Days & 7 Ways to Fight Racism*, used Twitter, Facebook and newer social media tools such as Storify, Pinterest and Google+ to reach a record number of people, including over three million followers on Twitter. The global network of UN Information Centres further promoted and disseminated the *Let's Fight Racism* materials as part of their local public information campaigns.

## Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

### *Increased integration of equality and non-discrimination standards and principles in UN policies and programmes and in other key areas including at the country level*

OHCHR works within and across the UN system to promote and protect human rights. It aims to integrate a rights-based approach to the UN's work and ensure that the principles of equality and non-discrimination continue to serve as a solid foundation to the UN's programming in all spheres and activities.

In March, the Secretary-General's Policy Committee endorsed the establishment of a UN Network on racial discrimination and the protection of minorities. The network is coordinated by OHCHR with the primary aim of enhancing dialogue and cooperation between relevant UN departments, agencies, funds and programmes. The objective is to build coherent and contextualized UN action and messages on racial discrimination and minority

issues, both globally and in specific regions, and provide support for strong Secretary-General engagement. The network will also review the content of relevant training initiatives established within the Secretariat and elaborate proposals on how they could better incorporate issues concerning racial discrimination and national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.

The implementation of the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP) began in 2012, with six UN joint programmes in Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, the Congo and Nicaragua, as well as through a regional programme in South-East Asia. While they are still in the early stages of implementation, these joint programmes have already yielded results, including normative developments and improvements in dialogue between Government officials and representatives of indigenous peoples. For example, in the Congo, the UNIPP contributed to the development of seven Governmental decrees to facilitate the implementation of the law on indigenous peoples in July 2012. This is the first law in Africa devoted to indigenous peoples and the decrees aim to ensure its full implementation in key thematic areas, such as the protection of traditional knowledge, cultural heritage and sacred sites of indigenous communities as well as access to education and health services.

In March 2012, OHCHR, through its the Regional Office for Europe, assumed the leadership of the Roma Task Force of the Regional Directors Team (RDT) and was charged with drafting a joint position paper of the RDT on Roma, which was adopted in November 2012.

In Ecuador, OHCHR, in coordination with the Resident Coordinator's Office and PRO169 of ILO Peru, organized and implemented a workshop for the staff of other UN agencies to increase their knowledge and strengthen their understanding about the right to prior consultation of indigenous peoples.

OHCHR led a mapping of women's access to justice activities in selected member organizations of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE). The aim was to identify trends and opportunities for cooperation in future UN programming. This process contributed to evaluating the adequacy of current programming and funding in terms of coherence and coordination. OHCHR contributed to raising awareness among IANWGE members and NGOs on a rights-based approach to women's access to land

in the context of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) discussions on promoting the rights of rural women.

Human rights analysis and proposals were developed to strengthen the Operational Risk Management Framework of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. OHCHR was part of consultations that provided clear recommendations on the implementation of the Global Fund's human rights strategy which included: (i) the adoption of a human rights policy; (ii) adoption of human rights performance indicators for human rights programming; and (iii) increased human rights knowledge and capacity within the secretariat and governance structure.

OHCHR worked closely with other UN partners in developing the *Technical Guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programmes for the reduction of preventable maternal mortality and morbidity*. The Guidance, which was launched in September, provides concrete advice on steps that should be taken by States and other stakeholders to effectively meet their human rights obligations.

## Challenges and lessons learned

Gaps in the full and effective implementation of international obligations in the field of non-discrimination and equality continued in 2012.

OHCHR worked to address these gaps through the provision of technical assistance to Member States upon their request, tools and guidance notes and specific workshops, trainings and general advocacy initiatives for the international community.

Reaching international consensus on anti-discrimination issues continues to be a challenge to the work of the Office, although the High Commissioner and her staff aim to address this challenge through advocacy efforts and professional and effective support provided to Member States, mechanisms and treaty bodies.

Issues such as opinion and freedom of religion or belief, as well as other emerging issues will remain at the forefront of international human rights in the years to come. Guided by key human rights instruments, norms and standards, the Office will continue to address all forms of discrimination, including racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance worldwide.

# Impunity and the rule of law

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## *Combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic society*

### Background

In 2012, Heads of State and Government came together at the General Assembly to discuss the rule of law, recalling its central place at national and international levels. In the *Declaration on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels* adopted on 24 September 2012, Member States reaffirmed their commitment to the rule of law, as well as the interlinked and mutually reinforcing nature of human rights, the rule of law and democracy.

Throughout the year, however, tragic developments taking place in many regions of the world, such as events in the Syrian Arab Republic and Mali, have once again highlighted the fundamental importance of preserving and enforcing the rule of law at national and international levels. Democratic societies founded on the rule of law which ensure the availability of accountability mechanisms are more likely to provide effective protection of human rights and appropriate redress to victims of violations when other safeguards have failed. Concurrently, the absence of democracy and the rule of law systematically results in gross violations of human rights and widespread suffering.

Establishing effective mechanisms to ensure that those who commit human rights violations do not go unpunished is an important step in the restoration of the rule of law. Transitional justice is vital when addressing the consequences of conflict or repressive rule. It provides a framework for the rights to justice, truth, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence. Such frameworks enable a comprehensive approach to combating impunity and ensuring accountability for past human rights violations, redress for victims and broader institutional reform.





FREE DOM

A Filipino blogger joins a protest rally against the implementation of the 'Cybercrime Prevention Act' in front of the Supreme Court in Manila, Philippines, October 2012.

## OHCHR's role

OHCHR plays a leading role within the UN system on democracy and the rule of law. Promoting respect for democracy and the rule of law, combating impunity and strengthening accountability for human rights violations underpin all activities of the Office. In particular, OHCHR supports transitional justice processes and contributes to improving access to justice for individuals and groups facing discrimination, including by enhancing the framework for accountability for human rights violations, increasing human rights protection in the administration of justice and supporting the development of democratic institutions.

In implementing its mandate, OHCHR engages with States, national human rights institutions (NHRIs), judicial and quasi-judicial institutions, law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations. At the global level, OHCHR supports the development of relevant international norms and standards, collects good practices, elaborates guidance tools and carries out capacity-strengthening activities. It also supports human rights mechanisms in their efforts to enhance the legal protection of human rights and accountability.

At the national level, OHCHR is involved in providing normative guidance, technical advice and capacity-strengthening activities which contribute to the development of robust, rule of law-based justice systems. Assistance includes support, needs assessment related to human rights, implementation of specific activities, review of relevant legislation and policies to ensure their compliance with international human rights standards and the delivery of practical human rights advisory and training programmes.

Throughout the year, OHCHR continued to deploy efforts to actively respond to human rights crises and all relevant situations. The following outlines some of the advances made in contributing to establishing democracy and the rule of law and countering impunity in 2012.

### National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

*Progressively strengthened democratic institutions and governance systems based on the rule of law and the protection of human rights*

#### **Constitution-making and constitutional courts**

OHCHR provided advice and assistance in the drafting of new constitutions, advocating for the inclusion of provisions to strengthen human rights



Members of Somalia's first parliament in twenty years were sworn in at an open-air ceremony at Mogadishu International Airport, August 2012.

and for constitutions to be in line with international standards. In Somalia, the adoption of the Provisional Constitution in August followed extensive consultations with Somali authorities. The Provisional Constitution contains important provisions protecting some fundamental human rights. In Mauritania, constitutional amendments provide for the full independence of the judiciary and qualify the crimes of slavery and torture as crimes against humanity. In Mexico, a constitutional amendment authorizing federal authorities to investigate crimes against journalists entered into force in June, endorsing the recommendation made by the UN and OAS Special Rapporteurs on freedom of expression.

In Colombia, despite considerable advocacy efforts and activities undertaken by the Office and other stakeholders, a constitutional reform expanding military criminal jurisdiction to investigate and decide cases of human rights violations, that should instead be under the authority of the civilian justice system, came into force in December. Concerns persist that this reform will lead to impunity in cases of serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law.

OHCHR also encouraged constitutional courts to apply international human rights standards in their rulings. Following advocacy by the High Commissioner and special rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council, significant decisions upholding human rights standards were issued by the Supreme Court of Mexico and the Plurinational Constitutional Court (PCC) in Bolivia. Furthermore, in December, following a workshop organized by the Office, the PCC magistrates, judges and judicial officials agreed on measures to promote access to constitutional justice.

In Libya, the UN Support Mission (UNSMIL) advocated for changes in the Glorification of the Dictator Law which was passed by the National Transitional Council. The Law was consequently revoked by the Supreme Court in June which judged it to be unconstitutional and in violation of the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

### Compliance of national legislation and policies with human rights

OHCHR continued to play an important role in providing technical assistance and advice to many countries on draft legislation related to various human rights issues to ensure its compliance with international norms and standards.

#### Legislation on torture

In Paraguay, the definition of torture in the criminal code was amended to bring it in line with international law. In Kyrgyzstan, the Parliament approved amendments to the criminal code and the code of criminal procedure which brought the definition of torture in closer compliance with international law and established stricter penalties to reflect the gravity of the crime. In Togo, a new criminal code was adopted by the Council of Ministers which defines and criminalizes torture and is more compliant with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT). In Uganda, the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Bill was passed into law which domesticated CAT and integrated recommendations made by OHCHR to improve the bill, including an explicit mention of reparation for victims of torture.

#### Legislation on the death penalty

In Thailand, OHCHR contributed to progress made in reducing the scope of application of the death penalty through consistent advocacy and technical assistance. The Government withdrew its interpretative declaration regarding article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights after an amendment of the criminal code which stipulated that the death penalty should not be imposed on minors. In Singapore, the Parliament passed amendments to three laws that reduced the scope of application of the death penalty, making appeals automatic and providing judges with the discretion to impose a life sentence in certain cases. In the Central African Republic, the Government set up a committee to abolish the death penalty following advocacy efforts undertaken by the Human Rights and Justice Section of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African



Participants at a seminar on human rights and torture supported by OHCHR in Yavan, Tajikistan.

Republic (BINUCA). The draft law is currently tabled before Parliament. In relation to international human rights mechanisms, the Special Rapporteurs on extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions and on torture submitted reports to the 67th session of the General Assembly specifically addressing the issue of the death penalty in relation to their respective mandates (A/67/275 and A/67/279).



A woman holding a placard that reads "Yes to life, no to the death penalty" during a demonstration in San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 2012.

### Legislation on legal aid and independence of the judiciary

In Azerbaijan, OHCHR participated in the consultation process with the working group engaged in preparing the draft law on legal aid, which was submitted to a parliamentary committee for approval. In Sierra Leone, the Human Rights and Rule of Law Section of United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Mission in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) continued its technical support to Parliament, which passed a Legal Aid Law establishing an independent legal aid body to provide free legal advice and representation to the underprivileged. In Guatemala, OHCHR ensured compliance with international human rights standards of the proposed reforms to the Guatemalan Law on the Judicial Career and will continue its advocacy work to ensure that the proposed reforms are presented before Congress.

### Legislation on freedom of opinion and expression

Following a joint letter sent in January 2012 by the Special Rapporteurs on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the situation of human rights defenders and the rights to peaceful assembly and of association, the Government of Chile introduced changes to the draft Law on Strengthening the Preservation of Public Order. Notwithstanding these positive developments, the Special Rapporteurs reiterated their concerns about other provisions that could lead to arbitrary restrictions to the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. OHCHR provided technical advice and was involved in the legislative processes in the states of Campeche and Mexico which led to the annulment of defamation laws. Nonetheless, defamation continues to be criminalized in 12 Mexican states.

### Legislation and policies on human rights defenders and journalists

The adoption and implementation of legislation and policies aimed at the protection of human rights defenders and journalists is fundamental and was the focus of OHCHR attention in several countries. For instance, in Mexico, the Law for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists was adopted by Congress as a result of concerted advocacy efforts undertaken by civil society and technical assistance provided by OHCHR. The Law, which entered into force in June, creates a National Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists. In Beirut, a Regional Conference for human rights defenders, journalists and unionists took place in May with the participation of the Deputy High Commissioner and the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders. During the conference, actions for

encouraging the development and implementation of national action plans were discussed.

### Legislation on children's rights

In Liberia, the Human Rights and Protection Section of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) provided technical assistance to the Liberia Legislative Association to promote the incorporation of human rights standards in a bill to protect the rights of the child, which was eventually passed into legislation. The Czech Republic adopted an amendment to the Act on Child Protection. OHCHR increased regional awareness on alternative care for institutionalized children through the publication and dissemination of a study on the *Rights of Vulnerable Children under Three: Ending their Placement in Institutional Care*, which outlines the human rights-based approach to alternative care for children in institutions in Central and Eastern Europe.

In Rwanda, the Human Rights Advisor (HRA) and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) took the strategic decision to postpone follow-up training on the application of international laws in policymaking for select committees and commissions of Parliament and Senate until after the Parliamentary election scheduled for September 2013. Moreover, the HRA was not afforded the space to influence specific draft laws related to human rights issues under review by Parliament or to lobby for their enactment by the legislature.

### Human rights action plans

Human rights action plans can be instrumental to the development of comprehensive national strategies for ensuring the effective implementation of international human rights obligations, including with regard to combating impunity. OHCHR assisted national authorities in their efforts for elaborating human rights action plans that are in compliance with international human rights standards in Chad, Honduras, Lebanon and Paraguay. It is hoped they will be adopted by their respective parliaments in 2013. Steps were taken in Iraq to implement the National Action Plan (NAP), including through the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee to oversee its implementation.

### Strengthening human rights compliance by judicial and law enforcement institutions

OHCHR organized and facilitated human rights training for the judiciary, police and other security forces, including military forces, in order to enhance their awareness of and compliance with international human rights standards in many countries, including:



Participants at an OHCHR training on human rights for staff members of Togo's penitentiary administration, November 2012.

Afghanistan, Cambodia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Qatar, Somalia, South Sudan, Tunisia and Uganda.

These trainings have contributed to, for example: in Guinea, a reduction in the use of lethal weapons by police and gendarmerie during public demonstrations and in the number of persons held in custody beyond the legal limit of 48 hours; greater willingness by Ugandan security forces and the Prison Service to take action against alleged perpetrators of human rights violations; and increased knowledge among new recruits of the police and National Guard in Tunisia of international human rights standards relating to law enforcement, crowd control and other relevant human rights issues.

In Haiti, with the support of the Human Rights Section (HRS), the Magistrate School included a module on international human rights in its regular training, which is taught by a representative of the HRS. In addition, the HRS organized a public debate between selected Haitian judges and a judge and senior staff lawyer of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on the national-level applicability of international human rights law. The proceedings of this debate were published as a reference and advocacy tool to improve the use of international human rights standards in national courts. Copies will be distributed among judges and prosecutors.

In Somalia, the Human Rights Unit elaborated an innovative training on human rights issues for judges, lawyers and legal academics in Somaliland, Mogadishu and Puntland (see box for more information on page 36). Efforts undertaken by the Human Rights Division in South Sudan resulted in the incorporation of human rights modules in the training for new police recruits and the integration of human rights as a cross-cutting theme in police

training. The UN Doha Centre, in collaboration with the Qatari Ministry of Interior-Human Rights Department, organized a five-day human rights training programme for the local police constabulary which enhanced the knowledge of 26 mid-ranking Qatari police officers, including four women.

In other countries such as Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Mexico, Paraguay and Togo, technical assistance provided by OHCHR, often in cooperation with other UN agencies and civil society, aimed at contributing to the strengthening of the judiciary, police and other security forces and their capacity to work in full compliance with human rights standards.

In Mexico, OHCHR undertook 36 field missions in 16 states to monitor and document 110 cases of alleged human rights violations. In this context, it conducted 120 interviews with advocates, victims and witnesses and presented documented cases to the human rights ombudsmen and law enforcement authorities at the federal and local levels. OHCHR also familiarized prosecutors with international human rights standards, conveyed concerns about individual cases and patterns of violations and advocated for compliance with their international obligations to prosecute those responsible. These efforts resulted in an improved responsiveness from authorities to combat impunity and ensure accountability.

In Cambodia, OHCHR supported the revision of the Code of Professional Conduct for lawyers by organizing a series of consultations with lawyers to finalize the revised Code and providing expert technical advice. The revised Code, which is now more compliant with international human rights law, was adopted by the Bar Association in September. OHCHR also supported trial monitoring in two provincial courts which resulted in improved respect for fair trial rights. In addition, there are no longer any prisoners in Cambodia with appeals that have been pending for 10 or more years.

Following capacity strengthening activities for law clerks of the Guatemalan Constitutional Court and the submission by OHCHR-Mexico of five compilations of relevant international norms and standards to the National Supreme Court of Justice, international human rights standards were incorporated in judicial decisions in Guatemala and Mexico.

In Lebanon, the Code of Conduct for the Lebanese Internal Security Forces was formally launched and endorsed by the Prime Minister. Copies of the Code

of Conduct were distributed to the 27,000 members of the Internal Security Forces.

In Tunisia, OHCHR, UNDP and ICR collaborated to support the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) with regard to the use of force and firearms in public places, which were officially presented to the competent authorities in May. The Office provided information on human rights standards and norms and good practices relative to the use of force and ethical and lawful policing. Once officially adopted, the SOPs will serve as an important reference tool for the conduct and work of Tunisian law enforcement agents.

### Human rights education

Human rights education plays a crucial role in ensuring that relevant stakeholders, including civil society, are equipped with the human rights knowledge and awareness to contribute to the establishment and strengthening of democracy and the rule of law.

In Paraguay, the Ministry of Education requested that the HRA continue its cooperation in the implementation of the National Plan on Human Rights Education which was adopted in 2012.

OHCHR continued its efforts to consolidate the Human Rights Masters Programme in the Russian

### The new ambassadors for human rights in Somalia

“There are no people more important than lawyers to defend and advocate for human rights,” says Hassan, the Director of a Legal Aid Clinic in Somaliland, reflecting on the impact lawyers can have on the defense and promotion of human rights for the protection of the people of Somalia.

Hassan was one of 24 lawyers from across all regions of Somalia brought together for the first time in 20 years for training on human rights in the administration of justice. The training was facilitated by the UNPOS Human Rights Unit (HRU) in collaboration with UNDP in Hargeisa last May. With constitutional safeguards for human rights reaffirmed under the Provisional Constitution, advocacy for human rights by legal practitioners under a constitutional framework is critical to driving the emergence of a human rights legal culture in Somalia.

Following the collapse of government institutions during the conflict, customary practices were heavily relied upon to mediate disputes. A prevailing lack of confidence in the formal legal channels is one of the challenges faced by the justice institutions. The UNPOS Human Rights Unit’s support to justice sector development consists of enabling

key implementing actors such as judges, prosecutors and lawyers to assume their roles more effectively in the promotion of human rights in the administration of justice.

A country-wide training project for legal professionals in Somalia, which started in November 2012, will continue in the future. It is hoped that this project will spark transformational change encouraging local leadership for the promotion and implementation of international human rights standards in Somalia. “Human rights have to be at the centre of the peace process”, upholds UNPOS Deputy Representative, Peter de Clercq, recognizing that: “Human rights abuses are at the root of the Somali conflict”.

The UNPOS Human Rights Unit training aims to encourage legal practitioners to identify the many commonalities that already exist between international human rights law, Islamic law and the domestic legal framework in Somalia. In order to promote greater compliance and advocacy from those involved in the administration of justice, international human rights standards must first be accepted as consistent with the prevailing legal culture.

To sustain these advances through the next generation of

legal practitioners, UNPOS/HRU is further providing support to the Somali academia. After a meeting in Djibouti in early 2012, representatives of four Somali Universities – namely, the University of Mogadishu, Puntland State University, East Africa University and the University of Hargeisa – committed to producing a draft curriculum on human rights in the administration of justice. In May, the University delegations harmonized these respective draft curricula into an integrated teaching tool for the training of judges, prosecutors and lawyers under the aegis of the UNPOS/HRU in a follow-up workshop held in Hargeisa, Somaliland. Hassan noted that the UNPOS/HRU training on human rights brought him to realize that “we can work together in the name of Somalia rather than political regions.” Indeed, both the human rights training and human rights curriculum workshop brought together representatives of legal professions strongly divided along regional lines. It gave them an opportunity to reflect on and discuss a way forward for the development of the justice system in Somalia, in compliance with international human right standards and in respect of legal traditions.

Federation, building on the achievements reached during the first pilot year. OHCHR supported the inter-university partnership that enabled the Consortium of Russian Universities to jointly develop and implement the programme cycle for 2011-2012. Following the Consortium's development of a comprehensive multidisciplinary curriculum, the course on *International Human Rights Protection* is accredited as a specialized discipline within Masters Degree studies.

### Fair trial indicators

OHCHR continued to promote the use of human rights indicators, in particular on the right to a fair trial, among governmental institutions, human rights institutions, civil society organizations and academics. In April, the Superior Tribunal of Justice of Mexico City, together with OHCHR, published the first volume of a series of publications on fair trial indicators. As of the end of 2012, nine tribunals had initiated the elaboration of fair trial indicators, which have also been approved at the federal level by the Supreme Court of Justice of Mexico and the Federal Judicial Council. In Paraguay, fair trial indicators to monitor and promote access to justice were adopted by the Supreme Court of Justice.

### Prisons and other detention facilities

As a result of monitoring of detention facilities as well as advocacy and support by OHCHR and other partners, the treatment of prisoners in detention facilities and by law enforcement officials has improved in many countries. For example, in Afghanistan, national authorities and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) undertook a variety of measures to address issues presented in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)/OHCHR report *Treatment of Conflict-Related Detainees in Afghan Custody* (October 2011) concerning the human rights and humane treatment of detainees in detention facilities.

Cambodian prison authorities have increased their capacity to protect the rights of prisoners. Three ministries issued an inter-ministerial directive banning prison production for export, following briefings, consultations and advocacy efforts undertaken by OHCHR.

In Honduras, the Human Rights Adviser conducted a comprehensive assessment of the prison system and made recommendations for its improvement. In Libya, an inter-ministerial committee involving the Ministries of Interior, Defence and Justice was established to resolve issues and carry out inspections of facilities where cases of torture or mistreatment were occurring. In Myanmar, the



The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights tours the National Penitentiary in downtown Port-au-Prince as part of his official visit to Haiti, September 2012.

Government announced a special mechanism to review outstanding cases of political prisoners following advocacy undertaken by OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Myanmar. In Togo, the Government adopted a decision to reduce the number of pre-trial detainees by 50 per cent by the end of 2012. To date, 421 detainees have been released.

### Democracy and elections

OHCHR supported national authorities to strengthen national institutions and national capacity in order to ensure free and fair elections and respect of human rights, including women's rights, during election processes through advocacy, training and awareness-raising in: Angola, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mauritania, Senegal and Timor-Leste.

In Angola, OHCHR contributed to the peaceful elections in 2012 and the reporting of alleged human rights violations therein through advocacy with the Angolan authorities to ensure respect of human rights. In Mauritania, following advocacy efforts undertaken by OHCHR, the Independent Electoral Commission was established in accordance with democratic and human rights principles. In Senegal, OHCHR contributed to strengthening the capacities of Senegalese civil society organizations by creating the Women's Platform for peaceful elections to ensure women's participation in the presidential and legislative elections in 2012.

In Timor-Leste, the Human Rights and Transitional Justice Section of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) provided technical support to the National Human Rights Institute,



Participants at an OHCHR workshop for staff members of national human rights institutions from the Central Africa subregion.

Provedoria, to enhance its capacity to monitor and report on the human rights situation during the free and fair presidential and parliamentary elections and ensure compliance with human rights obligations.

### **Increased engagement of national human rights institutions in addressing impunity**

National human rights institutions and Ombudsperson institutions are among the mechanisms that can ensure compliance by States of their human rights obligations and work to combat impunity and promote the rule of law. In this regard, OHCHR advocates for and supports their establishment in compliance with the Paris Principles.

#### **Establishment of NHRIs**

In the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Haiti, Madagascar and Yemen, OHCHR collaborated with other partners to provide advice and assistance in drafting laws to establish NHRIs or Ombudsperson institutions. Following the development of relevant legislation, it is anticipated that NHRIs will be formally created in the Central African Republic, Chad and the DRC in 2013. In Papua New Guinea, the National Executive Council approved the draft enabling legislation for the National Human Rights Commission.

With the support of OHCHR, which included the provision of legal advice to national authorities and civil society on applicable human rights standards and relevant good practices, NHRIs or Ombudsperson institutions were established in Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, Niger, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, Sudan, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

Following advice provided by OHCHR to the Ministries of Health and Justice on the need for human rights oversight in the national psychiatric service, one of Moldova's leading human rights advocates was appointed to the pilot position of Ombudsperson for Psychiatry in May 2012.

In April, the Government of Yemen adopted a decision to establish a NHRI and mandated a ministerial committee to prepare the legal framework. A joint HRA-UNDP project, signed with the Government in July, includes a component on supporting the establishment of an independent NHRI.

### **Increased compliance with Paris Principles and strengthening of existing NHRIs**

In Cameroon, Gabon, the DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Myanmar, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka, OHCHR provided advice, technical assistance, training and relevant documentation to Governments to increase the compliance of their NHRIs with the Paris Principles.

As part of the steps taken by the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC) to become Paris Principles compliant, OHCHR advised on the draft legislation to give the MNHRC a legislative basis, which is awaiting finalization before submission to the Parliament. The quasi-judicial capacity of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone was further developed with the Human Rights and Rule of Law Section of UNIPSIL which provided technical assistance in relation to a second public inquiry into violations committed by the police in Bumbuna in April 2012.

In Burundi, the Commissioners of the newly-established Independent National Human Rights Commission enhanced their knowledge of the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) of National Institutions accreditation process through OHCHR training. OHCHR, together with civil society partners, assisted the staff of the Ombudsman Institute of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as civil society, to strengthen their knowledge of international human rights standards, including through the monitoring and reporting of human rights violations. Both institutions received an "A" status by the ICC.

In Afghanistan, the work of all nine commissioners has continued despite the fact they have not been reappointed since December 2011. This undermined the capacity of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission to act as a strong advocate for human rights. As of December 2012, the reappointment issue has not been resolved despite the repeated interventions by the High Commissioner



and efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and several embassies.

### **Support to establishment of other bodies promoting human rights**

OHCHR supported the efforts of States to establish authorities tasked with promoting the implementation of human rights at the national level. In Peru, OHCHR provided technical assistance for the establishment of the Vice-Ministry of Human Rights and Access to Justice within the Ministry of Justice. In Uganda, OHCHR and the Uganda Human Rights Commission advocated for the creation of a Human Rights Committee in Parliament, which was established in June, and organized an induction workshop on critical human rights issues for the committee members.

### **National accountability mechanisms established and operating in accordance with international human rights standards and good practices**

In Yemen, the extensive work conducted by OHCHR, with the Ministries of Human Rights, Legal Affairs and with the Secretary-General's Special Advisor, contributed to the issuance of a Presidential Decree in September providing for the establishment of a National Commission of Inquiry to investigate human rights violations committed during the events of 2011.

In Côte d'Ivoire, OHCHR shared information gathered by UN mechanisms with the National Commission of Inquiry established to investigate human rights violations committed after the 2010 elections. The report of the Commission of Inquiry was presented to the President in August 2012 and to the Special Investigation Cell to ensure that alleged perpetrators are brought to justice. Furthermore, technical support and training provided by the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) to national judicial institutions led to the holding of the first two national trials for crimes committed during the post-electoral crisis.

In Guinea, the joint advocacy efforts and legal advice provided by OHCHR, UN partners, the ICC and NGOs resulted in the Government's allocation of additional resources to the judges in charge of investigating human rights violations committed during the events of 28 September 2009. This in turn led to the indictment of two government officials named in the report of the International Commission of Inquiry.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Report of the International Commission of Inquiry mandated to establish the facts and circumstances of the events of 28 September 2009 in Guinea," S/2009/693 of 18 December 2009.

In Timor-Leste, accountability for serious crimes and past human rights violations was enhanced through the completion of the investigation by the Office of the Prosecutor of approximately 80 per cent of the incidents identified by the Independent Special Commission of Inquiry. Since the establishment of the Commission in 2006, final judgments were rendered in seven cases, while 10 cases were closed pending discovery of new evidence. As of the end of 2012, investigations were pending for five incidents. The UNMIT Human Rights and Transitional Justice Section continued supporting the work of the Office of the Prosecutor by funding two international prosecutors.

OHCHR continued to support authorities in strengthening national capacities to effectively protect victims and witnesses of international crimes and gross violations of human rights. In Kosovo, OHCHR's technical support and advice resulted in the adoption of a legal framework on victim and witness protection that effectively addressed human rights concerns. In Uganda, OHCHR is supporting the development of a similar legal framework.

In Mexico, the Federal Congress adopted the General Law on Victims which established a National System for the Attention to Victims to protect the rights of victims of crimes and human rights violations and their families. OHCHR-Mexico provided technical assistance during the drafting process, facilitated dialogue between congresspersons and victims and conducted advocacy efforts during the final stages of debates.

### **National Preventive Mechanisms**

National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs) established in accordance with the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) provide effective independent oversight mechanisms to prevent torture and ill-treatment. OHCHR continued to advocate for and support the establishment of NPMs in all regions. This was particularly successful in Cambodia, Lebanon and Tunisia, where laws were drafted establishing NPMs. In Togo, the Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme is expected to finalize the amendments to its organic law to facilitate its restructuring to accommodate a NPM. In Ukraine, the Office of the Ombudsman became the country's NPM in October 2012, after Parliament adopted the necessary amendments to the Ombudsman law.

## Transitional justice mechanisms (EA 3)

*Transitional justice mechanisms increasingly established and operating in accordance with international human rights standards and good practices*

OHCHR supports a comprehensive approach to transitional justice processes and mechanisms, which includes truth-seeking initiatives, judicial accountability mechanisms, legal reforms and reparations programmes. During 2012, the Office provided assistance and training in this regard in many countries across several regions of the world.

OHCHR continued to be actively engaged in monitoring, promoting and supporting transitional justice processes initiated in the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA). In November 2012, together with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence and the UNDP Regional Centre in Cairo, the Office co-organized a regional consultation on transitional justice, which helped raise awareness about international principles and standards among stakeholders engaged in transitional justice initiatives in the region.

In Tunisia, the technical committee in charge of overseeing the national consultation process and drafting the law on transitional justice increased its knowledge on transitional justice through trainings and technical advice provided by OHCHR.

In Libya, UNSMIL provided legal and technical advice, and jointly with OHCHR, trained prosecutors on the screening of detainees. Consequently, a screening committee was established and began reviewing cases of detainees. In a public report issued in September, UNSMIL made recommendations on reforming the Transitional Justice Law adopted by the National Transitional Council. This contributed to the submission to the General National Congress of a new draft Transitional Justice Law, which incorporates the majority of recommendations made by UNSMIL. Furthermore, one of the two Laws that grant amnesties to members of the former regime and the Thuwar was amended as a result of efforts undertaken by UNSMIL to encourage national authorities to revise the Laws.

In Egypt, OHCHR implemented several awareness-raising activities on transitional justice for Government authorities, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations. However, due to the prevailing political instability, progress made on transitional justice issues was limited.



Image of one of the activities carried out by UNMISS with children in secondary schools to commemorate Human Rights Day in Kuajok, South Sudan.

In Colombia, the new National Centre for Historical Memory was strengthened through the adoption of an interdisciplinary methodology promoted by OHCHR through trainings for 40 newly hired interviewers of demobilized paramilitary members in the context of a non-judicial truth-seeking initiative.

Uganda revised its Amnesty Law to eliminate provisions in relation to the granting of a blanket amnesty, following advocacy efforts undertaken by OHCHR with national and international partners. In particular, a report containing recommendations of national consultative workshops, co-organized by OHCHR on the Amnesty Law, influenced the Government's decision to revise the bill. In September, Madagascar adopted an amnesty law in line with international norms after a joint OHCHR and Southern African Development Community mission to the country to provide technical support to the transitional authorities in relation to its drafting.

In Colombia, OHCHR advised authorities to undertake prompt and effective action in cases of threats, attacks and persecution of persons involved in land restitution processes, as part of the implementation of the Victims' and Land Restitution Law, and provided support to authorities for more effective protection to those involved. Furthermore, OHCHR fostered comprehensive reparation and return plans within the framework of Transitional Justice Committees for the communities of Tulapas and Los Cedros in the department of Antioquia, which resulted in budgetary allocations to improve, inter alia, a road and a health centre.

In Nepal, OHCHR contributed to raising awareness on transitional justice through the October 2012 release of the Nepal Conflict Report, which documents and analyses serious violations of international law that occurred during the 1996-2006 conflict. It also worked to establish a database of around 30,000 documents, designed to provide a tool for Nepalese institutions and civil society to continue the process of seeking truth and justice for the crimes committed.

## Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

### *Increased access to justice for individuals and groups facing discrimination*

Progress was made in the development of a joint UN Women, OHCHR and UNDP programme on access to justice for women. All three organizations drafted and approved the concept note and the terms of reference of the multi-partner Trust Fund to support a joint programme. Project documents are expected to be developed and approved in 2013.

OHCHR also supported the elaboration of a Regional Protocol for the Investigation of Femicide in order to strengthen capacity of law enforcement officers in Latin America to investigate, prosecute, punish and redress femicide.

In Cambodia, the Office increased awareness of the rights of people in police custody, including through the publication, together with the Ministries of Interior and Justice, and distribution of an “Arrest Rights Card,” which explains in plain language the rights of detainees. OHCHR also improved access of rights-holders to quality legal representation, in partnership with *Avocats sans Frontières*, to provide free legal representation for four months in criminal cases throughout the country. A legal advocacy officer will be recruited to assist lawyers in developing arguments using international human rights law.

In Colombia, OHCHR encouraged victims to use national protection mechanisms and fostered the adoption of protection measures by the National Protection Unit in cases of threats and attacks against and the persecution of persons involved in land restitution processes. For instance, in the department of Bolívar, OHCHR, in coordination with the National Protection Unit, helped ensure protection measures for a land restitution claimant whose life had been threatened by post-demobilization groups. The intervention of OHCHR in Becerril (Cesar) also helped a group

of investigators and journalists working on land grabbing to receive the necessary protection to continue carrying out their work.

### A human rights case in Cambodia

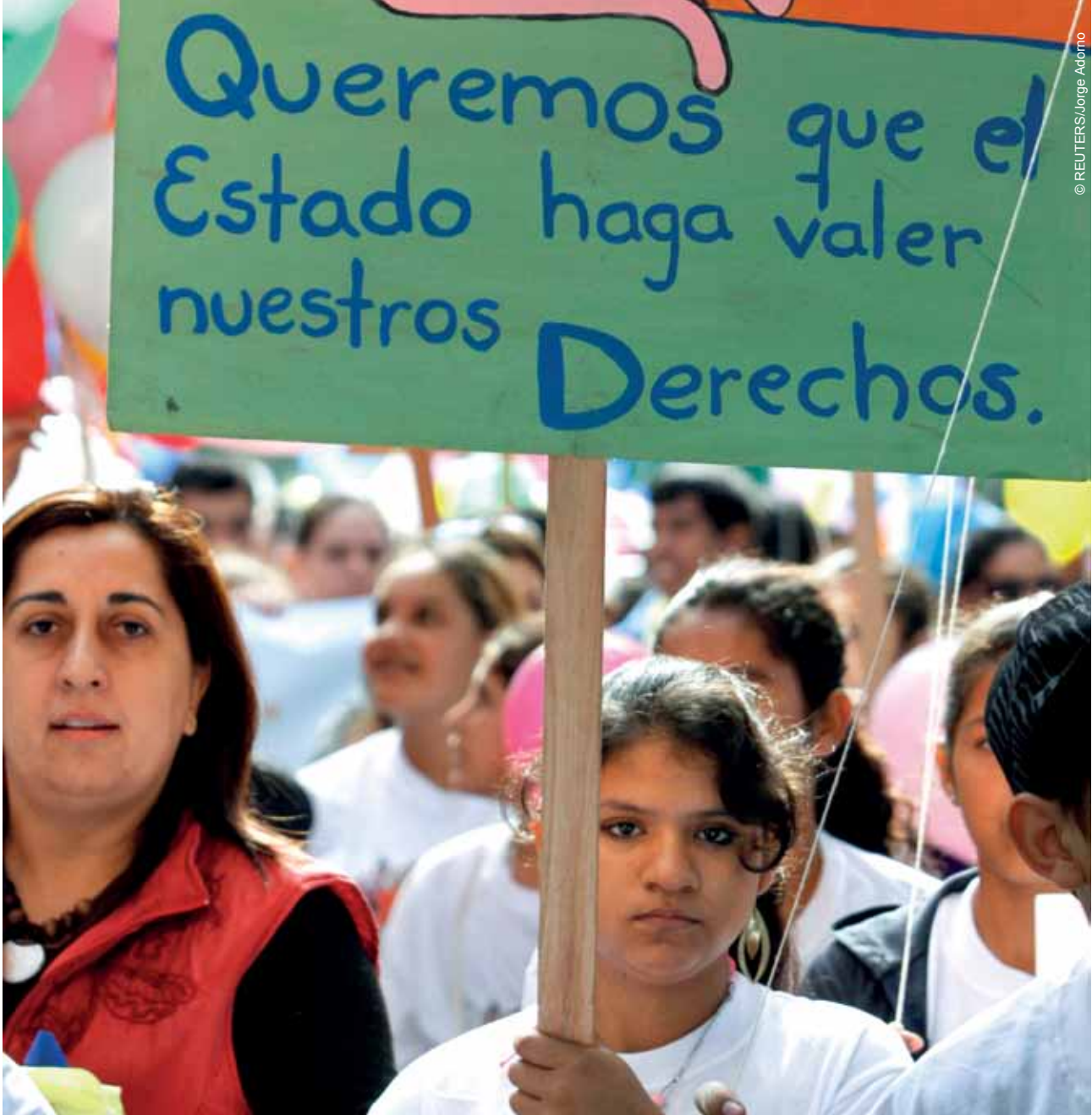
OHCHR employed a Legal Advocacy Officer whose role it is to work with lawyers in pursuing emblematic human rights cases (strategic litigation) as well as to support lawyers defending their clients with arguments based on national and international human rights law.

In late 2011, a female garment factory worker (S.R.) was convicted under the human trafficking law because of her same-sex relationship with a teenage fellow factory worker. S.R. assumed her girlfriend to be at least 15 years old (the age of consent) because of her employment, however, she was in fact under 15 at the time, having used someone else's birth certificate to gain employment in the factory. The prosecution was pursued at the request of the girlfriend's family, who disapproved of the relationship. S.R. was sentenced to five years prison after a trial with fair trial rights concerns.

OHCHR's Legal Advocacy Officer supported S.R.'s appeal against her conviction, engaging a lawyer and providing expert legal support to the lawyer, including arguments based on article 14 of ICCPR and General Comment No. 32 of the Human Rights Committee. OHCHR and the lawyer successfully sought an expedited hearing by the Court of Appeal. During the hearing on 12 December 2012, the Court recognized the existence of a same-sex relationship. On 31 December 2012, the Court of Appeal overturned the first instance decision, dropped the charges against S.R. and ordered her immediate release.

### Human rights defense lawyers in Kyrgyzstan

One-month strategic litigation internships were organized by OHCHR for lawyers in Kyrgyzstan to work with leading NGOs in Russia. The participating lawyers were selected as being among the most qualified and motivated in defending victims of serious human rights violations. The internships allowed Kyrgyz lawyers to benefit from the experience of their Russian colleagues in defending victims of torture, ill treatment and arbitrary arrest. Upon their return, these lawyers proved to be better equipped to draft individual petitions to the Human Right Committee which improved the quality of their defence strategy at the national level. OHCHR also provided professional mentoring and practical training to the lawyers.



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Women and children taking part in a march in Asuncion, Paraguay, to demand the protection of their rights. The placard reads, "We want the government to value our rights."

## Responsiveness of the international community and the United Nations system (EA 10)

*Increased responsiveness of international entities, including the International Criminal Court, international tribunals, the Human Rights Council and UN human rights mechanisms to combat impunity in critical human rights situations*

OHCHR, together with other relevant entities, contributed to ensuring that the *Declaration on the rule of law at national and international levels*, adopted by the General Assembly on 24 September 2012 at the High-level Meeting on the Rule of Law, included numerous reaffirmations by Member States of their commitments related to human rights and various components of the rule of law. This was a unique occasion for Member States to make individual pledges, including regarding issues such as

the independence of the judicial system, equal access to justice and transitional justice and impunity.

The High Commissioner continued to advocate globally, through a continuous output of public statements, speeches and opinion articles, on the need to investigate human rights violations, ensure the accountability of those responsible and provide reparations to victims. In addition, the High Commissioner continued to engage with Member States during sessions of the Human Rights Council, while on mission to 10 countries (including Algeria, Barbados, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, South Sudan and Zimbabwe), and during high-level bilateral meetings in Geneva and New York, to advance the responsiveness of the international community on accountability situations. The High Commissioner also contributed to increasing the prominence of human rights and accountability aspects of crises

through her interventions at the Security Council on the situations in Libya, Sudan and South Sudan, Syria and the State of Palestine.

Throughout the year, the Office continued to provide methodological advice to commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions, set up by the Human Rights Council, including to the Syria Commission of Inquiry and the Fact-Finding Mission on the Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which led to an increased coherence in approaches and methodologies. Lessons learned exercises were conducted following the Commission of Inquiry on Libya and the second phase of the Commission of Inquiry on Syria. OHCHR also led an internal review of commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions which will enhance their effectiveness and OHCHR's ability to support the work of these investigative bodies.

Advocacy work undertaken in relation to the universal abolition of the death penalty continued in 2012. In preparation for the adoption of resolution A/67/44 by the General Assembly in December, which calls for a global moratorium on the death penalty, the Office organized a Global Panel event in New York. The event resulted in greater awareness of the human rights deficits of implementing the death penalty and possible strategies for transitioning to abolition or the application of a moratorium.

OHCHR also continued to raise the awareness of Member States regarding due process and the right to fair trial in the context of counter-terrorism and promoted progress at the national level through a series of recommendations on the protection of human rights while countering terrorism. For this purpose, OHCHR organized, in collaboration with the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, two regional expert symposia for stakeholders from the MENA region and Europe.

With a view to ensuring better protection for the human rights of those who are deprived of their liberty, OHCHR continued to participate in the UNODC-led process to revise the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, including by providing information on relevant human rights standards and jurisprudence.

## Challenges and lessons learned

During 2012, OHCHR continued to actively contribute to the ongoing efforts of the UN system to enhance the rule of law and combat impunity. Bearing in mind ongoing demands arising out of developments in North Africa and the Middle East, as well as in other regions in the world, more efforts and resources are needed to ensure that OHCHR can effectively respond to the many human rights challenges being faced. For instance, many challenges remain in regard to the adequate resourcing of investigative bodies and the establishment of fast-track procedures for the recruitment of staff that supports such investigations.

Strategic efforts should be made to address these challenges. In particular, OHCHR needs to advocate more visibly and effectively for the mandatory inclusion of commitments to combat impunity and the promotion and protection of human rights in peace mediations, negotiations and agreements. The *Declaration on the rule of law at national and international levels* adopted by the General Assembly in September 2012 constitutes a good advocacy tool in this regard, which will require adequate follow-up to ensure implementation of individual pledges made by Member States.

Much more remains to be done at the national level, including securing clear political commitments from States to counter impunity and ensuring their implementation through effective legislation and policies. OHCHR's advocacy work will therefore need to be strengthened and its capacity must be increased in order to respond to calls for technical assistance and the provision of expert legal advice.

OHCHR's leadership role in enhancing accountability for violations, fostering transitional justice measures and supporting institution-building has greatly benefited from its partnership with other organizations within the UN system. OHCHR is strongly committed to a coordinated, coherent and responsive approach to the rule of law and accountability in order to strengthen the delivery of assistance and underline the broader human rights message.

# Poverty and economic, social and cultural rights

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*Pursuing economic, social and cultural rights and combating inequalities and poverty, including in the context of the economic, food and climate crises*

## Background

The year 2012 presented many challenges and opportunities with respect to the promotion and protection of human rights. The Arab uprising, global financial crisis and rising inequalities within and between countries fuelled a powerful global social movement for human rights. The fallout from the financial crisis continues to be acute in many countries in both the South and North, the poorest of which are often the hardest hit. Austerity measures had serious implications for the enjoyment of economic and social rights through the rolling back of social safety nets. Human rights demands are universal, urgent and insistent and are featuring strongly in international debates on the form and content of the post-2015 global development agenda.

The fallacy that development outcomes can be achieved and sustained without due consideration for human rights has been clearly exposed. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties are founded on fundamental values and principles of human dignity and freedom and require States to uphold universal standards at all times, including the obligation to respect, protect and fulfil economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR). The 2000 Millennium



Declaration placed human rights commitments and development goals at the centre of the international agenda. This unified vision of human rights and development was reinforced at the 2005 World Summit, the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the 2012 Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20 Summit).

With the 2015 end-date of the MDGs fast approaching, the Secretary-General launched an extensive global consultative process to prepare the post-2015 development agenda. A High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the post-2015 agenda was appointed by the Secretary-General in June 2012 and an Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, composed of Member States, was established following the Rio +20 Summit. In order to support these two bodies and provide substantive inputs to their work, the Secretary-General established a UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and tasked the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) to carry out a wide range of thematic and country-level consultations on key issues, lessons learned and recommendations that should inform the deliberations of Member States.

## OHCHR's role

Undertaking legal analysis and applied research, developing practical and methodological tools and learning packages, as well as providing substantive guidance and technical advice lie at the core of OHCHR's work and mandate. OHCHR supports Member States, human rights and development practitioners at the international and national levels as well as UN partners, including through capacity-strengthening activities and by sharing knowledge and expertise on ESCR and a human rights-based approach to development.

OHCHR endeavours to integrate all human rights, including the right to development, and their gender dimensions, in international cooperation and national development policies and economic and social programmes. OHCHR leads UN system-wide efforts to mainstream human rights in the UN's development policies and programmes. OHCHR also strives to ensure that the post-2015 development vision will be a global, comprehensive and balanced framework that universally applies to all and is aligned with and grounded in all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, as

well as the principles of equality, accountability and participation.

As part of its effort to promote the full implementation of economic, social and cultural rights, the Office continues to provide dedicated support to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), tasked to review the national-level implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and its Optional Protocol, as well as to other treaty monitoring bodies and special procedures of the Human Rights Council.

The following key results were achieved by the Office in 2012.

### National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

OHCHR continued to provide technical assistance to governments, civil society and other national stakeholders, at their request, in order to make the necessary changes to national legislation and policies to realize ESCR and integrate human rights standards and principles in national development policies, plans and budget processes. OHCHR's substantive research, technical advice and practical learning tools have helped raise awareness and build the capacities of national actors to align national policies and programmes with human rights standards.

*Increased integration of human rights standards and principles in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, public budgets and laws and policies governing development cooperation, trade, finance, investment and business activities*

In Ecuador, as a result of OHCHR's technical support, 120 public planning officials increased their knowledge and skills to integrate a human rights perspective in the formulation of public policies. A set of national *Guidelines to formulate sector specific public policies* was revised and will serve as the main tool for the National Secretariat for Development and Planning (SENPLADES) to integrate human rights in development planning. The tool will strengthen the capacity of SENPLADES officials to provide technical assistance to line ministries on sectoral public policies. In addition, effective support was provided to SENPLADES in the application of OHCHR's human rights indicators framework when developing structural indicators for all human rights, in line with key Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations.





The Mayor of Mexico City presents a publication on fair trial indicators developed with the support of OHCHR, May 2012.

Important strides were undertaken to integrate human rights within national poverty reduction strategies. In Niger, OHCHR collaborated with the Ministry of Justice and the UN Country Team (UNCT) to include human rights and gender perspectives in the National Economic and Social Development Programme for 2013-2015. In Haiti, an advocacy tool was developed with specific recommendations on how to integrate the protection of human rights in return and relocation programmes for internally displaced persons, including with respect to vulnerability criteria for the selection of camps for return and relocation. To this end, OHCHR provided substantive capacity-building support to and partnered with the Government and members of the Protection Cluster.

In relation to human rights indicators, many Member States and human rights defenders, including in Bolivia, Mexico, Paraguay, the Philippines and Togo, increasingly applied OHCHR's conceptual and methodological framework in the development of indicators. In Paraguay, for instance, a total of 71 indicators on the right to health, disaggregated by age, sex, ethnic group, location, disability and people living with HIV, were developed under the leadership of the Executive Human Rights Network, the Ministry of Health and the Department of Statistics, Census and Surveys, with the guidance of OHCHR and other UN agencies. Indicators developed in these countries will further contribute to the development of rights-based policies, help assess the compliance of national policies with international human rights treaties and provide empirical information to human rights advocates. OHCHR's new flagship publication entitled *Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation* significantly contributed to this progress.

OHCHR extensively reached out to and engaged with governments, businesses and private sector actors, civil society and UNCTs on implementing the *Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights*. In Papua New Guinea, a multi-stakeholder Human Rights Forum, chaired by the Department of Justice, established a technical working group on business and human rights to explore ways of implementing the Guiding Principles. OHCHR also engaged with relevant regional institutions, including the European Union, OECD, the Council of Europe and the Pan-African Conference, on the implementation of the Guiding Principles. OHCHR briefed the Council of Europe Steering Committee on Human Rights on the Guiding Principles and their possible application within the context of the Council of Europe. This briefing informed a subsequent study undertaken by the Council of Europe on *Corporate Social Responsibility in the Field of Human Rights* (CDDH(2012)017). In January 2013, the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers took note of the study and committed to elaborating a declaration supporting the Guiding Principles as well as a soft-law instrument on implementation of the Guiding Principles.

#### *Increased compliance of national laws, policies and programmes with international norms and standards on economic, social and cultural rights*

As a result of a regional seminar organized by OHCHR in Bujumbura in April 2012, a total of 35 representatives from national human rights institutions (NHRIs) in the Central African region increased their knowledge and capacities on a wide range of topics related to ESCR. This important initiative enabled NHRIs to influence laws and policies in their respective countries and undertake effective monitoring of ESCR in their work as they do for civil and political rights. Similarly, in June 2012, further to an OHCHR workshop, the knowledge and capacity of NHRIs from Djibouti, Ethiopia and Tanzania to monitor ESCR was strengthened.

In the Central Asia region, OHCHR's work on the right to housing yielded tangible results. In Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare developed an action plan to implement the concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) while the Agency of Construction and Utilities developed a plan to implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing. In Kyrgyzstan, as a result of public hearings organized by OHCHR in the Parliament, which included government bodies, experts, civil society and international organizations, the draft Housing Code integrated many aspects of the right to adequate housing.

With respect to the right to enjoy just and favourable conditions of work in Guatemala, OHCHR carried out an assessment of the major obstacles and challenges faced by the Labour Inspectorate at the local level to protect the rights of agricultural workers. The assessment was shared with senior government officials. As a result, the Ministry of Labour strengthened the capacity of the General Labour Inspectorate by hiring 100 inspectors. Furthermore, to contribute to the increased number and quality of rural inspections carried out by the inspectors, OHCHR and the General Labour Inspectorate developed a protocol to monitor the labour rights of land workers which is expected to be adopted in 2013.

*Increased protection by national judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative mechanisms of redress against violations of economic, social and cultural rights*

OHCHR promoted discussions on the availability and effectiveness of domestic legal remedies in cases of ESCR violations with a view to encouraging the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR. To this end, events were organized in the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Spain and Uruguay with the participation of civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, lawyers, judges and academic institutions.

In October 2012, the Parliament of the Island of Jersey adopted the *Debt Relief Law (Developing Countries)*, which bans “vulture funds” from using its courts to sue the world’s poorest countries for historic debts. This was a result of the submission

made by the Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights to lawmakers, which called on the Island of Jersey to follow the example of the United Kingdom.

## Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

*Increased integration of key human rights issues in global, regional and national responses to development, economic, food and climate crises and other challenges, including in the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda*

In the lead-up to the June 2012 Rio+20 Conference, OHCHR encouraged all UN Member States to support the full integration of human rights into the Rio process. As a result of this effort and the active participation of OHCHR in the conference, the Rio+20 outcome document, *The Future We Want*, had a strong focus on reducing inequalities, fostering inclusion and achieving justice in accordance with international human rights standards. The outcome document also emphasized the need to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination.

To ensure that human rights are further reflected in the post-2015 debates within and outside the UN system, OHCHR produced a Think Piece on Human Rights and Post-2015 Agenda entitled *Towards Freedom from Fear and Want*. This substantively contributed to the work of the Secretary-General’s UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Agenda which recommended in its June 2012 report *Realizing the Future We Want for All* the identification of human rights as one of three fundamental principles for the post-2015 agenda (along with equality and sustainability).

OHCHR also continued to actively support the United Nations Development Group (UNDG)-led global thematic and national consultations on the post-2015 agenda. Since mid-2012, OHCHR and UNDP have co-led the UNDG global thematic consultations on governance and accountability and are scheduled to report in March 2013. In addition to global online consultations on governance and accountability, OHCHR supported a number of regional events organized by UN agencies in Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and South-East Asia to ensure the prominence of a human rights perspective. By way of example, the Declarations adopted during the Manila and Dhaka regional meetings on the post-2015 development agenda, organized by the UN Millennium Campaign, strongly



Cambodian people, who live in squatter areas in Phnom Penh, gather to celebrate Human Rights Day and call for the end of forced evictions.



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon greets the High Commissioner at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, dubbed Rio+20, June 2012.

reaffirmed human rights standards and principles. These Declarations attracted broad support from participating Member States, civil society and other human rights actors at regional and national levels. OHCHR further served as an active member on the Advisory Group for the UNDG global thematic consultations on inequalities and extensively contributed to the thematic consultations on health, food and water.

In support of its political mobilization and UN Inter-agency advocacy strategies, OHCHR partnered with the Centre on Economic and Social Rights to complete a two-year programme of research and expert consultations on accountability mechanisms for the post-2015 framework which culminated in a joint flagship publication entitled *Who Will Be Accountable? Human Rights and the Post-2015 Development Agenda*. To complement this effort, OHCHR and UNDP organized an expert consultation in November 2012 on criteria and measurement proposals for governance and human rights in the post-2015 agenda. This expert consultation attracted a leading group of human rights, development and measurement specialists, including representatives of national statistical offices.

The meeting generated a range of concrete proposals on how to integrate human rights evaluation and monitoring criteria into a post-2015 global monitoring framework. OHCHR's indicators framework was accepted as an important source of guidance on indicator selection. It also informed the work of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme's Working Group on Equality and Non-Discrimination in relation to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in the identification of possible water and sanitation targets and indicators for a post-2015 agenda.

The year 2012 saw the completion of two years of intensive and collaborative work on a book entitled *Realizing the Right to Development: Essays in Commemoration of 25 years of the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development*. This book brings together in-depth, analytical studies undertaken by more than 30 international experts which address the context, meaning and application of this right. The book also reaffirms the relevance, added value and transformative potential of the right to development to shape both human rights and development policy and practice and makes the case for its widespread use in the quest

for sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda.

In 2012, the Social Forum of the Human Rights Council brought together over 30 experts and activists from around the world to discuss the theme of *People-Centred Development and Globalization*. The meeting concluded with several action-oriented recommendations, including with regard to democratic governance, participation and social movements, financing for development, the global partnership for development and sustainable development. Participants called for a development paradigm based on the principles of human rights, including the right to development, equality, sustainability and solidarity and made specific recommendations in the context of globalization and improved governance, including at the global level.

In May 2012, the Committee on World Food Security, the main international and intergovernmental platform for food security and nutrition, adopted the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security*. The Guidelines are the first international

guidance on the governance of land tenure adopted through intergovernmental negotiations, with the participation of civil society and the private sector. OHCHR provided technical support throughout the intergovernmental negotiations to ensure the Guidelines were consistent with international human rights law.

The UN Special Rapporteurs on the right to food and on extreme poverty made a joint proposal to establish a Global Fund for Social Protection that attracted considerable interest from a range of partners, including the International Labour Organization. The proposal was presented to the 39th session of the Committee on World Food Security in October 2012, prompting the Committee to endorse specific recommendations on “the role of international cooperation in reinforcing national actions to implement sustainable social protection programmes and systems.” The Committee also declared that “social protection programmes for food security and nutrition should be guided by human rights norms and standards.”

The Special Rapporteur on the right to food organized, jointly with OHCHR and the Food

#### Human rights in the Rio+20 outcome document

The United Nations Member States gathered at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012, for the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. While the outcome document was not as ambitious as many had hoped, one of the remarkable achievements of this conference was the catalogue of human rights reaffirmations and commitments included in the outcome document, which were based on international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments. OHCHR's advocacy helped to secure this result. The provisions encompassed in the outcome document included:

- The need for reducing inequalities and ensuring inclusion and justice;
- The need to respect, protect and promote all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without discrimination of any kind;

- Provisions on the right to development, the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to food, the right to water and sanitation, the right to health and the right to education;
- The recognition of “all human rights in the context of sexual and reproductive health,” and the right to have control over and decide freely on matters related to sexuality;
- Requirements related to labour rights, fundamental rights at work, the right to self-determination, the rights of people living under foreign occupation, gender equality and the rights and empowerment of women (while highlighting provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women);
- Special provisions for women, indigenous peoples (referring to the UN Declaration on the

Rights of Indigenous Peoples), minorities, the human rights of all migrants (regardless of their migration status), older persons, persons with disabilities and workers;

- A call for the rule of law, democracy, good governance, accountability, empowerment, international cooperation, regulation of business and industry, including through “responsible business practices” (referring to the UN Global Compact which contains human rights requirements) and support to the implementation of the UN Guidelines on land tenure; and
- A demand for a participatory process to develop new Sustainable Development Goals that respect all Rio Principles and are consistent with international law, including, implicitly, human rights law.



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Residents of Forog, North Darfur, demand water at a meeting with the Deputy Special Representative for Political Affairs at UNAMID.

and Agriculture Organization, a second regional consultation in Nairobi on 4-5 April 2012 for countries in Eastern and Southern Africa (the first was held in 2011 in Latin America) to identify steps to strengthen laws, policies and strategies for the realization of the right to food. In addition to government and civil society experts, the consultation gathered together parliamentarians and experts from NHRIs and led to the establishment of a regional network of parliamentarians to follow up on right to food issues.

### Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

#### *Increased integration of all human rights standards and principles into UN system development policies and programmes*

The mainstreaming of human rights principles and standards in UN policies, guidelines and operational tools on development programming is one of the core mandates of OHCHR, including the development of practical learning and methodological tools, strengthening UN capacities to effectively support national-level efforts to protect and promote human rights.

The UN General Assembly resolution (A/RES/67/226) on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of UN operational activities for development acknowledged close linkages between peace and security, development and human rights. As a result of OHCHR's substantive contributions, the resolution included stronger references to a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to development and the right to development and contained two new provisions which explicitly support the UN's efforts to strengthen links between its normative (including human rights) and operational work.

At the UN Inter-agency level, OHCHR continued to chair and lead the work of the UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism (UNDG-HRM). The UNDG-HRM made a number of important strides in 2012 to advance policy coherence on human rights mainstreaming across the UN system and strengthen the positioning of human rights within global development agendas. In February 2012, the UNDG endorsed a new strategy for the deployment of human rights advisers (human rights experts recruited and managed by OHCHR and working in the offices of UN Resident Coordinators) which was based on the needs and perspectives expressed by Resident Coordinators and UN agencies. This system-wide strategy will strengthen human rights policy coherence and system-wide ownership of

## Impact of human rights mainstreaming work at country level

*“Human rights are an area relevant to all, where everyone can feel they have their own interest and mandate. It has a very unifying impact.”*

UN Resident Coordinator, Republic of Moldova

The Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in 1986, laid the foundation of the UN's human rights-based approaches to development and provided its key elements, including: putting people at the centre of development; ensuring free, active and meaningful participation; securing non-discrimination; fair distribution of development benefits; and respecting self-determination and sovereignty over natural resources; all of which must take place within a process that advances other civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

The UN system plays a key role in supporting programme countries, at their request, in developing their national capacities to integrate human rights in national policies and fulfil their treaty obligations. Strong national ownership and leadership are essential foundations for developing national capacity and achieving rights-based development results. The human rights-based approach adds value to development efforts of all stakeholders by promoting the free, active and meaningful participation of beneficiaries; integrating the principles of accountability, non-discrimination and equality; striving for the economic and political empowerment of rights-holders; and strengthening coherence between international human rights standards and economic and development policies and programmes.

In Tanzania, the UNCT established a human rights working group, which is chaired by the Resident Coordinator, and provides strategic analysis and advisory services to the UNCT on a range of system-wide policy issues from a human rights perspective. In preparation for the UPR, 12 UN agencies provided substantive inputs to the UNCT compilation report on a wide variety of issues. The technical expertise of the working group is strongly valued by national counterparts. The group plays an important quality assurance role with regards to the mainstreaming of human rights in national programmes and policies, such as the National Human Rights Action Plan.

By integrating human rights into development, countries can better address the root causes of development challenges. Analyzing and understanding which groups have been excluded from development progress, and why, is an important step that must be taken by countries seeking to accelerate progress towards human rights and development goals. When a HRBA to development was applied in Botswana, it highlighted the importance of addressing discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS, refugees and people with disabilities and resulted in positive changes to the UNCT's programming.

In Ecuador, the Government decided to apply a HRBA to its national development strategy and secured OHCHR's assistance in developing planning tools based on human rights principles and standards. In the Republic of Moldova, with support from UNDP and UN Women, local governments applied a HRBA in the implementation of their decentralized governance

strategies, which included a gender equality perspective. This resulted in better targeting of public resources to the most vulnerable groups and enhanced public participation in decision-making, leading to more sustainable results.

These experiences of the UN system reaffirm the notion that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. In order to further strengthen UN capacity and coordinate support to meet the demands of Member States, OHCHR is leading the work of a dedicated Inter-agency support mechanism, called the United Nations Development Group Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism (UNDG-HRM). Eighteen agencies are actively collaborating under the UNDG-HRM to strengthen coherent support to Member States through the work of UNCTs and to catalyse more effective and systematic engagement with UN human rights mechanisms.

Furthermore, the *Independent Evaluation of Delivering as One*, commissioned by the Secretary-General at the request of the General Assembly, indicated that this approach enhanced both country ownership and effective attention to cross-cutting issues, such as human rights and gender equality. In a survey conducted under the UNDG-HRM to determine the support needs of UNCTs in relation to human rights mainstreaming, UNCTs responded that a HRBA in the Delivering as One context “provides an exceptional framework for bringing together the different UN values and to take forward Inter-agency action which brings together the different UN mandates.”

human rights advisers, deployed at the request of Resident Coordinators and UNCTs. To date, a total of 27 UNCTs have requested human rights advisers – a strong indicator of country-level demand.

The UNDG-HRM also helped to strengthen the engagement of UNCTs and national partners with the UN's human rights mechanisms. For instance, the UNDG-HRM facilitated the inputs of UNCTs to the Annual Meeting of the UN Special Rapporteurs in Geneva in June 2012, which highlighted the valuable contributions UNCTs can and do make to the work of special procedures, including through supporting field visits of mandate-holders and following up on their recommendations. Moreover, an e-discussion on engaging with the UPR process consolidated over 91 contributions, including 50 from UNCTs, which underscored the many opportunities provided by the UPR process to engage with national partners on human rights. OHCHR provided substantive support to a UNDG-HRM knowledge management initiative to collect case studies and good practices on mainstreaming human rights in development practice. Over 30 case studies were submitted by UNCTs and agencies and a number of these will be included in a publication to be launched and distributed in 2013 to UN agencies and UNCTs.

Following OHCHR's mainstreaming efforts, human rights were included as a cross-cutting issue in the new UN-HABITAT organigramme and its operational activities. On the issue of gender mainstreaming, OHCHR was one of eight UN pilot agencies which led the development of common standards on gender mainstreaming – the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (SWAP). After the endorsement of the SWAP by the UN Chief Executive Board for Coordination in April 2012, OHCHR assisted other UN agencies to comply with these standards. The International Telecommunication Union was the first agency to solicit OHCHR's assistance in this regard.

At the Human Rights Council, a panel on mainstreaming has become an annual event, mandated by the outcome of the review of the Council (A/HRC/RES/16/21). The first such panel took place at the 19th session of the Council on March 2012 with the theme "mainstreaming in the area of development as well as on cooperation in human rights mainstreaming at the national level."

At the country level, OHCHR continued to support the integration of human rights and recommendations of UN human rights mechanisms in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), UN joint programmes, humanitarian activities, as well as



Training on human rights-based approach facilitated by OHCHR in Kyiv, Ukraine, October 2012.

in a number of UNCT thematic working groups and mechanisms, in over 36 countries in all regions.<sup>1</sup>

For example, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) approved anti-corruption programmes, including significant human rights provisions. In Azerbaijan, human rights are incorporated in all main programmes of the UNCT. In Yemen, OHCHR has engaged with the UNCT to mainstream protection issues into its programmes and developed a project to strengthen the capacities of national actors to monitor and respond to human rights violations as part of the preparations for the 2013 Consolidated Appeals Project. In Togo, OHCHR has been leading the UN's efforts to integrate human rights into the UNDAF 2014-2018, the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II (2013-2017) and their respective implementation plans. In Kenya, the Office developed Terms of Reference for 19 UN agency human rights focal points, which was adopted by the UNCT. In Bolivia, OHCHR contributed to a joint project on the right of indigenous peoples to consultation, funded by the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership, which has helped to bring indigenous peoples' issues to the forefront of the public agenda. In Myanmar, the Office and the UNCT initiated and co-organized the first Human Rights Day celebration in Yangon since 1998, which brought together Government ministers and opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi. Last but not least, the Pacific Regional 2013-2017 Common

<sup>1</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Ecuador, Georgia, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Ukraine and Yemen, as well as in the European Union and the Pacific region.



Image of one of the activities carried out by OHCHR in Paraguay under the awareness-raising campaign, "You're a person, you have rights."

© OHCHR/Paraguay

Country Assessment and UNDAF documents included significant human rights provisions which drew extensively from the recommendations issued by the UPR and human rights treaty bodies in relation to 14 countries in the region and emphasized the need to align governance with international human rights norms and standards.

## Challenges and lessons learned

In 2012, OHCHR advocated with success on development issues in intergovernmental and Inter-agency forums. OHCHR also breathed life into and helped sustain the undg-hrm in its initial year, pending the receipt of donor contributions for the undg-hrm Multi-Partner Trust Fund. However, deeply entrenched resistance to human rights positions remain in many intergovernmental and Inter-agency forums. Gains such as those outlined above need to be vigorously and consistently defended in order to become sustainable. Highlighting

the instrumental importance and empirically verifiable results of a human rights-based approach is an important part of a successful strategy without selling short the more fundamental and intrinsic importance of human rights.

The affirmation of the centrality of human rights to sustainable development at Rio+20 constitutes a welcome first step towards a more just and ambitious post-2015 development agenda, anchored in a clearer and stronger accountability framework. There is momentum and expectation within and outside the UN on the central role that human rights should play in related deliberations. UN agencies and civil society partners are already placing a high demand on OHCHR to provide human rights expertise and strengthen advocacy on key human rights issues. OHCHR will need to meet the challenge of consolidating and building upon its 2012 achievements in a climate of reduced budgetary resources. OHCHR will focus on positioning the undg-hrm to the most strategic effect as part of its response to these challenges.



## “Freedom from fear and want” in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

As we approach 2015, the end-date of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), an ambitious new global deal is needed which is grounded in the principles of human rights, equality and sustainability. Its ultimate objective should be to realize the international human rights commitments of United Nations Member States and build upon the important human rights agreements outlined in the 2010 MDGs Review Summit and 2012 Rio+20 outcome documents. The United Nations Secretary-General’s Task Team on the Post-2015 Agenda, of which OHCHR is an active member, identified human rights as one of the three fundamental principles for the post-2015 framework, along with equality and sustainability.

The formulation and implementation of the MDGs have fallen short on a number of important fronts. These include: an unbalanced development framework; poor specification of the global goals, targets and indicators; inappropriate adaptation of global goals to the national level; non-participatory

processes; weak accountability for both process and outcomes; and the failure to address discrimination and increasing inequalities. Neither the content nor the implementation of the MDGs have been explicitly aligned with international human rights standards and principles. In March 2010, the Secretary-General concluded that *“shortfalls have occurred not because the goals are unreachable, or because time is too short. We are off course because of unmet commitments, inadequate resources and a lack of focus and accountability.”*

Human rights are solemn legal obligations of Member States, inalienable entitlements of people everywhere, and must be a cornerstone for any new development framework. Human rights demands are being voiced strongly and consistently in post-2015 consultations at global and national levels. The post-2015 development agenda must not repeat the MDG’s shortcomings and must: (1) be a global, comprehensive and balanced agenda that applies to all

universally; (2) give a true meaning to *‘freedom from fear and want’* and be aligned with and grounded in all *civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights*; (3) address *pervasive inequalities*, collect both quantitative and qualitative data and dismantle discrimination; (4) be built on strong *accountability* mechanisms, which strengthen political commitments and improve incentives for fair delivery; (5) ensure people can *participate* in decisions that affect them, without fear of repression; and (6) ensure that *policies across different sectors are coherent* at the national and international levels with human rights standards and principles as the yardstick.

OHCHR will continue its research and advocacy efforts, in partnership with Member States, the UN and civil society actors, to ensure that these strategic priorities are prominently reflected within consultations and preparations undertaken in relation to the post-2015 development agenda.

# Migration

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## *Protecting human rights in the context of migration*

### Background

Migration is a policy issue that has steadily taken on greater prominence on the global political agenda. In 2013, the UN's General Assembly will hold the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, during which Member States will discuss measures to enhance the benefits and reduce the costs of international migration.

OHCHR's message in 2012 was that migration is more than a simple economic or political phenomenon. It is rather an increasingly complex, and at times precarious, movement of more than 214 million people. At its heart, migration is about human beings. And while many migrants are able to live and work safely and in dignity in their host countries, millions are less fortunate.

As the global financial crisis continued, measures were taken that impacted on the rights of the most vulnerable migrants, including austerity measures that discriminated against migrant workers; xenophobic rhetoric that encouraged violence against irregular migrants; and immigration enforcement laws that allowed the police to profile migrants with impunity. An increasingly powerful message of xenophobia permeated both fringe and mainstream political movements in many countries and resulted in a climate of exclusion of, heightened anxiety about, and rising violence against migrants, frequently fuelled by government policies and practices.

The current debate on migration is perhaps more relevant and urgent than at any time in the recent past. As human mobility becomes more complex, and the journeys taken by many migrants more perilous, it is imperative that national, regional and international policy responses to migration are premised on human rights principles. In the lead-up to the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, OHCHR called on Member States and other stakeholders to hold principled, practical and creative discussions to ensure the protection of the rights of all migrants, wherever they are and whatever their status.





A little girl looks on at a Roma camp, east of Paris, France.

## OHCHR's role

OHCHR promotes the integration of human rights norms and standards in all aspects of migration policy at the national, regional and international levels. While several UN and other international agencies have a mandate to work on migration-related issues, many lack an explicit human rights focus to their activities. The Office advocates for a human rights-based approach to migration and the need to ground migration policymaking in the international legal framework, calling on Member States to respect the internationally guaranteed human rights of all migrants, protect them against abuse and fulfil the rights that are necessary for migrants to enjoy a safe and dignified life.

To address this issue, OHCHR developed capacity-strengthening tools, such as learning packages and information materials on key issues; conducted research and consultation with a wide variety of stakeholders on migration and highlighted the central advocacy issues at the national, regional and international levels. Through its field presences, OHCHR also increasingly engaged in migration-related human rights work through the promotion of the core international human rights instruments, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), as well as training activities, advocacy, technical advice,

monitoring and protection and other initiatives. In addition, OHCHR continued to support the Committee on Migrant Workers, which oversees the implementation of the ICRMW, and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants.

Distinct but complementary to its work on migration, OHCHR made progress in 2012 in advancing a human rights-based approach to trafficking, including through technical support and capacity-strengthening and by supporting the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

The following are some key results OHCHR achieved in relation to its work on migration in 2012.

### National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

#### *Increased compliance with international human rights standards of national laws, policies and administrative regulations relevant to migration*

At the international level, OHCHR actively promoted the integration of human rights standards in migration policies. In March 2012, OHCHR held an expert meeting on the subject of *Human Rights at International Borders: Exploring Gaps in Policy and Practice*, which was attended by experts from governments, international and regional organizations, civil society and academia.



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Irregular migrants adrift south of Malta are rescued by Armed Forces of Malta personnel.

In a background paper prepared for the meeting, OHCHR identified borders as a site of significant human rights violations against migrants, including arbitrary detention, which are perpetrated by State and non-State actors. Informal summary conclusions of the meeting called on the Office to develop Principles and Guidelines on the issue of human rights at borders. OHCHR began drawing up this Guidance in 2013.

In May 2012, the High Commissioner publicly welcomed the February 2012 decision of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Hirsi Jamaa and others v. Italy*. The decision reaffirmed the human rights of all migrants, particularly in the context of collective expulsions, thereby picking up on an argument put forward by OHCHR in a legal brief it submitted to the Court in May 2011 as an intervening party.

At the regional level, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of Member States of the European Union (FRONTEX) in developing human rights training materials for border guards, which contributed to an increased awareness of guards on the human rights-based approach to migration. The Office also supported the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants in his engagement with the European Union (EU) while carrying out a year-long study on the management of the external borders of the EU and its impact on the human rights of migrants. In this context, the Special Rapporteur undertook a mission to the EU institutions in Brussels and country visits to Greece, Italy, Tunisia and Turkey. The Special Rapporteur will present a thematic report on this issue to the Human Rights Council's 23rd session in 2013, which is intended to provide practical guidance to EU institutions and Member States on integrating the human rights of migrants in their migration policies and practices.

Also in Europe, OHCHR launched a study in 2012 following a Judicial Colloquium organized by the Regional Office for Europe in 2011 on the implementation of article 3 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, focusing on the case of migrant children, including unaccompanied and separated children. The launch of the study took the form of a discussion during a plenary session of the Committee on Civil Liberties of the European Parliament (LIBE); the parliamentary committee tasked with discussing human rights issues within the EU. The study will serve as a key advocacy tool and its dissemination in LIBE has already contributed to an increased awareness and understanding of the notion of the

best interests of the child and its interpretation by national courts.

At the country level, OHCHR assisted governments, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and civil society to draft and revise relevant legislation in line with international standards on the human rights of migrants. For instance, while the development of a specific law on migrant domestic workers was hindered by changes in the leadership of the Lebanese Ministry of Labour, the Regional Office for the Middle East contributed to the development of a Code of Conduct for recruiting agencies working with migrant domestic workers in Lebanon. The support provided to the drafting of the Code of Conduct represents another major step in the Regional Office's efforts to enhance the level of compliance of policies and procedures with international human rights standards. In addition, through a number of awareness-raising activities, the knowledge of recruiting agencies regarding international human rights standards and the provisions of the endorsed Code of Conduct was enhanced.

In Guatemala, the Office continued to provide technical assistance and advice to Congress through various commissions to ensure the compliance of initiatives and legal reforms with international standards. The Office worked closely with the Commission on Migrants, relevant authorities and civil society on reforms to the Law on Migration. The views expressed by the Office were incorporated in the draft, which correspond to the recommendations issued by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the Committee on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The legislation now includes fundamental human rights principles and moves away from an approach based purely on national security and border control.

Through a variety of activities, the Office built the capacity of stakeholders at the national level to implement a human rights-based approach to migration, raise awareness about migrants' rights issues and foster partnerships. In Mexico, for instance, OHCHR designed and implemented a project on the *Impact Evaluation of the Human Rights Training of Government Officials from the National Institute for Migration Institute*. The Institute responded positively towards recommendations made by OHCHR regarding its human rights education policies and indicators for measuring the impact of human rights training activities. Consequently, the National Institute of Migration and OHCHR co-published a *Guide for Civil Servants on the Human Rights of Migrants*.

## Trafficking in persons

The FRONTEX *Trainers' Manual on Anti-Trafficking Training for Border Guards* was finalized in 2012. OHCHR, through its Regional Office for Europe, contributed to its compilation by ensuring a human rights-based approach was reflected in the manual. Through OHCHR's trainings and awareness-raising activities, knowledge was increased among border guards on applying a human rights-based approach to combat and prevent trafficking in persons.

In Senegal, the Office contributed to the revitalization of the National Cell on the fight against trafficking in persons, especially women and children. The Cell began to hold regular meetings, developed a communication plan and organized a number of workshops to raise awareness and train stakeholders, including from the private sector, on the problem of trafficking and the concomitant human rights violations.

To increase compliance with international human rights standards at the national level, OHCHR continued to promote the application of the *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* through the organization of regional and subregional launches of the *OHCHR*

*Commentary on the Recommended Principles and Guidelines* which were developed in 2010. For instance, 55 participants from nine countries, including law enforcement officials from various ministries, increased their knowledge on the application of the Recommended Principles and Guidelines during a launch of the OHCHR's Commentary in Yaoundé for Central and West African countries. At the end of the event, participants evaluated the Commentary as a useful tool for application in their daily work.

## Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

### *International community increasingly responsive to migrants' rights*

The Office continued its efforts to raise awareness about a human rights-based approach to migration at the international level, including through advocacy undertaken by the High Commissioner at the Human Rights Council, during official missions and in other relevant fora.

Advocacy efforts undertaken by OHCHR within the context of the Rio+20 negotiations process led to the inclusion of a strong reference to the human rights of migrants, regardless of their status, within the Rio+20



Female sex workers participate in the 15th National Encounter of the Mexican Net of Sex Work, June 2012. Participants analysed issues such as human rights and the laws to prevent, punish and eliminate human trafficking, as well as help that is available for victims of this crime.

outcome document. In addition, advocacy undertaken by OHCHR for the inclusion of the human rights of migrants within various thematic consultations related to the post-2015 development agenda, including the Inequalities and the Population Dynamics consultations, led to more holistic and norm-based references to migration and human rights.

OHCHR provided substantive technical assistance to various roundtables held at the sixth Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in Mauritius in November 2012. In particular, OHCHR ensured the inclusion of a human rights focus in background documentation and discussions held in the context of roundtable session 3.1 (Improving Public Perceptions of Migrants and Migration) and session 3.2 (Migrant Protection as Integral to Migration Management). OHCHR also held a side event on *Public Perceptions, Migration and Human Rights* and produced a short brochure on the theme which was distributed to participants and contributed to their increased understanding of the links between public perceptions of migration, xenophobia and human rights.

## Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

### *Increased integration of human rights standards and principles related to migration into the work of international and regional processes on migration*

OHCHR continued its efforts at the international level to ensure a human rights perspective in the global debate on migration. The Office remained an active member of the Inter-Agency Global Migration Group (GMG) in 2012 and promoted and mainstreamed a human rights approach to migration within the United Nations system.

On 18 December 2012, the Secretary-General's Policy Committee held a discussion on *International Migration* which was jointly led by OHCHR and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Following this discussion, the Policy Committee endorsed a set of key human rights-based messages on migration and decided that OHCHR would lead the preparation in 2013 (in consultation with the GMG and other entities within the UN system) of a concise analytical report on *Migration and human rights*. The report will consider how attention to the rights of migrants can be strengthened within the governance framework of migration at the international level and will aim to focus attention on this issue within the upcoming High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development in 2013 and in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.



OHCHR remained an active member of the GMG and played a central role in the GMG internal review process in 2012. Through its input, OHCHR attempted to enhance and strengthen Inter-agency coordination of migration and bolster the GMG's mandate to promote the wider application of all relevant instruments and norms relating to migration. As a result, the Inter-agency body paid more attention to the human rights framework. For instance, one of the decisions made in the GMG Principals meeting in 2012 was that the GMG should consider the establishment of a Working Group on Migration, Gender and Human Rights, with OHCHR serving as the co-Chair. OHCHR also provided detailed input to and mainstreamed human rights within a set of draft outcomes and recommendations on migration which are being prepared by the UN system in preparation for the 2013 High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development.



Somali refugees board a bus that will take them to a transit centre in Dollo Ado, close to the Ethiopia-Somalia border.



A Roma girl arriving at Bucharest airport, August 2012.

### Trafficking in persons

As a member of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), OHCHR was successful in mainstreaming a human rights-based approach into the joint policy papers developed by the ICAT. The first paper focused on the intersection between international and national legal regimes to combat trafficking and the rights-based approach was presented as an essential component of the legal framework to combat trafficking in persons.

### Challenges and lessons learned

In 2012, migration remained a contested issue in a crowded Inter-agency and intergovernmental field. While some important advances were made in ensuring norm-based discussions on migration at key international events, more work needs to be done to ensure that the human rights framework is broadly recognized as the fundamental framework for a coherent, comprehensive and sustainable global discussion of migration.

At the intergovernmental level, there are few processes (including the bilateral, regional and

international levels) in which the human rights framework on migration is given more than cursory attention. To date, there is no comprehensive global system or framework for debating and managing migration and human rights at the international level and there is little global consensus on how to address the complex dynamics of international migration. As the complexity of human mobility increases and traditional distinctions between voluntary and forced migration become less clear, it is essential to address the rights of all migrants, regardless of their legal status, in a holistic way.

The ICRMW remains the least ratified instrument of all the core international human rights instruments and States continue to be reluctant to recognize that the protection of universal human rights norms apply equally to all migrants. The Global Forum on Migration and Development, as a voluntary, non-binding and State-led process, has been traditionally hesitant to undertake a normative discussion of migration and is not inclined to commit States to concrete action with regard to human rights issues. At the Inter-agency level, challenges primarily derive from a lack of robust coordination and coherence on migration and human rights issues, coupled with some degree of competition between agencies for access to and space within the limited international and regional institutional structures on migration.



## Hear our voices - children in immigration detention

Amin Senatorzade, a former child migrant from Afghanistan, left his homeland for Turkey and found himself detained in Turkey, Greece, and Norway. At 16, Afghan-born Gholam Hassanpour migrated alone to Greece from Iran and was placed in detention. Mariane Quintao, a former child migrant from Brazil, spent three weeks in detention in the United States.

According to the International Detention Coalition (IDC), more governments are using detention as a measure against irregular migration. This results in thousands of migrant children being imprisoned or held in detention centres, some for long periods of time. In addition to the violation of their rights due to undue detention, many of them are held without their parents present, leaving them particularly vulnerable to physical, sexual and psychological abuse.

The IDC was able to provide six children with a unique platform to share their personal experiences in detention during a side event, "Hear Our Voices - Children in Immigration Detention." The event was held during the Committee on the Rights of the Child's annual Day of General Discussion (DGD) on the Rights of All Children in the Context of International Migration held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva in the Fall.

Six formerly detained children shared their stories by performing a play called *Always Behind My Back*.

The presentation was produced during a one-week workshop during which the group collaborated on art projects, shared their stories, and participated in creating the key messages for the theatre presentation.

"The art was used to tell the often very traumatic stories because it allows for a measure of emotional distance and limits re-traumatization," said Glynis Clacherty, the IDC's child participation facilitator and researcher. Clacherty explained that the stories were recorded and used for creating the script in order to fully capture their experiences in detention.

"I was on the boat with 70 people," said 15-year-old Bashir Youseidei, who was detained for seven months in Australia, having migrated from Afghanistan. "We didn't have any food and any water for seven days. I was excited to arrive when I got there (to Australia) to get an education. But, I got really sad when I saw the fence... It is always behind me, here - the memory."

Many of these children shared similar stories. Marianne performed an original song during the event about her detention in the United States. "They wouldn't talk to me. They wouldn't answer me, they would never say anything," she says. Gholam arrived in Greece seven years ago from Iran without his parents. He was a victim of abuse by the police who detained him. "The police took me and another boy and four men and they

beat us very hard," says Gholam. At 16, Rim Tekei Salomon spent six months in an Israeli detention camp. "My parents left Eritrea during the war in Sudan. I was born in a refugee camp."

During the DGD, UN Human Rights Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Francois Crepeau said, "States often see migration as a problem and portray migrants as potential law breakers or criminals, overlooking the fact that migration of children in particular has multi-dimensional root causes, such as the persecution of the child or the child's parents, post-conflict situations, and trafficking, including the sale of the child by its own parents."

The Committee also emphasized that article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which also applies in migration situations and is legally binding for its 193 States Parties, explicitly states that "no child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily" and the "arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time."

The presentation was produced with the support of the Global Campaign to End Immigration Detention of Children - a campaign that was launched in March at the 19th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva.

# Violence and insecurity



## *Protecting human rights in situations of violence and insecurity*

### Background

*“The UN’s failure to adequately respond to events like those that occurred in Sri Lanka should not happen again. When confronted by similar situations, the UN must be able to meet a much higher standard in fulfilling its protection and humanitarian responsibilities.” (Report of the UN Secretary-General’s Internal Review Panel on United Nations Action in Sri Lanka, New York, November 2012, page 35, para. 88).*

*“...With its multiplicity of mandates and areas of expertise, the UN possessed the capabilities to simultaneously strive for humanitarian access while also robustly condemning the perpetrators of killings of civilians. It should have been able to push further for respect for international norms in the delivery of assistance...” (op. cit, page 27, para. 75).*

Violence and insecurity are frequent occurrences in today’s world. Insecurity emerges when a government, faced with conflict and violence (be it political, social, economic, or generated by organized crime), cannot or will not ensure the protection of its citizens, organizations and institutions against threats to their well-being and the prosperity of their communities. Such threats may come from the State itself or from non-State actors. In several countries, organized crime, trafficking, civil unrest and terrorism have supplanted armed conflict as the main sources of violence and insecurity. Natural disasters are an additional source of insecurity – especially as they may not only generate, but often exacerbate pre-existing, violence and human rights concerns.

Like armed conflict, social and criminal violence exposes populations to widespread human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, torture and ill-treatment, disappearances and arbitrary detention.



A close-up photo of weapons retrieved from rebels by the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in coordination with the UN Mine Action Service in Goma, North Kivu, October 2012.

It is crucial to ensure that strategies to promote citizen security take into account how factors, such as sex, disability, ethnic origin, national or social origin, property, birth, migratory status, family and marital status and sexual orientation, influence the experience of conflict and violence. Women and girls continue to be particularly affected as conflict and insecurity exacerbate pre-existing patterns of gender discrimination and put them at heightened risk of sexual, physical and psychological violence.

Striking a balance between the response to existing threats and the obligation to protect whole populations against violence and insecurity is not easy. At times, States have resorted to repressive responses which engender further violations and fail to address the root causes of insecurity. The international human rights law framework provides the basis on which action should be undertaken, including in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity. A rights-based approach is needed to give effect to the entitlement of each person to feel secure and protected in their daily lives. Therefore, OHCHR cooperates with States to ensure that they can fulfil their obligations to protect the rights of their populations and that measures to curb violence, insecurity and crime are designed and implemented with the protection of human rights at their core.

## OHCHR's role

In 2012, on the basis of its global human rights protection mandate and expertise in the complex thematic area of violence and insecurity, OHCHR prioritized work on: pressing human rights issues related to situations of international or internal armed conflict; humanitarian crises, including those in the aftermath of both man-made or natural disasters; situations where social, economic and criminal violence is prevalent; and societies struggling with terrorism. In 2012, OHCHR continued to advocate for and cooperate with Member States and civil society to formulate responses to situations of violence and insecurity that are firmly rooted in human rights principles and standards.

OHCHR collaborates with governments, UN entities and civil society to ensure that legislation and policies to combat violence and insecurity are firmly grounded on respect for human rights – as this is the path to prevent, reduce and combat rights violations, guarantee non-repetition and ensure the availability of remedies for the affected population.



Launch of the National Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists in Mexico, November 2012.

The core of OHCHR's strategy to protect human rights in situations of violence and insecurity includes supporting the compliance of Member States with their human rights obligations, raising public awareness and building capacity.

Through its regular monitoring, undertaken from headquarters and in the field, OHCHR identifies indicators of potential or emerging violence and insecurity and promotes timely interventions from OHCHR field presences and other parts of the UN human rights and humanitarian systems (see below under EA 10 and 11). In humanitarian crises, OHCHR attempts to ensure that all phases of response - planning, preparedness, response and recovery - address the human rights of affected populations, particularly those in situations of vulnerability. This may include victims of sexual and gender-based violence, internally displaced persons, women, children, refugees, migrants, the elderly, the urban and rural poor, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples. By promoting the international human rights framework, OHCHR clarifies and underscores that: relevant protection activities do not take place in a legal void; affected populations are rights-holders and not merely beneficiaries of charitable action; and national authorities have the primary responsibility as duty-bearers to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all persons under their jurisdiction. In a context where pre-existing human rights violations are exacerbated by situations of violence and insecurity, OHCHR's work in addressing their root causes ensures the efficacy and sustainability of all protection efforts.

Throughout 2012, OHCHR used a variety of tools and methodologies to assist Member States and other stakeholders to comply with their human rights obligations in relation to addressing violence and insecurity. The High Commissioner, for example, highlighted particular situations of violence affecting groups in vulnerable situations; stressed the need to adopt policies which are in line with human rights standards; and welcomed the establishment of mechanisms to protect human rights defenders and journalists. OHCHR continued the roll-out of its Human Rights Case Database in field presences (Guinea-Bissau, Haiti and Tunisia) in order to harmonize methods to monitor and document human rights violations. OHCHR also monitored, investigated and reported on cases, events and situations and informed decision-makers; fostered dialogue between governments and civil society; advocated for the incorporation of human rights in legislation, policies and practices, as well as protocols of intervention; supported institution-building, especially the creation and functioning of mechanisms to protect human rights defenders and journalists; and implemented technical cooperation projects. Given that situations of violence and insecurity, including those related to the activities of organized criminal actors, have serious consequences for the enjoyment of human rights, OHCHR also undertook advocacy efforts to challenge perceptions that respect for human rights constitutes a distraction or an obstacle to the achievement of political stability and sustainable peace, countering crime or securing humanitarian access and the delivery of assistance.

## National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

*State institutions (particularly the judiciary, the security sector and national human rights institutions) increasingly comply with international human rights standards in the area of the prevention of and effective response to individual human rights violations*

In 2012, OHCHR contributed to improving the level of responsiveness and accountability of State institutions vis-à-vis individual human rights violations in a number of countries. In Afghanistan, following persistent and targeted advocacy efforts undertaken by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the Government established the Civilian Casualties Tracking Team in the Presidential Information Coordination Centre in May. This is expected to strengthen oversight and accountability of the security forces, including in relation to individual cases of human rights violations, and ensure better protection of

communities. In Iraq, human rights officers of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) carried out some 20 visits to places of detention and worked closely with the Ministry of Human Rights and the Ministry of Justice to address allegations of rights violations of detainees. In the State of Palestine, the Office cooperated with the relevant security agencies falling under the Palestinian Ministry of the Interior and provided technical assistance to ensure that codes of conduct are compliant with human rights standards.

In Guatemala, the Office continued to collaborate with the Congress' Working Group on Security and Justice, which discusses the main initiatives regarding these issues, and provided advice, including on several proposals for constitutional reform. The Office's recommendations resulted in the introduction of a number of changes to security policies, although some gaps remain in terms of their compliance with international standards. For example, some of the recommendations on initial drafts of the Covenant for Security, Justice and Peace, which outlines the Government's strategy for the reduction of violence and the generation of a culture of peace, were taken into account, for example, the use of the military in law enforcement functions. The Office also advocated for the review of legislation and protocols on the use of the military in functions that should belong exclusively to civilian security forces. As a result, Decree 40-2000 was reformulated and a protocol was developed on the intervention of the armed forces that, despite the absence of critical factors, such as a clear exclusion of the use of the armed forces in situations of social protest, includes some human rights aspects.

Progress was also achieved regarding contributions to the establishment of specific mechanisms or policies to protect human rights defenders and journalists. In Colombia, support provided by OHCHR to the National Working Group on Guarantees to Human Rights Defenders, a coordination mechanism that includes NGOs and key State institutions, resulted in an acknowledgement by the Ministries of Interior and Defence of the importance of the Early Warning System of the Ombudsman's Office and an asserted commitment to its strengthening. OHCHR's advocacy for a stronger risk-assessment and response-capacity led to prompter and more effective protection measures for human rights defenders at risk. In Guatemala, the Unit for the Analysis of Attacks against Human Rights Defenders, an important mechanism to analyse attack patterns against human rights defenders, was reactivated in August. In Mexico, the Law for the Protection of Journalists and Human Rights

Defenders, which entered into force in June 2012, created a National Protection Mechanism which will include activists and journalists as permanent members. OHCHR was invited to participate in meetings of the Mechanism without a vote. The Mexican Congress also approved a constitutional amendment that authorizes federal authorities to investigate crimes against journalists. This responds to a specific recommendation made by the UN and OAS Special Rapporteurs on freedom of expression following their joint visit in 2010.

In Kenya, the Protection-Working Group on Internal Displacement, which was established after the 2008 post-election violence and includes OHCHR as a member, worked to ensure the adoption into law of the 2012 Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Bill. The Bill provides for a rights-based response to internal displacement and imposes an obligation on all relevant stakeholders involved in providing protection and assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) to act in accordance with the Great Lakes Protocol and Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

#### Involving State institutions in humanitarian response in Asia

With support from the Office, National Disaster Management Offices and relevant ministries in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu enhanced their knowledge of protection issues and have a stronger understanding of how to address such issues. OHCHR, as part of its humanitarian Protection Cluster work, provided relevant technical assistance and training tools to these institutions in cooperation with the Global Protection Cluster and UNHCR. In addition, a dedicated framework for protection work was created within Fiji's National Disaster Management Office.

*Citizen security policies and legislation, as well as State entities dealing with citizen security issues, increasingly comply with international human rights standards*

In Mexico, the Federal Congress adopted the General Law on Victims which aims to protect the rights of victims of crimes and human rights violations, and their direct relatives, and mandates the establishment of a National System for the Attention to Victims. The scope of the rights outlined in the Law includes access to truth, justice and reparation, as well as

guarantees of non-repetition. OHCHR provided technical assistance during the process, facilitated dialogue between Members of Congress and victims and actively advocated for its approval during the final stages of the debates.

In Timor-Leste, the Vulnerable Persons Unit of the National Police increased its capacity to investigate complaints as a result of technical advice provided by the Human Rights and Transitional Justice Section (HRTJS) of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) and UNMIT police. In addition, the HRTJS monitored cases of corporal punishment and gender-based violence committed by the security forces and submitted written information to the Prosecutor's Office on the allegations. As a result, the Prosecutor's Office investigated numerous alleged violations by the security forces. Nevertheless, the number of pending cases at some Prosecutor's Offices remained high and resulted in significant delays in the delivery of justice.

In Ecuador, the cooperation framework between the Ministry of the Interior and the UN system on the activities regarding citizen security and use of force could not be implemented due to changes in the priorities of the Ministry of Interior. Technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Defence's Directorate of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law for the elaboration of a human rights curriculum for soldiers and officers, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2013.

In Papua New Guinea, OHCHR partnered with the Consultative Implementation and Monitoring Council and led a workshop for law enforcement and judicial officials and other stakeholders to review the implementation of the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on torture relating to torture prevention and the improvement of detention conditions following his mission in 2010. During the workshop, specific agency plans to implement the recommendations were developed. In addition, the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary officially launched a revised edition of the Guide for Police Conduct and Behaviour, a handbook for police officers to remind them of their responsibilities and obligations in the context of widespread concern regarding police misconduct and abuse, in particular killings and torture.

*Improved impact of cases selected for individual advocacy in the revival or creation of justice and accountability mechanisms*

In Iraq, UNAMI advocated with the Council of Representatives' Human Rights Committee and the Legislative Committee to address gaps in human

rights protection and law reform. In October, the Government held a conference on the protection of civilians against violence which resulted in the adoption of recommendations related to improved coordination of financial, medical, social and other forms of support for victims of violence, programmes aimed at addressing the phenomenon of terrorism and enhanced guidelines for security forces involved in combating terrorism.

In Haiti, regular collaboration between the Office and the *Inspection générale* of the Haitian National Police regarding alleged violations of human rights by members of the police force increased this institution's awareness of how to effectively address human rights violations. Despite work undertaken by the police to investigate these allegations, the judicial system remains reluctant to conduct inquiries and prosecute alleged perpetrators. The monitoring and analysis of and reporting on the human rights situation in the context of deprivation of liberty led to targeted advocacy activities and the preparation of lists of cases that were provided to relevant authorities to ensure appropriate responses to cases of illegal detention. The development and consolidation of the work of the *comités de la détention provisoire prolongée* in 2012 resulted in the involvement of the authorities in the identification and response to identified cases of illegal detention.

### Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

#### *Increased number of successful prosecutions and percentage of victims of sexual violence that receive reparations in accordance with international standards*

In 2012, OHCHR worked towards improving access to justice for victims of sexual violence in a number of countries or regions, including Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), El Salvador, Haiti, Kosovo, Mali, Nepal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, as well as countries in the Great Lakes and West Africa regions.

As an example, in the DRC, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) provided support to magistrates in *parquets* and mobile courts which contributed to making progress in fighting impunity on sexual violence. In some provinces, such as North Kivu, the provincial working group on the fight against impunity for sexual violence took steps to increase ownership of this issue by the Government, including by transitioning the hosting of meetings from the UN to the *Division Provinciale de*

#### Providing justice and redress for victims of sexual violence in the DRC

In 2012, the UNJHRO took steps to implement a pilot project on access to justice, reparations and remedies for victims of sexual violence in South Kivu. The project aims at encouraging government action towards the provision of reparations to victims, including through medical, psychosocial and economic assistance. As a preliminary result, 80 girls have been assisted and placed in host families with facilitated access to food, educational and medical facilities. The project will continue in 2013.

*la Justice*. This represents an important step towards strengthening the engagement of the Government in the working group and in its interaction with external partners. In addition, 18 specialized units for women and children were established within police posts and specialized cells in the offices of civilian and military prosecutors in Kinshasa, Matadi, Bandundu, Mbuji-Mayi, Kananga and Katanga. This was a direct result of training organized for magistrates and judicial police officers by UNJHRO in coordination with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, UN Police and the European Union Police Mission (EUPOL).

In Sudan, police investigators increased their knowledge on how to deal with sexual violence cases through trainings carried out by the Human Rights Section (HRS) of the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). As a result of this training, a help desk was established as a mechanism of redress for women within the Family and Child Protection Unit in a remote area in Darfur.



A victim of sexual violence at a hospital in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo.



A woman takes part in a rally against femicide in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, July 2012.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the national strategy on the fight against sexual and gender-based violence was reviewed and the plan of action was adopted by the Government in July 2012 with the support of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI). In Sierra Leone, the Sexual Offences Act was adopted in August 2012 and, following OHCHR's assistance, the Ministry of Social Welfare launched a related National Action Plan and a National Referral Protocol in October 2012.



Afghan women shout slogans during a march to condemn violence against women in Kabul, Afghanistan, September 2012.

### Sexual and gender-based violence – investigating femicide

In El Salvador, a protocol on femicide investigation, developed with the support of the OHCHR Regional Office for Central America, was adopted by the Prosecutor's Office. This followed the adoption in 2010 and coming into force in 2011 of a law to prevent violence against women, the *Ley Especial Integral para una Vida Libre de Violencia* (Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence), which was developed with OHCHR's assistance. The Protocol is being used to train prosecutors and the Regional Office is monitoring its use by judicial operators.

The Salvador Protocol informed the drafting of a regional protocol on femicide investigation which was supported by OHCHR, UN Women, the Secretary-General's *Unite* Campaign, the Spanish Federation of Human Rights Organizations and the University Carlos III of Madrid, among others. OHCHR prepared a report documenting Latin American experiences with various procedures and practices related to the prosecution of cases of femicide. Based on this document, an expert workshop was organized with international experts to define the basic structure and content of the regional document. The Regional Protocol, to be validated in 2013, will assist in strengthening national capacities to investigate, prosecute, punish and redress femicide and could serve as a model for the development of similar protocols in other regions.

In El Salvador, a protocol for the investigation of femicide<sup>1</sup> was developed with the support of OHCHR and adopted by the Prosecutor's Office. Shortly thereafter, a femicide case was prosecuted in San Miguel with the participation of judicial officials who were trained by OHCHR. The Salvador Protocol also informed the drafting of a protocol on femicide investigations in the Central America region.

In Kosovo, OHCHR worked in collaboration with UN Women to provide technical and financial support to the Agency for Gender Equality in drafting the Kosovo Action Plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (AP-1325). The Plan, which is expected to be formally endorsed in early 2013, addresses the status and rights of survivors of sexual violence related to the conflict, including through ensuring access to justice and reparation.

<sup>1</sup> Femicide refers to an extreme form of gender-based violence; the intentional killing of women for being women.



## Participation (EA 5)

*Increased participation of rights-holders, especially those groups most at risk, in elections, and the design and implementation of policies and legislation concerning violence and insecurity and their increased use of national protection systems*

In Afghanistan, activism undertaken by civil society organizations included demands for action to be taken to ensure accountability, end corruption and address other human rights violations. As part of the preparations for the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan in July, UNAMA supported Afghan civil society initiatives to coordinate joint advocacy and release a statement prior to the conference. The statement urged the Government and the international community to support human rights as a basis for Afghanistan's sustainable development and develop a national strategy in support of human rights and the promotion and protection of women's rights.

In Togo, the media increased its engagement in human rights promotion prior to the legislative and local elections. OHCHR supported this result through awareness-raising workshops and the

establishment of a partnership with Togo's main radio and TV stations, print and online media to roll out an extensive education campaign on democratic principles and human rights, including in relation to the active participation of women in political processes. The workshops increased the number of individual journalists with an expressed interest in writing about human rights issues and resulted in wider dissemination of information on human rights issues in local languages, both within and outside of Lomé. Consistent monitoring of the human rights situation in Togo by OHCHR also helped rights-holders to exercise their rights and get better access to justice.

In Timor-Leste, women, children, community leaders and selected government officials increased their knowledge about the formal justice system and filed complaints about alleged violations of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities. HRTJS assisted the victims and families with filing complaints and, in particular, raised three cases involving the right to health for vulnerable groups with the Ministry of Health and the Civil Service Commission. As a result, disciplinary mechanisms related to the conduct of health service professionals were activated for the first time.

### Reducing tension and building trust between indigenous communities and the authorities in Colombia

A crisis developed in Cauca department after indigenous communities denounced the intensification of the armed conflict and its negative impact on their rights and daily lives. Demanding that the State and guerrilla groups respect their territorial authority, some communities undertook mass direct action to remove armed actors from their territories. Barriers were removed from police and military installations, soldiers were physically carried to other locations and members of FARC-EP were arrested and tried under traditional justice mechanisms. Initially, the Government criticized these actions and a risk of violent suppression was evident.

OHCHR, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, the UN Resident Coordinator, the Principal of the Jesuit Order in

Colombia and others joined forces to contribute to establishing a climate of calm and dialogue. The Office closely monitored the situation and, among other interventions, published an op-ed explaining the position of indigenous communities, recalling the impact of the conflict on their human rights. After several weeks of discussions, the President travelled to Cauca to meet with indigenous authorities from the region, where he apologized for the human rights violations they had suffered during the conflict. He also established, under the leadership of the Minister of Interior, a high-level process with the indigenous authorities to transform the lives of some of those most impacted by the conflict.

Over several months, indigenous authorities met with Ministers, Vice-Ministers and officials

to discuss recognition of and respect for autonomy, property, territorial control and self-government, in addition to prior consultation, health, education and communication-related issues. These rights are recognized under international and domestic law and have been elaborated upon through Constitutional Court jurisprudence. Nevertheless, much needs to be done to ensure the practical realization of these rights. Nonetheless, the process, which has been accompanied and monitored by OHCHR, helped build the trust of groups that have long been marginalized. It also contributed to the understanding of government officials about needed changes and of indigenous authorities about the possibilities for collaboration that seemed unlikely before the mass actions.

## Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

*In the context of violence and insecurity, the international community, in particular the Security Council, General Assembly, Human Rights Council and donors, increasingly responds in a timely and effective manner to chronic and urgent human rights situations and issues*

One of the OHCHR's key objectives is to prompt informed, rapid and strategic responses by the international community to chronic human rights crises. To achieve this goal, OHCHR carries out targeted and timely interventions, including through the High Commissioners' briefings and reports to the General Assembly, Human Rights Council and Security Council.

On the issue of Syria, for example, OHCHR gathered first-hand information on international human rights and humanitarian law violations. This information provided the basis for the High Commissioner's public statements, including her briefings to the Security Council and the General Assembly. OHCHR also prepared two reports pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-18/1 on the situation of human rights in Syria, which were submitted at the Council's 20th and 21st sessions. Between May and August 2012, when the UN Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) was in operation, OHCHR deployed six officers to monitor the human rights situation. The team provided credible fact-finding analysis and reporting and engaged in advocacy and dialogue with the Government, anti-Government armed groups, minority groups and other relevant actors.

The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights briefed the Security Council on the human rights aspect of the crisis in Mali and, in response to a Human Rights Council resolution, the Office dispatched an information gathering team to Bamako and neighbouring countries in November. The findings were published in a report to the Council and fed into the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council. The High Commissioner also briefed the Human Rights Council on several other country situations, for instance on Eritrea.

Human rights concerns were integrated into various resolutions, decisions and statements on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, such as Security Council resolutions 2053 (2012) and 2076 (2012) which, inter alia, strongly condemned human rights violations committed by M23 rebels and called for accountability. This result was achieved due to



The Chairman of the Independent Commission of Inquiry on Syria briefs journalists on the margins of the Human Rights Council's 21st session in Geneva, Switzerland, September 2012.

constant public reporting efforts undertaken by the UNJHRO and its inputs to briefing notes, background notes, press releases and other documents aimed at informing discussions and decisions taken by OHCHR and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

Treaty bodies were also concerned with the issue of prevailing violence and its effects on groups in vulnerable situations. In July 2012, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) adopted a statement on the need for a gender perspective in the text of the Arms Trade Treaty. The Committee recalled that the arms trade has specific gender dimensions and direct links to discrimination and gender-based violence against women with far-reaching implications for efforts to consolidate peace, security and gender equality and secure development. Throughout the year, CEDAW held a series of regional consultations on the drafting of a new general recommendation on the human rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations. In November, the Committee against Torture adopted its General Comment No. 3 on the implementation of article 14 by States Parties, which clarifies the content and scope of their obligations with regard to redress for victims of torture.

During 2012, OHCHR contributed to the establishment of four commissions of inquiry and one fact-finding mission mandated by the Human Rights Council, namely the second Commission of Inquiry on Libya, the second and third Commissions of Inquiry on Syria and the Fact-Finding Mission to investigate the effects of the Israeli settlement activities on the rights of Palestinian people. A customized version of the OHCHR Human Rights Case Database played

a pivotal role in supporting the investigations conducted by the commissions of inquiry.

In Somalia, OHCHR was active in securing the international community's engagement in the area of freedom of expression and related rights. As a result, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General issued various statements urging the Federal Government to fully investigate attacks against journalists and ensure the prosecution of perpetrators. Similar statements were also issued by several Member States.

In South America, OHCHR and the Human Rights Public Policies Institute of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) presented a joint report on policies for citizen security and the prevention of institutional violence at the MERCOSUR Meeting of Ministers of Justice and Security and also prepared a report on data production and management regarding citizen security information. It is anticipated that these reports will have an impact on the work of MERCOSUR in 2013. Together with the Secretariat of the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Office organized a panel on institution-building within SICA's XXXIX Meeting of Heads of States and Governments which had citizen security as its theme. Strong human rights elements were included in the Summit's final statement and the plan of action included a request to OHCHR to collaborate with SICA and develop joint initiatives aimed at strengthening the human rights dimension of SICA's security strategy.

## Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

*In the context of violence and insecurity, increased integration of human rights standards and principles into the UN system for humanitarian action, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and security policies and programmes*

OHCHR continued to work on the integration of human rights in UN special political and peacekeeping missions through implementation of the 2011 OHCHR/DPKO/Department of Political Affairs (DPA)/Department of Field Support (DFS) joint policy. This work focused on the 15 existing missions (Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan-Darfur and Timor-Leste) and the planning for and initial deployment of staff to the emerging missions in Mali and Syria. Furthermore, as UN peacekeeping mandates increasingly place human rights at the centre of UN action, OHCHR was instrumental in supporting the development of a UN Policy on Human Rights Screening which seeks to ensure that the UN neither selects nor deploys for service in its Secretariat (headquarters and field) any individual who has been involved in violations of international human rights or humanitarian law.

Following briefings conducted by the Human Rights Section of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) relevant sections increased their

### Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

Issued by the UN Secretary-General in July 2011, the landmark Human Rights Due Diligence Policy started showing its impact on UN operations during 2012.

The Human Rights Due Diligence Policy sets out principles and measures to ensure that any support provided by UN entities to national or regional security forces is consistent with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. Consistent with these obligations, UN support cannot be provided where there is a real risk that those forces will commit grave violations of international humanitarian, human rights

or refugee law and where the authorities fail to take necessary corrective or mitigating measures.

Throughout 2012, OHCHR led relevant promotion and advocacy efforts with UN entities and in numerous countries where the Policy applies. In addition to its implementation in specific cases in Côte d'Ivoire, DRC and South Sudan, the Policy prompted important debates and reflections about the UN's approach and methodology when supporting security forces around the world. The next challenge is to ensure it becomes entrenched in the way the UN develops and delivers

institutional support to the security sector, especially outside mission settings.

Member States and other external partners in civil society are also quickly grasping the potential of the Policy for advocacy and strategic purposes.

Today, it is increasingly evident that the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy is a useful tool that can strengthen the overall action of the UN system in the field, including by influencing the behaviour of national and regional security forces and therefore, hopefully, reducing the cycle of violence.

knowledge on the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy and its implications on support to security forces. UNOCI began implementation of the Due Diligence Policy following advocacy efforts of its Human Rights Division. A Standing Operating Procedure detailing the implementation framework of the Policy was issued and the Human Rights Division provided advice to the Senior Management Group on requests for support from non-UN security forces.

To ensure the inclusion of human rights in peace- and security-related decisions in 2012, including resolutions and the development of new Security Council mandates, the Office worked closely with colleagues in DPA to provide contributions to the numerous reports on Syria presented to the Security Council. OHCHR was an active member of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Syria and its Core Group. OHCHR also ensured that human rights concerns and principles were adequately addressed and taken into account by the Security Council in its proposed actions on Mali and maintained a central role in the development of the UN's strategy on Mali. Security Council resolution 2085 of 19 December 2012 gave a strong mandate to the Secretary-General to monitor and report on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the context of the future military operations in Mali and aimed at mitigating any adverse impact of the military operations on the civilian population.

OHCHR also continued to engage with an internal UN working group on Myanmar. Close cooperation with relevant New York-based departments and entities, including the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser on Myanmar, helped to build system-wide support for establishing an OHCHR field presence in the country. OHCHR actively engaged in new mechanisms established to respond to developing situations, including by promoting human rights concerns and providing technical information to assist other participants. For example, OHCHR's advocacy to ensure that human rights was noted as part of the UN's integrated strategy on the Sahel resulted in human rights being specifically listed as one of the five pillars of the proposed strategy, alongside governance, humanitarian, development and security, as requested by the UN Security Council.

With regard to counter-terrorism, OHCHR Chaired the Counter-terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism and encouraged the prolific development of activities and output. The aim of the CTITF is to support Member States'

efforts to enhance their knowledge, understanding and implementation of international human rights framework and the rule of law in the fight against terrorism and implement measures included in Pillar IV of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GA resolution A/60/288). In October 2012, the CTITF Working Group launched a new project on human rights training and capacity-building for law enforcement officials involved in counter-terrorism-related activities aimed at assisting Member States in their efforts to ensure that law enforcement policies and activities are consistent with their obligations under international human rights. OHCHR also supported, in accordance with its mandate, the enhancement of working relations between the CTITF and the Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism and human rights.

OHCHR contributed to ensuring the central role of human rights in the work of UN policies, operations and programmes on conflict-related sexual violence through the deployment of women protection advisers in South Sudan. OHCHR led the roll-out of the women protection advisers and implementation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan. These arrangements will be used as a model in other priority missions for UN action. In addition, OHCHR cooperated with UN Women to ensure the inclusion of a human rights-based approach in the work of the Project Appraisal Committee of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, including through the systematic inclusion of recommendations of human rights mechanisms and strengthened cooperation with UN Women to develop a strategic framework that will ensure a more strategic and comprehensive output on women's rights programming and normative framing.

OHCHR contributed to the establishment of the UN Operations and Crisis Centre (UNOCC), an initiative of the Secretary-General to establish a single UN crisis management and response venue with the capacity to systematically collect, analyse and disseminate information and foster an improved understanding and anticipation of crises by senior UN leaders. Through its active engagement in the Centre's 24/7 Watch Room and in the production of UNOCC reports, including analytical assessment papers, OHCHR will be able to promote human rights considerations in the earliest stages of crisis management by the UN and in early warning of potential or emerging crisis situations. OHCHR has also continued to engage in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Sub-Working Group on Preparedness, participating in the review and reform



Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon inaugurates the United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre, February 2013.

of the process and methodology of producing the bi-annual IASC Early Warning – Early Action reports, as well as mainstreaming human rights in the early warning analysis and preparedness activities recommended in these reports.

OHCHR maintained a protection leadership role in a number of challenging contexts, including in relation to Haiti's transition to recovery during which the Human Rights Section continued its collaboration with the remaining Clusters to promote the integration of protection and human rights standards and principles into their programming and activities. OHCHR also leads the Protection Cluster in the State of Palestine and more recently in Mauritania. In the State of Palestine, OHCHR continued to promote joint advocacy within the Protection Cluster by coordinating the issuing of regularly updated factsheets on violations within the Access Restricted Areas in Gaza. Furthermore, during the escalation of hostilities in Gaza in November 2012, OHCHR acted as a focal point for the gathering of data on killings and injuries of civilians, striving to ensure the availability of common data within the Humanitarian Country Team. This data was used as official UN information by all agencies. In Timor-Leste, the HRTJS ensured the integration of women and children's concerns into Inter-agency and Government contingency planning before handing over leadership of the Protection Cluster to UNICEF in October 2012. As a member of field Protection Clusters and Humanitarian Country Teams, OHCHR promoted a human rights-based approach and ensured the integration of human

rights considerations in a number of other countries, such as Afghanistan, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, South Sudan, Sri Lanka and Uganda. OHCHR's Regional Offices in Central Asia, South-East Asia, Central America, Southern Africa, West Africa and the Pacific are also engaged in regional humanitarian mechanisms and/or Protection Clusters in countries under their purview.

Finally, at the global level, the Office maintained strategic engagement in key policy and decision-making humanitarian mechanisms and processes, especially under the auspices of the IASC, in particular its Working Group and Principals, and the Global Protection Cluster Working Group (GPCWG), with a view to mainstreaming human rights standards and approaches to ensure that human rights considerations are at the centre of humanitarian efforts. The Office also continued to provide the IASC with support in strengthening its expertise and capacities.

## Challenges and lessons learned

As the recent Secretary-General's Internal Review Panel (IRP) on United Nations Action in Sri Lanka clearly demonstrated, when UN action, including humanitarian action, fails to fully take into consideration human rights concerns, its response cannot adequately ensure the protection needs

of the affected people. A significant challenge for OHCHR will be to engage with the UN and the broader humanitarian community to ensure that human rights and humanitarian responses are seen as co-existing and mutually reinforcing and that the protection of human rights is placed at the centre of humanitarian action. In this regard, at the IASC Principals meeting in December 2012, the High Commissioner suggested the need for the IASC to discuss the implications of the findings and conclusions of the IRP report on the protection of human rights in humanitarian action. This suggestion was endorsed with a first discussion planned for the Principals meeting in May 2013. This discussion will provide the Office with an important opportunity to fulfil its leading role in ensuring that human rights are more effectively mainstreamed throughout the work of the UN.

As violence and insecurity continue to prevail in many democratic countries, which inhibits development and the capacity of individuals to lead dignified lives, a global shift is required to address these issues, particularly in relation to drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. To this end, building a global consensus among international actors, including through the development of a comprehensive approach, is critical. OHCHR should be at the forefront, along with other leading UN agencies, in promoting these efforts.

During 2012, OHCHR faced rapidly changing challenges, both in terms of their nature and magnitude, and sometimes on a daily basis. The Office provided secretariat support to the Commission of Inquiry on Syria; deployed assessment teams to neighbouring countries and responded to unfolding human rights emergency situations in South Sudan. Thanks to an improved emergency preparedness and response strategy, OHCHR is now better equipped to rapidly respond when such changes take place. Nevertheless, there is a need for increased planning and enhanced rapid deployment capabilities in order to fully engage and respond to human rights crises, such as those in Syria and Mali, when mandated by the Human Rights Council or Security Council. In 2012, OHCHR reached the maximum of its staffing capacity to respond to requests for rapid and surge deployment. In light of the situations in Libya, Mali, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, the numbers of requests for rapid operational human rights deployments have increased to a point where they cannot be effectively addressed without negatively impacting on OHCHR'S core programme delivery. As a result, a stand-by deployment capacity is warranted.



OHCHR staff monitoring the human rights situation in Gaza after the escalation of hostilities between the State of Israel, the de facto authorities in Gaza and Palestinian armed groups, November 2012.

OHCHR has carried out lessons learned exercises in relation to its Protection Cluster leadership role, most notably in Haiti following the earthquake in January 2010. These exercises resulted in important recommendations that reinforced and reiterated its overarching message and identified gaps and needs in OHCHR'S humanitarian engagement strategy. OHCHR is, moreover, looking closely at the findings and recommendations of the IRP with a view to addressing the gaps and adjusting its roles and capacities, in close collaboration with relevant UN and other partners. While further progress in implementing the Office'S strategy on engagement in humanitarian action continues to strengthen its capacity to respond adequately and effectively to future crises, OHCHR needs to more effectively utilize and engage with the various UN Funds (i.e., Peacebuilding and Central Emergency Response Funds) and humanitarian planning and appeals processes (i.e., Consolidated Appeals Process and Flash Appeals). This will help ensure the integration of human rights information and approaches in a manner that can inform humanitarian analyses, identification of needs, prioritization and response strategies.

## Staff deployment

Throughout 2012, OHCHR used its contingency fund to deploy staff to countries or regions to respond to deteriorating human rights situations, including in the following situations:

- Two staff members were deployed for two weeks to South Sudan to carry out investigations into alleged human rights abuses committed in the course of the inter-communal violence in August and December 2012 in Jonglei State. The outcome report informed the United Nations Mission in South Sudan's (UNMISS) strategy on protection of civilians and contributed to the human rights report prepared by UNMISS and OHCHR.
- During the operation of the UN mission in Syria, OHCHR deployed six human rights officers to monitor the human

rights situation in the country. The team provided credible fact-finding analysis and reporting and engaged in advocacy and dialogue with the Government and anti-Government armed groups on human rights violations.

- Two human rights officers were deployed for one month to Lebanon and Jordan to interview Syrian refugees on human rights violations committed in Syria and prepare the High Commissioner's report to the Human Rights Council.
- One staff member was deployed to Mali in August for two months to report on the human rights situation, assist the United Nations Country Team and strengthen civil society actors, primarily in monitoring and fact-finding. The presence of

the human rights officer was extended until the end of January 2013. Another human rights officer was deployed to Bamako in November to assist DPKO in their military planning exercise with the aim of ensuring that any military response to the Mali crisis would take human rights into account.

- At the request of the Human Rights Council, an information gathering team was dispatched in November to Mali and neighbouring countries (Niger, Mauritania and Burkina Faso) to assess the human rights situation.
- Two human rights officers were deployed to the Maldives to look into the future strategy on UN engagement in human rights, the rule of law and judicial reform in the country.

# Human rights mechanisms



## *Strengthening human rights mechanisms and the progressive development of international human rights law*

### Background

OHCHR serves as the secretariat for the United Nations' human rights mechanisms which include the Human Rights Council, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), special procedures and the treaty bodies.

The past five years have seen significant reforms of the international bodies and mechanisms that comprise the UN human rights system. These changes have resulted in the overall strengthening of the legal framework for the protection of human rights and the improved coherence and consistency of the system. The proliferation of mechanisms and the increased frequency of Council and treaty body sessions have, however, also added to the workload of OHCHR. Additional responsibilities delegated to the Office have not been matched by an equivalent increase in resources, generating acute management challenges for the Office.

### OHCHR's role

OHCHR's mandate includes support for the UN human rights bodies and mechanisms. The Office fulfils this mandate by providing substantive support to the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary mechanisms including the UPR, treaty body sessions and the special procedures mandate-holders, including by accompanying them on mission and providing technical input into relevant documents and reports. The Office is also committed to creating stronger linkages between its work at headquarters and in the field and the work





UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon delivers a speech during the 21st session of the Human Rights Council, in Geneva, Switzerland, September 2012.

of the human rights mechanisms. Similarly, steps continue to be taken to engage with governments, national human rights institutions (NHRIs), regional organizations and civil society to raise awareness about the mechanisms and ensure follow-up to the recommendations they issue.

## Ratification (EA 2)

*Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations, with a focus on the Conventions on Migrant Workers, Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocols to the CRC, CRPD, CAT and ICESCR, and the second OP to the ICCPR*

Advocacy for the ratification of human rights treaties and withdrawal of reservations is an office-wide effort. In 2012, a total of 70 new ratifications and accessions were recorded (as opposed to 54 in 2011). This number includes the ratification of treaties, optional protocols and acceptance of articles relating to individual communication procedures. Public statements made by the High Commissioner and the publication of articles promoting recommendations by the mechanisms, as well as bilateral meetings held with governments, resulted, inter alia, in Bolivia's ratification and Burkina Faso's signature of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR).

OHCHR advocacy efforts encouraged Mauritania to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Furthermore, the Government removed its general reservation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and replaced it with a specific reservation on article 15(2) and article 16. Colombia deposited the instrument of ratification for the ICPPED in July, becoming the 34th State Party to this treaty. Advocacy and technical support from OHCHR paved the way for Cambodia's ratification of the CRPD in December.

A number of coordinated advocacy activities undertaken by OHCHR, the UN Information Centre and several national partners mobilized critical



The former Deputy High Commissioner speaks at a 30th anniversary event for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), held during the 53rd CEDAW plenary session in Geneva, Switzerland, October 2012.

support in Russia for the ratification of CRPD which was signed into federal law in May.

OHCHR support for greater engagement between the treaty bodies and other UN human rights mechanisms provided new opportunities for special procedures to promote the ratification of international instruments during their field visits, as well as during their ongoing dialogue with international and regional organizations. The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography contributed to the two-year global campaign launched by the Secretary-General for the universal ratification of the first two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) by 2012. The campaign also included the involvement of the Special Representatives on violence against children and for children and armed conflict, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, OHCHR and UNICEF. During the campaign, 24 States ratified the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OP-SC), which had 162 States Parties as of the end of 2012.

The Special Rapporteur on violence against women encouraged the signature and ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), through her participation at meetings in Brussels with the European Parliament as well as during her visits to Italy (January 2012), Bosnia and Herzegovina (November 2012) and Croatia (November 2012). Italy signed the Council of Europe Convention on domestic violence in September 2012.

## State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

*Increased compliance of States with their obligations under the human rights mechanisms and bodies, especially in terms of reporting and putting in place efficient mechanisms to ensure follow-up of their recommendations*

OHCHR continued to promote the engagement of Member States with the mechanisms and for the implementation of recommendations at the national level.

### Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry on Syria and held its fourth consecutive special session in relation to the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, adopting a resolution on “the deteriorating situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the recent killings in El-Houleh” at its 19th Special Session on 1 June 2012. It also established a Fact-Finding mission to investigate the implications of Israeli settlements on the human rights of the Palestinian people. It adopted resolutions on country situations, such as Mali, and requested OHCHR to provide or strengthen technical assistance to countries, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Yemen and to submit a report. Three new special procedures mandates were established, including an Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and two new country mandates to

address the situation in Belarus and in Eritrea. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees on non-recurrence and the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, both established in September 2011, were appointed at the 19th session of the Council. Furthermore, the Council established two new intergovernmental working groups, on the right to peace and on the rights of peasants and other rural workers, which were mandated to elaborate instruments.

The Office provided substantive support to the Human Rights Council, its Advisory Committee and other subsidiary mechanisms. In addition to the 10 weeks of meetings comprising the three regular sessions of the Council, OHCHR supported the special session on the deteriorating human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic (1 June 2012); two weeks of meetings of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee and four weeks of meetings of the Complaints Procedure. Seventeen panel discussions were held on topics such as the reprisals against individuals and groups who cooperate with the United Nations and its mechanisms; freedom of expression on the internet and human rights; sexual orientation and gender identity to human rights mainstreaming and development cooperation; women human rights defenders; human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal; minority rights; HIV/AIDS and human rights; participation in political and public life by persons with disabilities; children and the administration of justice; combatting xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance; and access to justice by indigenous peoples.

### Universal Periodic Review

During 2012, the Human Rights Council completed the first cycle of the UPR at its 19th session in March, with 100 per cent participation and reporting by all 192 Member States. The second cycle of UPR began in 2012 and to date, all but one Member State have submitted information and participated in the sessions of the Working Group.

Drawing on the resources of the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism, OHCHR convened interregional, regional and national workshops to advise States on the preparation of their national reports and stakeholders on their input to the review. OHCHR also provided assistance in follow-up to UPR recommendations through the Universal Periodic Review Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical



The Human Rights Council holds an interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities, March 2012.

## Support to the UPR and country-level results

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a mechanism to foster national and international dialogue and cooperation to develop and strengthen national systems to promote and protect human rights. OHCHR pursued efforts to promote and support the implementation of the recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms. In 2012, the Office indexed the more than 20,000 recommendations emanating from the first cycle of the UPR into the Universal Human Rights Index, a public tool which will integrate the human rights recommendations from all human rights mechanisms (treaty bodies, special procedures and UPR) and will be fully operational by mid-2013.

As a priority, the Office sought to strengthen strategic partnerships with stakeholders to provide more effective support to UPR follow-up at the country level. In cooperation with the rest of the UN system, in particular UNDP, as well as regional human rights mechanisms, including the Council of Europe, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Organization

for Security and Co-operation in Europe, OHCHR explored ways of exchanging information, experiences and good practices, promoting and supporting the implementation of the UPR processes and outcomes at regional and country levels and joint activities to support UPR follow-up.

Through the management of the UPR Trust Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance, the Office supported UPR follow-up activities in six additional countries, bringing to 20 the number of countries benefiting from this Fund. The following activities were implemented by or through OHCHR field presences and/or in close cooperation with UNCTs, national authorities, national human rights institutions, civil society actors, as well as other UN agencies and regional human rights institutions or mechanisms, to encourage, foster and strengthen UPR follow-up at all levels.

In Ecuador, the Human Rights Adviser (HRA) supported the Ministry of Justice to develop and implement a system of human rights indicators to help national authorities

assess, analyse and follow-up on the implementation of the country's human rights obligations. A pilot phase of this project led to the development of indicators on the rights to work and integrity.

In November, at the request of the Government of Barbados and the Resident Coordinator's Office, OHCHR posted a national HRA in the UNCT to support the Government in implementing its UPR recommendations, including through the identification of priorities, development of a national human rights plan of action and establishment of a national permanent mechanism to report to the UN human rights mechanisms.

In April and May, with the support of UN Women, the Office supported the convening by the Ministry of Human Rights in Pakistan of four regional consultations between the Government and civil society actors to assess progress achieved in the implementation of UPR recommendations emanating from the first cycle, subsequent human rights developments and to prepare

Assistance. For more details, please see the box above.

OHCHR organized or co-organized, with Regional Offices of the UNDP, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the *Organisation internationale de la Francophonie* (OIF), regional, subregional or interregional meetings involving Member States, NHRIs and civil society actors to share information, experiences and good practices and promote continued engagement in the UPR process throughout the second cycle.

### Special Procedures

With the support of OHCHR, special procedures undertook 80 country visits to 55 States; acted on individual cases and concerns of a broader, structural nature by sending 605 communications

to 127 States in which alleged violations were brought to their attention; submitted 129 reports to the Human Rights Council and 32 reports to the General Assembly. They convened expert consultations, developed international human rights standards, engaged in advocacy, raised public awareness with a total of 334 news releases and public statements and provided advice and support for technical cooperation.

The Deputy High Commissioner's advocacy efforts during her visit to Chad in April 2012 resulted in the Government issuing a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders. Similarly, following OHCHR advocacy, Pakistan received the first visit of two special procedures mandate-holders during 2012 after more than 10 years. During missions, the special procedures assessed the general human rights situation in the country from the perspective of their

the national report for the second cycle.

In Jamaica, at the request of the Resident Coordinator's Office and in consultation with the Government, the Office conducted a mission in November to assess technical assistance needs to support the implementation of UPR recommendations on reporting to human rights mechanisms (especially the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child); the establishment of an inter-institutional mechanism to follow up on recommendations from all UN human rights mechanisms; and the creation of an independent national human rights institution compliant with the Paris Principles.

In December, at the request of Bahrain, the Office conducted an assessment of technical cooperation needs to implement UPR and other human rights recommendations, including in the areas of legal and judicial reform, institution building and national participation.

In cooperation with the Government of Paraguay, the Office approved a project, to be implemented in 2013 by its HRA in the Resident Coordinator's Office, to develop a mechanism to strengthen the national capacities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Government's Human Rights Network responsible for implementing the country's UPR and other human rights obligations and to follow-up and monitor progress.

In Fiji, the Marshall Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu, the OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific provided technical support, including through the placement of HRAs in relevant ministries, to support the efforts of these countries to implement their UPR and other human rights obligations and commitments, including with regard to the prevention of violence against women, the prevention of torture and the establishment of national human rights institutions.

In April, through its Regional Office for Central Asia, the Office jointly organized with UNDP in

Kyrgyzstan, a regional seminar aimed at sharing experiences and strengthening national and regional cooperation in the implementation of recommendations from human rights mechanisms, including the UPR. The seminar involved representatives from the governments, national human rights institutions and civil society from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and followed similar initiatives undertaken by the Office for the countries of the Caucasus region in 2011.

In Cairo, in November, the Office cooperated with UNDP in the convening of a governance week for the Arab region, which included a two-day component on the Universal Periodic Review. Representatives from the governments, civil society, national human rights institutions and the media from 17 countries of the region reviewed their engagement and progress achieved in the implementation of UPR recommendations and explored avenues for strengthening collaborations at the national level.

respective mandates and took into consideration the specific institutional, legal, judicial, policy and administrative frameworks and de facto conditions. They met with national and local authorities, civil society organizations (CSOs), victims of human rights violations, the United Nations and other intergovernmental agencies as well as the media during a press conference at the end of the mission. Following their visits, mandate-holders submitted reports to the Human Rights Council containing their findings and recommendations.

Subsequent to the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in November, the Government of Honduras decided to review all legislation relating to child protection in order to harmonize it with international standards and improve child protection. Following a visit by the same mandate-holder, the Government of Guatemala committed to carry out

a global assessment of all existing child protection laws, policies, strategies and programmes.

Interventions by special procedures with governments through direct communications on specific allegations of human rights violations led to significant results. Relevant authorities took action in relation to individuals or groups of individuals or with respect to domestic legislation, policies, programmes or other measures affecting individuals or groups.

Ms. Sakineh Mohammadi-Ashtiani, sentenced to death for alleged adultery and participation in the murder of her husband, was the subject of several urgent appeals in 2010. In July 2012, the Government of Iran informed the Special Rapporteurs on Iran, on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, on torture, and on violence against women that the execution of



The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons speaks during a press briefing in Makati's financial district, south of Manila, Philippines, November 2012.

Ms. Ashtiani was halted. Mr. Yousef Nadarkhani, a pastor imprisoned in Iran since October 2009 and sentenced to death for apostasy in October 2010, was released on 8 September 2012 after a court hearing which led to the withdrawal of his conviction. Mr. Nadarkhani was the subject of two joint urgent appeals on 30 December 2010 and 26 July 2011.

In response to a joint communication sent in January by three mandate-holders (the right to freedom of opinion and expression, on the situation of human rights defenders and on the rights to peaceful assembly and association) to Chile on the draft law on Strengthening the Preservation of Public Order (*Proyecto de Ley que Fortalece el Resguardo del Orden Público*), the Government of Chile provided details about positive changes in the draft legislation. The concerns expressed by the mandate-holders, pertaining to alleged restrictions to the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, were taken into account by the Government.

Following an urgent appeal sent to the Government of Mauritania on 3 January 2012 in which the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers expressed concern regarding the disciplinary procedure initiated against five magistrates and requested the Government to reinstate them in their position, two of the five magistrates who were the subject of an appeal were reportedly reinstated in their functions and two others who had been downgraded were promoted.

On 30 August 2012, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention adopted Opinion No. 33/2012 (Mexico) concerning Mr. Hugo Sánchez Ramírez

who had been arrested and detained since 21 July 2007. The Working Group considered the detention of Mr. Ramírez as arbitrary and called on the Government of Mexico to release him and provide him with appropriate damages. In October 2012, the Supreme Court ordered the release of Mr. Ramírez. The Working Group received information that its Opinion had been used in the submissions made to the Supreme Court on behalf of Mr. Ramírez.

The Special Rapporteurs on racism, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, health, human rights defenders, independence of judges and lawyers and torture along with the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention sent a joint urgent appeal to Sudan on 8 June 2012 that resulted in the decision from the Attorney General's Prosecution Office to release a human rights defender who was a member of an organization that provided humanitarian assistance to the ethnic group to which he belonged.

An urgent appeal was sent on 5 June 2012 to the Government of the United States of America regarding the case of Mr. Abdul Hamin Awkal, a Lebanese national alleged to be mentally ill, and reportedly scheduled for imminent execution on 6 June 2012 in Ohio. Media reports indicate that Mr. Awkal was not executed on 6 June, after the Governor of Ohio granted a last-minute reprieve on the evening of 5 June 2012. The reprieve was granted for two weeks to examine the Mr. Awkal's state of mental health. In the late summer of 2012, the Governor of Ohio commuted his death sentence.

A number of news releases and public statements issued by the special procedures, including statements issued jointly with other special procedures and/or mandate-holders from other mechanisms, contributed to effectively addressing the concerns and permitted subsequent action to be taken at the national level.

On 12 October 2012, the Special Rapporteurs on the rights of indigenous peoples; the situation of human rights defenders; extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; and the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, sent a letter to the Government of Guatemala and issued a press release urging it to clarify the violent events that occurred on 4 October 2012 in the Cumbre de Alaska, municipality of Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán, Sololá. During these events, six indigenous peoples were killed and 33 indigenous peoples and 13 members of the military were injured. In part as

a result of this intervention, the Prosecutor's Office is investigating the acts which have led to the arrest of several members of the Guatemalan military.

In a public statement on the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, the President of Colombia referred positively to the press release issued by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples regarding the situation in Cauca, Colombia. The President agreed that the situation was serious and accepted the call for dialogue made by the Special Rapporteur.

The Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing and the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty welcomed the decision of the Constitutional Court of Hungary that struck down new legislation that both experts had indicated in an urgent appeal (followed by a February 2012 public statement), would criminalize homelessness.

In the United States of America, members of both chambers in the California State Assembly and Senate repeatedly referred to the country mission report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to water and sanitation (who had visited the country in 2011) when debating the adoption of Bill 685. The legislation was subsequently adopted and established the right of everyone in the State of California to safe, clean, affordable and accessible water, adequate for human needs.

The State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, revised its Penal Code and adopted a legislative reform stipulating that disappearance was a specific offense and a continuous crime in line with one of the recommendations made by the Working Group on enforced and involuntary disappearances following its official visit to Mexico in March 2011.

### **Treaty bodies**

OHCHR continued to support the work of the 10 human rights treaty bodies, which met for a combined total of 74 weeks. The treaty bodies with a State Party reporting procedure received a total of 107 State Party reports, including 17 common core documents (CCDs). The treaty bodies adopted concluding observations on approximately 130 State Parties. In addition, the Committee against Torture (CAT), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Human Rights Committee examined and adopted final decisions

on 140 communications and issued around 50 requests for interim measures of protection for alleged victims at risk of irreparable harm.

Support from OHCHR included the provision of technical advice, trainings and workshops on the Common Core Document, treaty specific guidelines and treaty body reporting, individual communications and follow-up to recommendations from human rights mechanisms in: Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Ecuador, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia (regional workshop), Kyrgyzstan (regional workshop), Morocco (regional workshop), Seychelles, Swaziland, Tunisia and Vietnam. Participants included government officials, representatives of NHRIs, civil society organizations and colleagues from United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs).

As a result, reporting by States Parties increased, particularly evident in the submission of initial and overdue reports. Burkina Faso submitted its initial reports to CAT and the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW) and its 12th report to CERD; Cameroon submitted overdue reports to CEDAW and CERD; Congo reported to CESC and CAT; Equatorial Guinea presented its overdue report under CEDAW; Kyrgyzstan submitted four overdue reports to CERD, CAT, CESC and the Human Rights Committee; Sierra Leone its initial report to the Human Rights Committee; Tunisia to CESC; and Uganda its initial reports to CESC and CRPD. Burkina Faso and Niger submitted their first CCD and DRC and Serbia submitted their revised CCDs. Further to OHCHR's technical advice, national action plans for the implementation of the recommendations from UPR and treaty bodies were adopted in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali and Senegal. In Russia, in taking steps to implement the CRC and relevant recommendations from the CRC, a national strategy for action in the interest of children for 2012-2017 was adopted. In Kazakhstan, an action plan for implementation of the concluding observations of CESC was adopted and the Agency for Construction and Utilities developed a plan to implement recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing.

OHCHR conducted or facilitated several other initiatives to ensure follow-up to the recommendations from the UN human rights mechanisms, including the establishment of websites, search portals to inform about relevant international human rights and enable State institutions and civil society organizations to find and use recommendations emanating from UN human rights mechanisms (namely in Afghanistan,

Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico and Paraguay). These initiatives not only increased transparency in the processes but also ensured a greater sense of understanding and ownership by all parties involved.

OHCHR also assisted States in establishing efficient national mechanisms aimed at reporting and/or follow-up to recommendations issued by the treaty bodies and UPR (namely in Burundi, Chad, Costa Rica, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Niger, Panama and Tunisia).

## Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

*Increased number and diversity of rights-holders and of national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies*

Engagement of civil society and other stakeholders with the UN human rights mechanisms is well established. OHCHR continued to develop public information tools to help strengthen the interaction of stakeholders with the special procedures, treaty bodies and UPR. These tools aim at raising awareness of the recommendations issued from the mechanisms and assisting governments, civil society organizations, national human rights institutions and United Nations partners with their implementation.

Through its minority and indigenous fellowship programme, OHCHR continued to strengthen the capacity of these groups to invoke human rights standards. Twenty-three indigenous representatives and nine minority rights defenders deepened their understanding of the United Nations human rights system, instruments and mechanisms.

The second Fellowship Programme for People of African Descent took place from 23 April to 11 May 2012 in Geneva, with the participation of five fellows. Access to information and exchanges with UN human rights staff and experts, as well as training and participation in key human rights mechanisms and bodies, enabled them to gain skills to better support their communities. As the 2012 session coincided with the 11th session of the UN Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, fellows attended and observed the Working Group's session and gained a sound understanding of its mandate and work.

At the 21st session of the Human Rights Council, NGOs intervened by video message during the adoption of UPR outcomes which enhanced the participation of national civil society actors and improved accessibility for persons with disabilities. The Practical Guide for Civil Society was made available on the website and during sessions of the UPR Working Group to clarify processes and procedures.

Civil society participation in the Human Rights Council remained strong in 2012 with an increase in the organization of side events. The Council's regular sessions (excluding special sessions and UPR) were attended by 572 organizations with 401 written statements submitted, 1,195 oral statements delivered and 280 side events held; compared with 543 organizations attending with 236 written statements submitted, 1,000 oral statements delivered and 260 side events held in 2011.

Each year, treaty bodies receive over 1,000 written submissions from civil society, NHRIs and UN entities while special procedures receive over 10,000 written submissions.

OHCHR-Mexico published a compilation of the mission report and general comments adopted by the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances as well as international and inter-American instruments on the issue. The publication *Informe de Misión a México – Grupo de Trabajo de la ONU sobre las Desapariciones Forzadas o Involuntarias* was launched on 14 March 2012 at a public event in Mexico City. A panel of Government officials, Parliamentarians, CSOs and a member of the Working Group discussed the findings of the report. The event received wide media coverage and was followed by several media requests.

Over 400 people participated in the Forum on Minority Issues on 27 and 28 November 2012. The Forum discussed the issue of *Implementing the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities: Identifying positive practices and opportunities*. Participants included Member States, representatives of minority groups from all regions and non-governmental organizations. A "Minority Forum Hangout" was also organized online through Google+.

The first annual Forum on Business and Human Rights (4-5 December 2012 in Geneva) brought together approximately 1,000 participants from 85 countries, including 50 State delegations, 150 companies and



180 civil society organizations, as well as other groups, with equal participation of women and men. Participants included directly affected stakeholders and their representatives, including many representatives of indigenous peoples. From the business sector, a number of major multinational corporations participated from the industries of mining, oil and energy, technology, chemicals, banking and finance, electronics and textiles. In addition, participants included 15 representatives from UN specialized agencies, 17 representatives from intergovernmental organizations and 19 representatives from NHRIs, as well as other key organizations taking a leading role on standards related to business and human rights.

In South Caucasus, Baku and Tbilisi, OHCHR organized workshops for NGOs and human rights defenders on the submission of communications to UN human rights protection mechanisms and translated the model questionnaires and complaints to the special procedures and treaty bodies into the Georgian language. As a result, five Georgian NGOs submitted 10 communications to special procedures during 2012.

Similarly, training activities by OHCHR presences in Latin America for indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and CSOs in Belize, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama resulted in increased participation of these groups in UN fora and with UN mechanisms, including through the submission of reports. In Belize, the indigenous peoples' organizations and Afro-descendant coalition presented a shadow report to CERD. In Panama, the CONAMUIP (*Coordinadora Nacional Mujeres Indigenas de Panama*) attended and presented a report to the 11th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous issues in New York. In Ecuador, a number of CSOs interacted for the first time with UN mechanisms such as UPR, CERD and CESCR.

A similar trend was seen in Africa where OHCHR field presences helped increase interaction between civil society actors and UN human rights mechanisms and bodies. In Guinea, a coalition of NGOs working for child rights submitted a timely report to the CRC.



Two members of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances visit the Museum of Memory and Human Rights in Santiago de Chile, Chile.

## International and regional law and institutions (EA 8)

### *Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in selected areas of focus*

The adoption of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Human Rights Declaration followed several interventions by the High Commissioner, meetings with ASEAN human rights mechanisms and technical comments made by OHCHR. The Declaration contains important human rights commitments as well as caveats that fall short of international human rights standards. Similarly, OHCHR continued to coordinate relevant human rights activities with the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (UN-OIC). Regular meetings on UN-LAS and UN-OIC cooperation continue to take place within a framework of engagement on technical assistance with these institutions. Notably, a framework of cooperation aimed at the review of the Arab system to bring it in conformity with international standards is under development between OHCHR and LAS to be implemented in January 2013.

The first high-level meeting between judges of the European Court of Human Rights and members of the Human Rights Committee took place in Strasbourg on 29 June 2012 as part of ongoing efforts to strengthen cooperation between the treaty bodies and the European Court and their respective secretariats. Participants enhanced their knowledge about respective practices in relation to interim measures of protection, prohibition of discrimination as an independent right, recent case law on freedom of religion, disappearances and investigative obligations.

The annual meeting of Chairpersons of treaty bodies was organized outside Geneva for the second time with the 24th meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in June 2012 (the 22nd meeting was held in Brussels, Belgium in 2010). These meetings strengthened synergies between international and regional human rights mechanisms, such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), the Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the African Peer Review Mechanism, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, the East African Court of Justice and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Court of Justice, as well as United Nations agencies, NHRIs and CSOs from Africa. The Chairpersons adopted joint recommendations

on strengthening cooperation between each treaty body and the African human rights mechanisms and stakeholders.

Regional consultations on special procedures mechanisms between OHCHR and ACHPR in Addis Ababa held in January 2012 resulted in the adoption of a road map for future cooperation. In this context, an agreement was reached to create a Working Group.

OHCHR supports the progressive development of international human rights law, notably through studies, consultations and supporting human rights mechanisms. Throughout 2012, these mechanisms provided detailed and expert clarity that enhanced the understanding of treaty provisions.

OHCHR organized a seminar in Rabat, Morocco, for representatives of the UN human rights mechanisms, civil society and national institutions in October. The participants adopted the *Rabat Plan of Action* which contains recommendations to better guide all stakeholders in implementing the international prohibition of incitement to national, racial or religious hatred. This event was the culmination of a two-year initiative and series of expert workshops in various regions of the world.

The elaboration and/or adoption of the following general comments by treaty bodies enhanced the understanding of treaty provisions:

- ▶ CEDAW held four regional consultations, with the support of OHCHR and UN Women, to elaborate a general recommendation on women in conflict and post-conflict situations.
- ▶ The Working Group on enforced disappearances adopted two general comments on women affected by enforced disappearances and children and enforced disappearances during its 98th session in November 2012.
- ▶ CAT adopted its General Comment No. 3 on the implementation of article 14 by States Parties on 19 November 2012.
- ▶ The CMW drafted its General Comment No. 2 on the rights of migrant workers in an irregular situation and members of their families. The draft was published through the CWM's website to invite relevant stakeholders to submit their comments and observations by January 2013.
- ▶ CERD held a day of general discussion focusing on the theme of *Racist Hate Speech* on 28 August 2012. The discussion aimed at enhancing the understanding of the causes and consequences of racist hate speech and will assist the Committee on possibly preparing a general recommendation.



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The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty during a visit to the Otjivero community, Namibia, October 2012.

- ▶ The CRC held a day of general discussion on the theme of *the rights of all children in the context of international migration* on 28 September 2012.
- ▶ The Human Rights Committee held a day of general discussion on 25 October 2012 in preparation for a new general comment on article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the right to liberty and security of persons.

The Special Rapporteur on the right to food presented Guiding Principles on human rights impact assessments of trade and investment agreements to the Human Rights Council in March 2012, the Independent Expert on foreign debt presented Guidelines on foreign debt and human rights to the Council in June 2012 (endorsed by resolution 20/10) and the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty presented draft Guiding Principles on extreme poverty and human rights to the Council in September 2012 (adopted by resolution 21/11).

Following the adoption of Human Rights Council resolution 20/16 in July 2012, the Working Group on arbitrary detention initiated preparations of the draft basic principles and guidelines on remedies and procedures related to the right of anyone deprived of her/his liberty by arrest or detention to bring proceedings before court, in order to ensure that the court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of her/his detention and order her/his release if the detention is not lawful. The report consisting of the draft basic principles and guidelines will be presented to the Council in 2015 after consultations with States and civil society organizations have been undertaken.

In his first thematic report presented to the Human Rights Council in June 2012 (A/HRC/20/27), the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association identified, at the request of the Council, good practices that promote and protect these rights. Such practices/standards contribute to raising the level of protection afforded by international norms and standards.

## The Kampala Convention

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons has been actively engaged in both the promotion and development of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) since the process initiated in 2004. In this context, over the past year the mandate has engaged with regional bodies such as AU and the African Parliamentary Union and with parliamentarians from various AU Member States, corresponded with 20 States urging them to sign and deposit the instrument of ratification and has actively encouraged African states to become States parties

during country visits and has participated in the Friends of Kampala group which seeks to coordinate actions to promote and facilitate the implementation of the Kampala Convention. His efforts help lead to the adoption of this historic convention, the first ever binding regional instrument on internal displacement, which came into force on 6 December 2012, providing specific human rights protection to the over 10 million internally displaced persons in Africa (2011).

The Kampala Convention contains human rights standards to address challenges related to current and future internal displacement caused by conflict, natural disasters and

other effects of climate change, development, and mega trends such as population growth and rapid urbanisation. It further sets out the obligations of the State parties, the African Union, international organizations and members of armed groups to prevent displacement, protect and assist people once displacement has occurred, and to find lasting solutions to displacement. The Special Rapporteur, in coordination with other key stakeholders, will now focus on promoting ratification by other AU Member States and building capacities to implement this landmark Convention, including through the development of national laws and policies.

The Special Rapporteur on trafficking convened a two-day Expert Group Meeting in Human Trafficking and Global Supply Chains from 12 to 13 November 2012 in Ankara, Turkey. The expert consultations contributed to the elaboration of a draft set of benchmarks and indicators for businesses to complement existing voluntary initiatives and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

## Coherence among human rights mechanisms (EA 9)

### *Enhanced coherence and consistency in the system of human rights mechanisms*

In 2012, OHCHR took a number of steps to enhance coherence and consistency in the human rights mechanism system and establish closer partnerships and coordination between the mechanisms. This resulted in numerous joint initiatives and increased attention paid to the human rights dimensions of issues discussed in United Nations bodies and agencies.

On 23 February 2012, the General Assembly adopted resolution 66/254 which requested the President of the General Assembly to launch an open-ended intergovernmental process to

conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations on how to strengthen and enhance the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system and appoint two co-facilitators to assist in this process. It decided that the open-ended intergovernmental process should take into consideration the relevant proposals on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, including those contained in the reports of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner.

OHCHR works to ensure that the recommendations of human rights mechanisms form an integral part of OHCHR's planning and programming and are accessible in a comprehensive way to external partners. To this end, the launch of the upgraded Universal Human Rights Index in March enhanced the access, including for persons with disabilities, to individual recommendations and full documents from the treaty bodies, the special procedures and the UPR. The upgraded version of the Index allows for the possibility to align recommendations coming from the three pillars of the UN human rights system and to cluster them by thematic issues and groups of persons affected.

In October 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty released a joint proposal to

establish a Global Fund for Social Protection. This proposal attracted considerable interest from a range of partners, including the ILO. Notably, the proposal was presented to the 39th session of the Committee on World Food Security in Rome in October 2012, leading the Committee to endorse specific recommendations which highlighted “the role of international cooperation in reinforcing national actions to implement sustainable social protection programmes and systems” and stressed that “social protection programmes for food security and nutrition should be guided by human rights norms and standards.”

## Challenges and lessons learned

Support to the expanding work of the Human Rights Council and its features, including the special procedures and the UPR mechanisms, and to the expanding work of the treaty monitoring bodies, offered opportunities for OHCHR and its field presences to better articulate and coordinate its approach to countries in relation to the ratification of international instruments, monitoring and implementation of human rights standards. It also resulted in an increased number of

### The treaty bodies strengthening process

In June, the High Commissioner for Human Rights published her report on *Strengthening the Human Rights Treaty Body System (A/66/860)*. It presented a vision for an efficient, effective and timely treaty body system, building on the strengths of the system while also addressing its challenges, in particular insufficient resources.

The report is the result of a two-and-a-half-year consultative process which was launched by the High Commissioner in November 2009, based on the mandate given to her by General Assembly resolution 48/141. The consultative process ensured the active participation of a wide range of stakeholders, including Member States, treaty body members, United Nations agencies, NHRIs and CSOs through some 20 consultations conducted between November 2009 and April 2012, as well as approximately 60 written submissions provided by the same stakeholders.

One of the key proposals is to develop a comprehensive reporting calendar that would operate on the basis of universal compliance with the reporting obligations of States Parties. Other recommendations include a simplified reporting process; strengthened procedures for communications, inquiries and



The High Commissioner for Human Rights speaks at the treaty body strengthening consultations for States party to international human rights treaties held in New York, April 2012.

visits; strengthened independence and expertise of treaty body members; strengthened capacity for implementation; and enhanced visibility and accessibility of the treaty bodies.

Throughout the process, a number of achievements were reached, such as reduced time for State Party reviews from three to two meetings, thereby contributing to the reduction of backlogs; and Chairpersons spearheading the adoption of more cost effective and harmonized working methods. Following a recommendation in the High Commissioner's report, the Chairpersons endorsed the *Addis Ababa Guidelines on the independence and impartiality of members of treaty bodies* during their annual meeting in June. To date, these have

been adopted by CEDAW, CRC, CRPD, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture.

The General Assembly established an open-ended intergovernmental process on treaty body strengthening in February 2012 (GA 66/254) which it extended to its 67th session (66/295). In July 2012, the co-facilitators of the process organized informal meetings structured around four main themes: the master calendar; working methods (including the independence of treaty bodies); the reporting process and the capacity to implement. The financial aspect was a cross-cutting issue discussed under the four segments.



The first annual United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights, held in Geneva, Switzerland, December 2012.

ratifications of international instruments and permitted the development of legal human rights standards and for the mobilization of partnerships to ensure compliance with international law.

At the same time, the growing workload coupled with significant budget constraints, particularly in the form of unfunded new mandates from the Human Rights Council, have placed significant strains on OHCHR to effectively support the work of the human right mechanisms.

Unfortunately, the calls made during the review of the Human Rights Council for a more rationalized programme of work have not materialized. In spite of the determination of OHCHR to address multiple human rights issues and challenges and the commendable commitment of the Council to address protracted and emerging crises, it has become increasingly difficult to support the increasing number of new mandates which include the preparation of reports, holding of panel discussions and assisting intergovernmental working groups, apart from support to new special procedures and fact-finding missions and commissions of inquiry.

The human rights treaty body system has doubled in size at all levels in less than 10 years, including

in relation to the ratification of international human rights treaties, the establishment of new treaty bodies, a doubling of the number of complaints procedures (petitions), the increased reporting and submission of individual complaints and a doubling of the number of treaty body experts and annual sessions (equivalent to a total of 74 weeks per year). The resourcing of the work of treaty bodies has not followed this trend. Today, the system is in crisis and backlogs of State Party reports and individual complaints is paralyzing many treaty bodies with an average of three to four years before a State report or an individual complaint can be considered. The system has only avoided collapse because of an excessively high rate of non-compliance with timely reporting (84 per cent) on the part of States Parties.

The responsibility for the implementation of the proposals made in the High Commissioner's report on treaty body strengthening remains with the different stakeholders within their respective spheres of competence. The adoption of a key proposal of the High Commissioner's report, namely the Comprehensive Reporting Calendar, would bring an end to the unequal treatment of States Parties resulting from different levels of reporting compliance with treaty obligations. This would be the most sustainable way to solve the current

crisis while remaining true to the treaties. The regularity and predictability of such a calendar would further allow States Parties to allocate their domestic reporting resources with greater efficiency. On 23 February 2012, based on General Assembly resolution 66/254, an open-ended intergovernmental process on the strengthening of the human rights treaty body system was launched under the auspices of the President of the General Assembly who appointed two co-facilitators.

Global budget reductions will impact and limit OHCHR's ability to provide overall support to the UN human rights mechanisms, including the special procedures system. The ability of the treaty bodies to examine reports could also decrease due to cuts in staffing and meeting time. The capacity of OHCHR field presences to support and work with national actors through the human rights mechanisms could also decrease, resulting in fewer reports to the human rights treaty bodies.



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# Management and Funding



Children beg for food at a street in the typhoon-devastated town of Montevista, southern Philippines, December 2012.

# Management

Over the last few years, OHCHR has focused on becoming a results-based organization. At the same time, funding shortfalls for three consecutive years required the Office to re-assess how it prioritizes and operates.

To ensure a targeted approach to Office management, eight global management outputs (GMOs) have been established to guide the everyday running of the Office. In addition, the internal management mechanisms continue to be reviewed and revised to ensure OHCHR's strategic direction is well-coordinated; that decisions are made in a timely and transparent manner; and that lessons learned inform efforts to improve their performance.

The following provides an update on management-related issues for 2012, including progress made on results-based management (RBM); case studies on lessons learned; allocation of resources and budget cuts; and results obtained under each of the eight GMOs (table page 109).

## Creating a culture of results

The reform agenda of the United Nations aims to achieve system-wide coherence on major policy and operational matters, strengthen accountability and improve the impact of the organization. This agenda is being implemented through a strong focus on results-based management which is a mandatory management strategy for all parts of the UN System, as outlined in GA Resolution 60/257 and 64/259.

Along with other Secretariat departments, OHCHR has been asked to do more with less, deliver on results and demonstrate value for money. This call has been echoed by donors and in various multilateral aid reviews. Meanwhile, the global financial crisis and consequential decrease in resources has resulted in OHCHR's expenditures exceeding its income over three consecutive years. Investment in delivering results is crucial to supporting the future financial stability of the Office.

OHCHR has been making considerable efforts in recent years to transform itself into a fully results-

based organization. These efforts have enhanced the knowledge of the results-based management concept and fostered an office-wide understanding of OHCHR's strategic direction.

In 2010, OHCHR began the development of an innovative web-based Performance Monitoring System (PMS) aimed at complementing the results framework set out in the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP). Following two years of development, the system has

### Facts and Figures

**17** missions undertaken by the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner

**80** country visits carried out by special procedures mandate-holders

**70** new ratifications and accessions in 2012

**467** communications issued to the media, including 148 news releases, media advisories, media statements and press briefing notes relating to the work of the High Commissioner and her Office

**15,626** print and electronic articles relating to the High Commissioner or her Office were recorded by the FACTIVA search engine

**603** communications sent by special procedures to 127 different countries and territories. 75 per cent of these were issued jointly by two or more mandate-holders. At the end of 2012, the response rate by States to special procedures' communications remained low at approximately 40 per cent

Around **15,000** pages of documentation processed annually (State Party reports, lists of issues, concluding observations, views and decisions)

**639** meeting days

More than **43,000** followers on Facebook, an increase of 25,000 followers in 2012

Over **40,000** followers on Twitter, an increase of 29,000 new followers in 2012

**34** security incidents/events directly affecting OHCHR staff were effectively managed

now evolved into an OHCHR planning, monitoring, reporting, knowledge management and financial tool which can provide the evidence needed to make more effective programme implementation decisions.

### Building capacity for results-based management

The following tailored RBM capacity-building programmes were undertaken:

- ▶ Twelve training events on RBM, conducted for 16 field presences (regional offices, country offices and human rights advisers (HRAs)) with a total of 134 participants. These events introduced the concepts of RBM and its application in the context of human rights work. A methodology, which combined RBM theory with its practical application, enabled the field presences to revise their country notes in line with the RBM principles during the training. In addition, three orientation sessions and two half-day workshops were organized at headquarters.
- ▶ To further promote and institutionalize the culture of results and build the in-house RBM capacity, a one-week Results-Based Management Network Training was conducted for 17 participants (12 from headquarters and five from field presences – Cambodia, Colombia, East Africa Regional Office, Kosovo and Tunisia). As a follow-up to the training, an OHCHR RBM network was created to keep participants abreast of new developments. Five of these participants have helped facilitate further RBM trainings throughout the year.
- ▶ OHCHR staff is continuously being provided with feedback and coaching in order to improve the quality of their planning and reporting submissions and make them more results oriented.

### OHCHR's results framework

In keeping with the results-based management approach, OHCHR has translated its mandate into 11 identifiable changes, known as global expected accomplishments (GEAs), which describe the behavioural, institutional or legislative gaps of rights-holders and duty-bearers that the Office works to address. The GEAs relate to three types of changes: changes in national human rights protection systems; changes in the international human rights protection systems; and changes relating to the involvement of other actors in human rights work. During each planning cycle, OHCHR sharpens the focus of the GEAs within a set of thematic priorities and strategies.

The thematic expected accomplishments (EAs) specify the thematic areas in which the Office intends to produce results in a specific planning period and together with the GMOs constitute the summit of OHCHR's results pyramid. All of OHCHR's plans are designed to contribute to the achievement of those results. This is applied across the board, including annual work plans in the field and at headquarters in Geneva and New York as well as individual work plans, and serve as the basis for every staff member's performance appraisal cycle. The Programme and Budget Review Board (PBRB) reviews the work plans of field offices and divisions in terms of their contribution to the defined results and allocates the necessary resources during the programming process.

For a list of the global EAs and the GMOs, please refer to annex I on page 176.



OHCHR induction training for new staff members.

### Planning

The OHCHR Management Plan 2012-2013 was released in early 2012. It provided, for the first time, global targets for each of the EAs and GMOs for the biennium. Changes were introduced to provide a more integrated and cohesive vision of the Office's programme on the basis of the thematic strategies and the GMOs and to present OHCHR's results-based framework in a simplified and more visually accessible manner.

The annual office-wide planning event took place in Geneva in October. Representatives from all field presences, along with staff at headquarters, came together to prepare the 2013 annual work plans and cost plans (AWP/CP). This allowed for an office-wide discussion around key thematic expected

accomplishments and global management outputs of the OMP, in order to assess achievements and discuss steps forward. As the event was combined with the Heads of Field Presences Meeting, planning time was somewhat limited. The format will be revised for future years.

## Monitoring and reporting

Over the last two years, the Office has recorded substantive improvements in results-based monitoring and reporting. This was achieved through the use of office-wide indicators to define targets at global and national levels; an increased capacity of staff to implement results-based management; and the development and implementation of more user-friendly, results-based tools and guidelines. In particular, OHCHR's PMS continues to be improved through its increased use by field and headquarters to comply with the target of global use by the end of 2013.

The following developments were recorded in 2012:

- ▶ OHCHR systematically tracked its progress towards the achievement of the targets for the 2012-2013 biennium. Two milestone reports, the Mid-Year Review Reports and the End-of-Year Annual Reports, allowed OHCHR to reflect on its results to date, identify challenges ahead and, where necessary, revise strategies and/or objectives. Both reports were used to inform decision-making and future planning.
- ▶ A substantive change towards reporting on results at outcome and output levels (instead of on activities) was supported by the issuance of guidelines for monitoring that were tailored to each reporting entity and aimed at focusing reports on end-of-cycle targets. At the end of the year, 33 trained field presences had used the PMS to report online on their progress.
- ▶ Reporting on results was also improved through the revision by the Senior Management Team (SMT) of existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for field monthly reporting. The new SOP ensures that monthly reports now include information on progress made towards the achievement of planned results and can be used to facilitate end-of-year reporting. A corresponding module was created in the PMS to allow all field presences to upload their monthly reports online from January 2013.
- ▶ The use of the PMS by a majority of OHCHR field presences will enable the Office to produce targeted reports, for example on the use of EAs and indicators or on activity funds



OHCHR training on results-based management.

allotted to the various thematic priorities to be used as an input for senior management decision-making. At present, all country and regional notes for the biennium 2012-2013 and field annual work plans for 2012 and 2013 are uploaded in the system, in addition to 33 end-of-year reports and monthly reports since January 2013.

- ▶ A review of headquarters annual work plan formats resulted in the establishment of a specific module in the PMS that enables better coordination and the creation of synergies between field and headquarters in the planning of field-based results. This eases planning at the global level, for example through the development of a master calendar for human rights mechanisms (HRMs) (including expected reports, mandate-holders' planned visits, issuance of general observations, etc.) as an additional output of the uploading of HQ annual work plans.
- ▶ A new financial monitoring tool in the PMS allows users to easily monitor online their financial expenses against costs planned in their annual work plans.
- ▶ A demo system replicating the PMS was created for external users such as representatives of donor countries or UN agencies to navigate PMS and understand its functioning.

All these changes are contributing to a fuller implementation of RBM within OHCHR without creating additional work for staff. On the contrary, the use of the system has been assessed by colleagues at headquarters and in the field to considerably reduce transaction costs and contribute to increased effectiveness.

The quality of the PMS was recognized, inter alia, in a 2012 Joint Investigation Unit (JIU) report on *Strategic Planning in the United Nations System* (JIU/REP/2012/12): “Among the more complex and interactive systems observed during the review, OHCHR provides an interesting example, having developed an IT-based tool to dynamically manage the information required to reflect the work plan, and interactively monitor and report on its implementation. (...) This performance monitoring system ensures exchange and communication between field offices and headquarters and encourages the sharing of experiences and learning among staff.”

## Evaluation

A new post was created for evaluation. At a time of budget cuts, this demonstrates the commitment of senior management to evaluation in building a results culture within the Office. In the course of 2012, OHCHR began the revision of its Evaluation Policy to bring it more fully in line with the UN Evaluation Group’s (UNEG) Norms and Standards and initiated research on how to conduct impact evaluations in the area of human rights.

The mainstreaming of human rights into evaluation processes continued to be a priority issue addressed in the context of UNEG, in particular by its Human Rights and Gender Equality Task Force, of which OHCHR is co-chair. After the publication of a *Handbook on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality into Evaluation*, the Task Force focused on the finalization of a comprehensive Guidance Note that will be published in 2013.

Support was also provided for country-based review exercises (for example in relation to the

closure of the Osh Office of the Central Asia Regional Office), as well as donor- or OIOS-led evaluations and assessments (i.e., DFID Multilateral Assessment or the OIOS Biennial Study on evaluation).

### Lessons learned in developing RBM

The investment made in developing guidelines and building capacity, coupled with the experience gained by staff members, proved fruitful. Every department and field office in OHCHR now plans and reports on the basis of a common set of results. Seventy-five per cent of OHCHR’s field presences are defining their EAs as concrete institutional, behavioural or legislative changes. The assessment of end of year reports on progress shows that, overall, colleagues are reporting against their results framework and highlighting the achievement of outputs and EAs. In doing so, colleagues are reflecting on which strategic changes to make when monitoring shows that implementation of projects and programmes is ineffective. By the end of 2012, 33 field presences had used the PMS to report.

The progress made in developing an organizational culture of results was largely achieved through the right combination of factors. This included: 1) policy and senior management leadership; 2) development of tools; 3) capacity-development of staff; 4) development of an evaluation function; and 5) development of a knowledge management component. This process was supported by financial investments to strengthen internal capacity to develop the PMS and deliver office-wide training. The components, however, were not equally developed. There was internal recognition that the evaluation and knowledge management functions need further strengthening. Additional investment was made in the former.

## Case studies: Lessons learned from the field

### Extending outreach through partnerships in the East Africa Regional Office and the Uganda Office

OHCHR is increasingly implementing programmes and projects together with partners, sharing the cost, administrative burden and other project management-related functions. The lessons learned from these projects are largely positive. Yet joint projects also present challenges as differing administrative procedures between partners can prolong approval and implementation. In many cases, it would be useful for all involved to be familiar with these procedures before entering into agreements in order to prevent delays, reduce administrative burdens and maintain credibility.

As a result of reduced budget allocations, the East Africa Regional Office had limited financial resources to organize a training programme to raise awareness among African civil society organizations on international and regional human rights mechanisms. The limited funds meant that only a few organizations would benefit from this opportunity. By establishing a working partnership with three international organizations (CIVICUS, ISHR and PWESCR), which contributed substantively, financially and administratively, 23 civil society representatives from eight countries participated in the training that took place in Nairobi, Kenya in September 2012. Despite the initial challenges of the different (and at times conflicting) financial and administrative procedures of each partner agency, these obstacles were overcome by regular, open and sustained consultations.

The lesson learned in this instance was the importance of seeking and establishing effective collaborative partnerships through joint financing. It is also worth noting that while securing financial

contributions from partners and donors is helpful, it is equally important for OHCHR to have adequate seed funds to contribute to proposed collaborative activities. Seed funds can be critical in attracting partners and leveraging their contributions.

The OHCHR Office in Uganda operated with a reduced annual budget allocation in 2012. To compensate, the Office mobilized resources from a Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project. The PBF project was integrated into the Office's existing work plan, using human resources from the two field offices in northern Uganda to implement important elements of the activities. Nevertheless, in reviewing its own capacity, the Office realized that with a considerably higher number of activities to be undertaken there was a need for administrative support, coordination as well as technical support.

Due to the small size of the Uganda Office, the original budget of US\$2.1 million overwhelmed the capacity of the Office to implement the project. To address this issue, the Office engaged in a partnership with UNDP to take over the implementation of some substantive areas. As the partnership was not part of the original PBF project and OHCHR-Uganda had no prior experience in negotiating such agreements, project implementation was delayed for almost four months.

The lesson learned was the importance of engaging in realistic prior planning that considers not just the opportunities of a potential partnership but also the risks and challenges related to differences in technical, operational, financial and human resource policies and practices of the agencies involved.

### Effective monitoring in Guatemala

During a protest held on 4 October 2012, six Mayan protesters from the highland province of Totonicapán were shot dead and over 30 were injured, allegedly by military personnel. The Ministry of External Affairs asked the OHCHR Office in Guatemala to monitor and present a public report on its findings. One week after the incident, the Office presented its report which included recommendations to the authorities on prioritized human rights matters. The Office conducted its monitoring work in close coordination with the Attorney-General's Office and

the Ombudsman's Office to share its findings. This led to common results and helped strengthen the work of both institutions. The Office maintained close collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defense in order to discuss its findings and future preventive measures.

The prompt response of the Attorney-General's Office and the collaboration of the military in the judicial investigations resulted in the detention and indictment of nine military personnel, including a colonel, on

charges of extrajudicial execution one week after the occurrences. It was the first time in Guatemala's modern history that justice operated so quickly in such a case. Several special procedures mandate-holders also sent a communication on the matter, in line with the Office's findings and recommendations.

This experience is an example of effective monitoring and cooperation. Through a common strategy undertaken by the Attorney-General's Office and the Ombudsman's Office, findings were consolidated and all three entities went public simultaneously. The messages and recommendations presented on behalf of OHCHR-Guatemala and the Ombudsman's Office went hand in hand, which had a significant impact on the authorities. As a result, the public images of OHCHR and the Ombudsman's Office were strengthened.

The findings provoked serious questioning of the use of the military in law enforcement functions and motivated the revision of regulations and policies regarding its role. The authorities made efforts to regulate military intervention and revealed the need for the State to fulfill its duty to protect the right to life and the integrity of demonstrators who exercise their right to protest. The prompt investigation undertaken on behalf of the Attorney-General's Office conveyed a message that the administration of justice is possible even when members of the military are the alleged perpetrators and that it can operate in a swift and efficient manner.



Local residents attend the funeral of six farmers killed during a protest in which soldiers and policemen clashed with demonstrators in Totonacapan, Guatemala.

The strategies that contributed to this success included: a) rapid and efficient monitoring of the human rights violations that occurred based on trustworthy and complete information gathered by OHCHR the day after the incident; b) close collaboration and exchange of information with the Attorney-General's Office and the Ombudsman's Office to establish a common strategy; c) public statements issued at appropriate times, as requested by the Government; d) exchange of information with the Ministries of Interior and Defence; and e) strengthened collaboration and cooperation with relevant special procedures.

### Sharing good practices: The case of National Human Rights Institutions in South America

The OHCHR Regional Office (RO) in South America supports the development and strengthening of national human rights institutions (NHRIs) to ensure sustainable engagement of States in human rights issues and increase the visibility of such issues at the national level.

The RO steadily increased its support to States in the area of institution-building by convening workshops that serve as forums to share experiences and lessons learned from other countries in the region. In November 2012, the RO organized a regional workshop in Uruguay on the establishment of a NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principles, which gathered several NHRI representatives from the region. The purpose of the workshop was to share the experiences of institutions in fulfilling their mandates in compliance with the Paris Principles, for the benefit of the recently

designated NHRI in Uruguay in its initial activities and organizational process.

The event in Uruguay was attended by NHRI representatives from Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela and was reported to be an extremely useful exercise, which built on practical experience and advice from similar processes. The workshop served as a forum for participants to share, in an open and frank manner, the challenges encountered and lessons learned when undergoing the same institution-building processes. This gave the newly-designated Uruguayan NHRI members a better perspective and practical tools to address and anticipate similar challenges. As a result of the workshop, a cooperation agreement was established between the Uruguayan and recently-established Chilean NHRI which is currently undergoing similar steps.

## Case studies: Lessons learned from the human rights mechanisms

### The UPR process: A key entry point for OHCHR engagement on the ground

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is an intergovernmental peer review process which features universality of States and rights, periodicity, equal treatment and cooperation. The first cycle of the UPR, completed in March 2012, saw a 100 per cent participation from United Nations Member States. All participated in the interactive dialogue with their peers and were often represented at ministerial level, thus demonstrating the importance given to the UPR by States. The discussion covered all human rights areas including civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development. The UPR gave equal importance and visibility to all rights and highlighted their interrelated nature. The principle of universality of human rights, as reaffirmed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, came to life with the establishment of the UPR which aimed at ending the stigmatization of any particular country through the consideration and assessment of the human rights situation in all States. All States are therefore treated in the same manner and the same rules and modalities apply to all. This mechanism sheds light on the fact that good practices, achievements and challenges were common to all States regardless of their region, political system and religious and cultural background.

OHCHR provides substantive and technical support to the UPR mechanism at the national and intergovernmental level. It ensured widespread dissemination of information on the mechanism by organizing pre-session field-based briefings to State representatives, thus challenging misperceptions about the mechanism and enabling States to share their experience with peers. The information-sharing policy and transparency contributed to ensuring that all States participated in the reviews. Over 20,000 recommendations have now been issued to reviewed

States, with an acceptance rate of approximately 70 per cent. Between 50 and 60 per cent of those recommendations are based on recommendations already made by treaty bodies or the special procedures.

The major outcome of the UPR process is the commitment undertaken by States to implement the recommendations they supported. The translation of political commitments and will into concrete actions at the national level remains the biggest challenge. The second cycle began in June 2012 and States are now beginning to report on their actions and achievements made since the previous review.

The Human Rights Council and the Secretariat has furthered its efforts to support the participation of least developed countries by establishing a Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Council. This Trust Fund will provide, inter alia, training and capacity-building and complement the existing Voluntary Trust Funds on Technical Cooperation and Participation to the UPR process.

It is essential to ensure that the main achievements of the first cycle continue throughout the second cycle, particularly the 100 per cent participation rate. In many countries, compilations of human rights recommendations from the UPR, treaty bodies and special procedures have become key reference tools for governments, the UN and other partners when integrating human rights into their work. The UPR is a key entry point for OHCHR engagement with many countries as accepted recommendations provide a common platform for mutual discussion and engagement.

### Special procedures: A catalyst for human rights work on the ground

Several countries in South America have recently adopted or are currently adopting new legislation with regard to the rights of indigenous peoples. One such country is Chile. On 8 August 2012, the Government of Chile presented a draft decree on the regulation of consultation processes with indigenous peoples, calling on the indigenous communities of

the country to present observations and comments before the end of the year.

The text of the draft decree was in many ways incompatible with international human rights standards. At the same time, the existing relationship between State authorities and





Hundreds take part in a rally in support of Chilean indigenous in Santiago, Chile, 15 October 2012.

indigenous communities is marked by general mistrust. Taking this into consideration, as well as the recent forceful occupation of a UN office by indigenous communities, the Regional Office

for South America decided that the best way to support the process and avoid its collapse was to involve a more neutral authority, namely the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples. The Office prepared a detailed analysis of the draft decree which it shared with the Special Rapporteur who in turn used it as a basis for the drafting of an official and public report on the draft regulation. This report was shared with the Government and presented through video conference during a meeting, supported by the Office, which gathered approximately 250 indigenous leaders, in Santiago in November.

As a result of this strategy, indigenous leaders benefited from the views and advice of the Special Rapporteur on the draft text and its negotiations and the Government renounced its decision to impose a deadline on indigenous communities for the negotiation of the text. Discussions between governmental authorities and indigenous representatives are continuing on a more equal footing.

### Treaty bodies strengthening - an inclusive, transparent and participatory process

The treaty body system is in a critical state and at a crossroads. Only 16 per cent of States Parties report on time; and even with this low compliance rate, four out of nine treaty bodies with a reporting procedure are facing significant and increasing backlogs of reports awaiting consideration. Several have made regular requests to the General Assembly for additional meeting time. To ensure the system remains effective, the High Commissioner called on all stakeholders to embark on a process of reflection on ways to strengthen the treaty body system in 2009. Three years later, in 2012, the process culminated in the High Commissioner's report on *Strengthening the Human Rights Treaty Body System (A/66/860)*. The outcome of the consultation process will inform the decisions of the General Assembly, especially in relation to the allocation of resources.

This consultative process included States, treaty body experts, NHRIs, civil society, UN partners and

academics and resulted in realistic, implementable recommendations that illustrate what the treaty body system could become. This effort succeeded where past efforts have been less fruitful due to the inclusive, participatory, transparent and bottom-up approach that was maintained throughout the process. Most importantly, the process aimed at identifying the necessary resource requirements to adequately support the work of the treaty bodies. In the face of current financial challenges, it also sought to identify cost-saving opportunities. To ensure the process was fully transparent and dynamic, the outcomes of the consultations and all written submissions from States, treaty body members and civil society were posted on a dedicated page on OHCHR's website. Another important factor was the establishment of the realistic objective of "strengthening" rather than "reforming" the treaty body system within the legal parameters of the treaties.

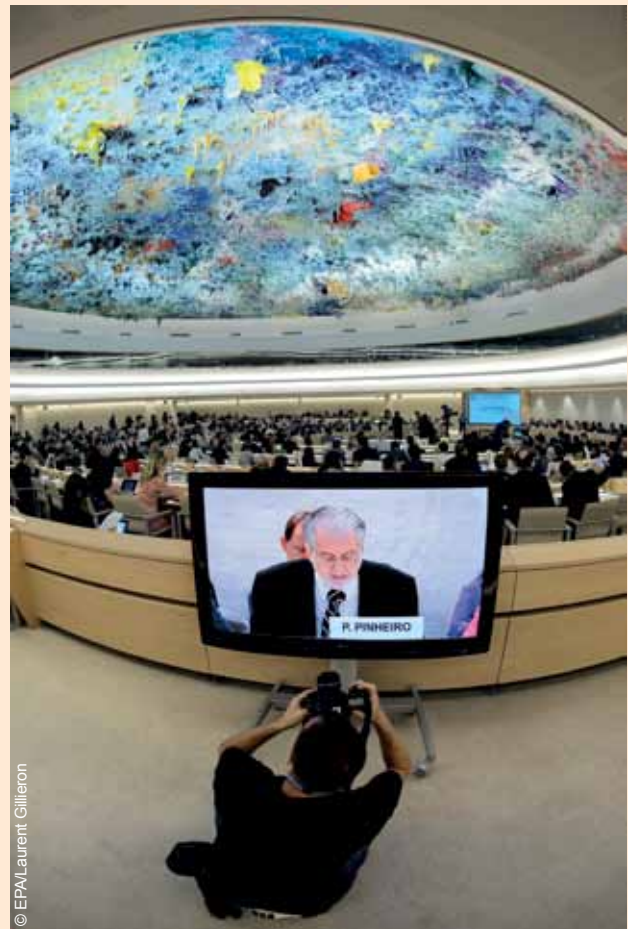
## Case studies: Lessons learned from the human rights mechanisms

### Strengthening OHCHR's support to Commissions of Inquiry

International commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions (Col/FFMs) are increasingly used by the Human Rights Council (HRC), the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner for Human Rights and, to a lesser extent, by the Security Council, as an effective means of responding to situations of violations of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and other international crimes and, in exceptional cases, national crimes. Recent years have seen a particular increase in the number of COIs being established and to date, OHCHR has supported the work of more than 30 such investigative bodies. The establishment in 2005 of the Human Rights Council, which regularly mandates the use of Col/FFMs to investigate human rights and humanitarian law violations in the context of both regular and special sessions, contributed to this increase.

To enhance the effectiveness of OHCHR's support, the Office established a standing capacity for Col/FFM deployment. This includes internal mechanisms and structures, as well as policy, legal, methodology and operational aspects. Lessons learned exercises, in the form of after mission reviews (AMR), are regularly carried out after each Col/FFM concludes its work, resulting in continuous improvements. In 2012, the Office undertook a more focused review and lessons learned exercise in relation to its role in supporting Col/FFMs in order to strengthen the functioning and impact of such mechanisms.

Lessons learned include the recognized importance of: the development of more systematic procedures for funding Col/FFMs; the implementation of fast track procedures for the recruitment of members/staff to avoid losing windows of opportunity resulting from lengthy recruitment processes; the development of internal policies for cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC) and national authorities; and follow-up to Col/FFMs by OHCHR. In particular,



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The Chairperson of the independent Commission of Inquiry on Syria addressing the 21st session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, Switzerland, 17 September 2012.

the issue of OHCHR's role in relation to follow-up to Col/FFM reports has emerged as one deserving greater policy clarity. While OHCHR often has no direct implementation function, there are frequent expectations that OHCHR will engage in some way in follow-up activities after the publication of the Col/FFM report and lack of action may affect its credibility.

## Administration

OHCHR is led by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, with the support of the Deputy High Commissioner, both of whom are based in Geneva, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, who is based in New York. Essential operational and functional support is provided at headquarters by four division directors and 10 service/branch chiefs who make up the High Commissioner's Senior Management Team (SMT).

Appropriate management of the Office's programme on a day-to-day basis is ensured by the chiefs of 38 sections and units at headquarters in Geneva, three in New York and the Heads of nearly 60 field presences.

Internal policy deliberation and decision-making takes place through two main bodies: the SMT, chaired by the High Commissioner, and the Programme and Budget Review Board, chaired by the Deputy High Commissioner. These two bodies regularly meet to make recommendations to the High Commissioner on office-wide policies, programmes and resource allocation; ensure that policy gaps are filled and operating procedures are developed and updated; and determine that programmes are designed to contribute to office-wide results and that the Office's resources are utilized efficiently and transparently.

### Senior Management Team

OHCHR's Senior Management Team now meets on a weekly basis. Its work was fine-tuned through revised terms of reference and working methods. All background material and decisions of SMT meetings are posted on the intranet, easily accessible to all staff. In 2012, the SMT was convened 35 times to discuss a wide range of topics, such as management reforms (i.e., the Secretary-General's Change Plan) or matters of strategic importance to the Office. It made recommendations on 46 strategic issues of office-wide concern. The majority of those issues (22) related to thematic questions, ranging from the rule of law to business and human rights issues and management questions (15) on divergent issues such as flexible working arrangements or change management.

### The Programme and Budget Review Board

The Programme and Budget Review Board oversees office-wide planning processes, allocates extrabudgetary resources in line with the OHCHR Management Plan and considers requests for supplementary resources in response to new and emerging needs when necessary.

The PBRB makes its recommendations on the basis of three main criteria:

- (a) The relevance of the proposed plans to the defined thematic priorities, expected accomplishments and global management outputs to which the Office has committed itself;
- (b) The potential effectiveness of the proposed activities in relation to the same; and
- (c) Their potential efficiency in terms of sustainability, absorption capacity and contribution to office-wide coherence and cost-effectiveness.

In 2012, the PBRB met in 21 sessions to consider issues relating to office-wide planning, allocation and re-allocation of human and financial resources and requests for additional resources. The PBRB considered requests relating to:

- ▶ Support the Special Rapporteur on housing; mandates of the Working Group on discrimination against women in law and in practice and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women;
- ▶ OHCHR's work in and fundraising for Syria;
- ▶ Support to the project on the protection of victims of trafficking with the International Training Centre in Minsk, Belarus;
- ▶ Fundraising for the Records and Archives Project;
- ▶ Re-establishment of funds for Phase I of the Web Management Plan;



The former Deputy High Commissioner with new staff members.

- ▶ Strengthening the capacity of the Human Rights Unit of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS);
- ▶ Follow-up strategy after the closure of the country office in Nepal;
- ▶ Deployment of HRAs to Malawi and Maldives;
- ▶ Support to Offices in Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Guinea, Mauritania, State of Palestine, Regional Office for the Middle East and the Doha Centre;
- ▶ Support to the UPR team;
- ▶ Discussion on the Strategic Framework by the Committee for Programme and Coordination;
- ▶ Establishment of a country office in Yemen;
- ▶ Use of funds from the UNDG-HRM multi-donor trust fund;
- ▶ Upgrade and creation of posts (several requests were not recommended for approval, including in the case of the Human Rights Treaties Division, Special Procedures Branch and the Finance and Budget Section, pending the completion of the functional review);
- ▶ Proposals contributing to the outreach and institutional capacity of the Office.

With the High Commissioner's endorsement, PBRB recommendations with resource implications are implemented by the Programme Support and Management Services (PSMS) as part of its regular function as a service provider to OHCHR's various work units. In 2012, the PBRB delegated the authority to PSMS to make technical adjustments for amounts below US\$200,000 relating to payroll technical adjustments and carry-over of unspent earmarked contributions to complete approved project activities. This decision contributed to increasing the PBRB operational efficiency and allowed it to focus on substantive programmatic and financial management discussions.

### Change management

In 2012, the Office began implementing the Secretary-General's Change Plan and other change management initiatives. The Change Plan aims to strengthen the basis for a modern, engaged and efficient Secretariat that is transparent and accountable in its work, responsibly stewards resources to deliver high-quality results and builds confidence in the UN and its ideals.

The Change Plan builds on four key deliverables: (1) enhancing trust and confidence: towards a more stakeholder and client-oriented organizational culture; (2) engaging staff: a global, dynamic, adaptable, meritocratic and physically secure work

force; (3) improving working methods: a more open and accountable UN with streamlined procedures; (4) rationalizing structures and functions: optimal locations, common services and expanded partnerships.

In this context, the Office has, inter alia, undertaken the following activities:

- ▶ Commenced a functional review in 2012, which will be concluded in 2013.
- ▶ Concluded its Organizational Effectiveness Programme that improved its planning, internal communication and recruitment practices. A number of related initiatives will be continued during 2013.
- ▶ Decided to introduce the Secretary-General's "three signature rule" in order to streamline work processes.
- ▶ Tasked the Office's human resources unit to develop OHCHR guidelines for flexible working arrangements. The guidelines should be as specific and detailed as possible and will be presented to the Senior Management Team in the spring of 2013.
- ▶ Decided to participate in the Secretary-General's initiative to create a PaperSmart and digital Secretariat.

#### Functional Review

In 2012, OHCHR decided to conduct a functional review with the overall goal of improving OHCHR's organizational efficiency and effectiveness. The first phase, which was conducted with the support of the UN Department for Management and focused on the gathering of data, came to a conclusion in December 2012. The scope of the review primarily focuses on the organization and the functioning of OHCHR headquarters (including New York) while taking into consideration the significant role provided by headquarters in supporting field operations. The process is expected to result in recommendations for rationalizing the scope and distribution of functions across an improved structural configuration in which organizational units collectively and individually perform the necessary functions in the most efficient and sustainable manner.

### Greening OHCHR

OHCHR has achieved the goals outlined in the OHCHR Emission Reduction Strategy, which strongly correlate with a number of the Secretary-General's Change Plan's initiatives. The Office began

implementing the OHCHR Emission Reduction Strategy in 2012 with the establishment of a cross-divisional Implementation Task Force. A range of activities, such as more effective travel, reduced energy use and increased staff awareness, will enable OHCHR to more effectively measure and reduce its climate footprint.

The Office continues to calculate its carbon footprint in Geneva which is published in the annual UNEP report, *Moving towards a climate-neutral UN*. OHCHR contributed to the publication of *A Vision for a Sustainable UN* and continued to participate in the Issue Management Group (IMG) for sustainability management as well as the United Nations-wide Geneva Green Group.

### **Budget cuts and allocation of resources**

For the last three years, OHCHR's expenditures exceeded its annual income. This budget deficit was absorbed by the surplus that accumulated during the years in which the Office received more voluntary contributions than it spent. While those reserves still allow for the absorption of projected funding shortfalls in this biennium, a situation in which funding is not commensurate with spending is clearly unsustainable in the long term.

After a long period of growth, OHCHR underwent a budget reduction exercise for the first time in 2012. The ever-increasing demands for support from the Office saw the extrabudgetary cost plan rise to nearly US\$151.5 million against an expected income of US\$110 million. In light of this fact, it became clear that concerted efforts were required to ensure that the remaining surplus would be sufficient to continue covering a shortfall in income that is not expected to improve in the near future. Consequently, in the context of the 2012 Mid-Year Review, the PBRB recommended some initial savings (reducing the total costs for 2012 to US\$142 million) and agreed to establish a target for the 2013 cost plan for ongoing programmes at US\$130 million. The PBRB held two retreats, on 25 August and 15 October, in order to agree on the parameters for the budget reduction exercise and clarify questions and/or proposals made by staff, including during the Heads of Field Presences Meeting.

The initial re-costed budget for 2013 was US\$147 million. To achieve the estimated 12 per cent reduction necessary to meet the 2013 target of US\$130 million, senior managers, in consultation with their staff, were requested to identify possible cuts amounting to 15 per cent of their division's

initial re-costed resource requirements and indicate the programmatic consequences of those cuts. The proposed 15 per cent reduction from each division was intended to give the PBRB some flexibility in making recommendations for cuts on programmatic merit, rather than applying a standard percentage reduction across all divisions.

The financial shortfall compelled the Office to question the status quo in terms of distribution of resources and explore new ways to prepare and discuss its annual cost plans. In reviewing the proposals from the divisions from 3 to 5 December, the PBRB ensured that implementation of the agreed parameters and reductions were primarily undertaken in areas where efficiency gains could be achieved or in areas that were not identified as priorities for the biennium. For instance, one division proposed to delay activities related to areas such as climate change and HIV which had not been specifically identified as priorities for the biennium. In addition, when reviewing each proposal, the PBRB made every effort to limit the impact of the cuts on the Office's capacity to deliver on the results to which it had committed in the OHCHR Management Plan 2012-2013. Where cuts would have impacted on OHCHR's capacity to undertake strategically important engagement and commitments, proposals for reductions were not accepted. For example, a post dealing with transitional justice which was proposed for abolition by one of the divisions was retained to ensure OHCHR could deliver on co-location of the system-wide Rule of Law Focal Point. As a result of the exercise, a total of 46 posts were cut.

In addition to these efforts, OHCHR held substantive discussions on the programmatic value of the different elements of its cost plan. In the course of the exercise, the added value of ensuring a close link between the programmatic discussions on priorities and the allocation of resources became evident to the PBRB. The Office was able to combine broader strategic decisions with section-level creativity in exploring new ways of implementing activities. The various reductions demonstrated that although there is room for efficiency gains in existing programmes, streamlining has its limits.

The exercise also showed that while the Office was clearly implementing austerity measures, some investments were required to support activities to increase the voluntary contributions to the Office. An external outreach strategy is currently under preparation and OHCHR is exploring the potential of Inter-agency cooperation and securing increased funding from new sources.

## Office-wide cuts

A total of 46 posts were cut, however this did not affect existing staff members. The posts were identified during a prioritization exercise undertaken by each division. In cases where the posts were occupied, staff members were transferred to vacant posts in other parts of the Office. A decision was also taken to review the few OHCHR-funded human rights-

related posts in peacekeeping and political missions, as such posts are ordinarily funded by the Department of Field Support (DFS) and the Department of Political Affairs (DPA). The overall reduction in posts will affect the Office's ability to respond to various issues and provide support to stakeholders. The funding for staff trainings and seminars will be reduced, and staff

travel will be limited, particularly between the field and headquarters. Translation of tools and publications into multiple languages will necessarily be kept to a minimum.

The number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) supported by the Office to attend events at headquarters will also be reduced.

## Cuts related to the thematic priorities

### Discrimination

As a result of funding cuts, OHCHR's capacity to contribute to the enactment or implementation of anti-discrimination laws and policies in a number of countries may be hampered. In other countries, the Office will be unable to contribute to ensuring the full participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups or their use of National Protection Mechanisms (NPMs). Although OHCHR is committed to finding alternative ways to engage with civil society actors, the decision to limit the use of grants to those that are considered cost-effective could impede its ability to achieve this objective. For example, the Assisting Communities Together (ACT) grants project will be abolished and the Office's fellowship programmes will be reduced (indigenous and minorities fellowships).

There will be a freeze on a number of regional gender adviser posts and related activities. The Office's capacity to provide input to and participate in UN system-wide anti-discrimination processes, such as in the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP), will be diminished. OHCHR's work on HIV-related issues will also be delayed. It should be noted that this was not considered a priority in the Office's thematic strategy for the biennium as the human rights-based approach to this issue has been adopted by UNAIDS and mainstreamed throughout the UN system.

### Impunity and rule of law

OHCHR's capacity to contribute to the establishment of NHRIs or their

compliance with the Paris Principles will be affected in several countries of engagement. Work related to transitional justice issues and the establishment of NPMs under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) will be reduced and may affect results in some countries.

### Poverty and economic, social and cultural rights

Efforts to ensure the application of a human rights-based approach to planning and development processes will be decreased. OHCHR's capacity to provide pre-deployment briefings to key senior UN officials and training of UN staff will also be limited. In addition, the Office will discontinue activities related to climate change, an area which was not prioritized in the thematic strategy for the biennium.

### Migration

Due to funding cuts, OHCHR's capacity to influence the High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development in 2013 may be negatively affected. Moreover, the Office's work on achieving human rights-compliant laws and policies relating to migrants and stateless persons in a few countries will likely be reduced.

### Violence and insecurity

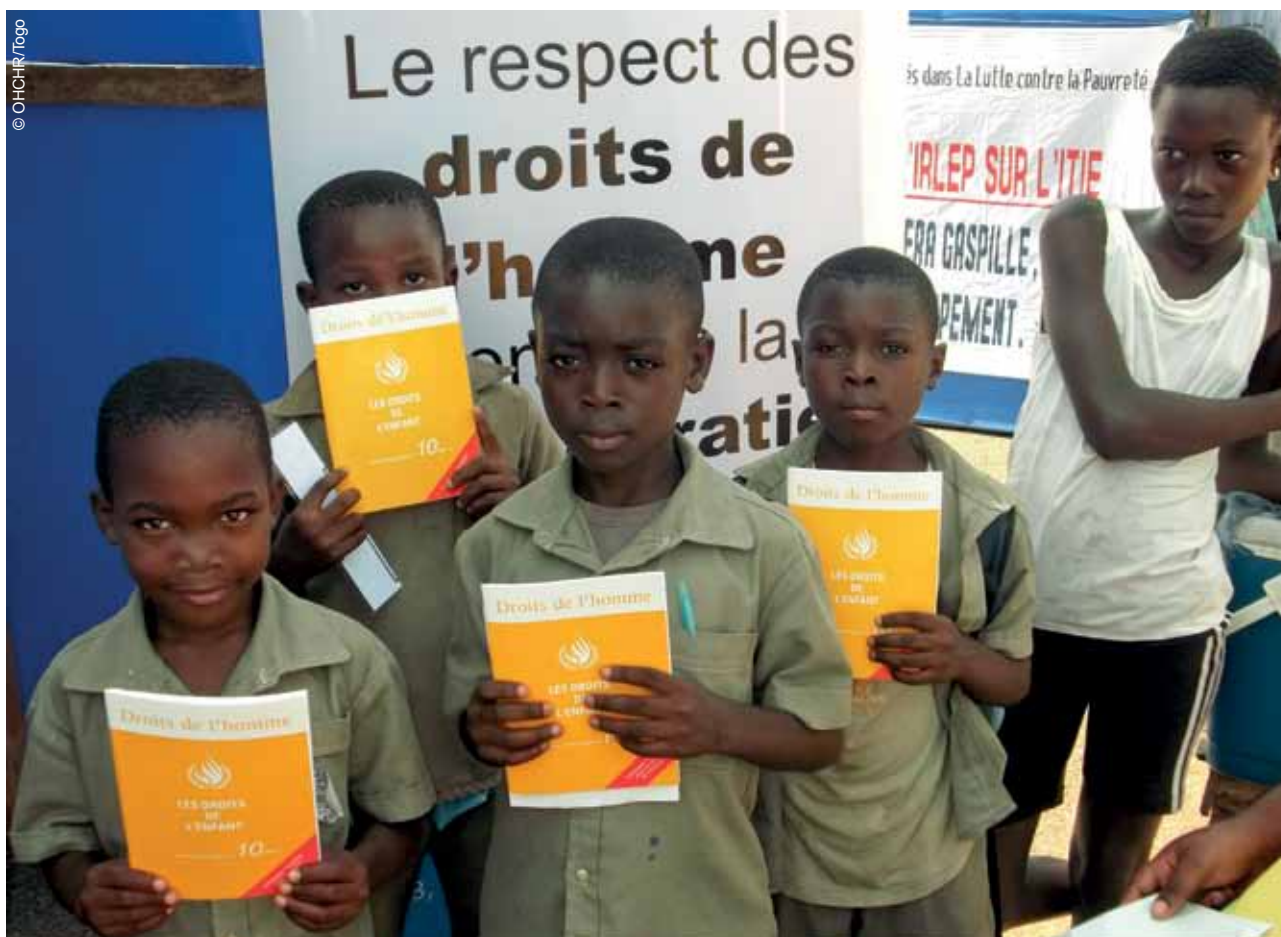
Work on establishing mechanisms to protect human rights defenders may be weakened in certain countries, as will the Office's capacity to develop and promote a human rights-based approach to security issues. In terms of

UN system-wide activities, the Office's efforts to integrate human rights in humanitarian work and peacekeeping operations will be affected, including in relation to support for Protection Clusters, joint policies and training of UN personnel.

### Human rights mechanisms

Reporting to the human rights treaty bodies could decrease as a result of OHCHR's reduced engagement with States Parties and civil society. Plans related to the follow-up platform to the Universal Human Rights Index have been temporarily suspended and several forecasted guides on civil society engagement with the human rights mechanisms will no longer be developed. Coordination with regional mechanisms will also be reduced and the full implementation of the High Commissioner's report on treaty body strengthening will be affected.

The cuts will impact on OHCHR's ability to provide overall support to the special procedures system, including, for instance, translations of government responses to communications. The capacity to effectively deal with requests for information and undertake follow-up with governments and other stakeholders will also be reduced. Plans for the development of a comprehensive database on special procedures country visits to enhance efficiency in providing support to mandate-holders have been put on hold due to lack of funding.



Children at an outreach event to improve awareness of human rights and OHCHR's work in Togo.

## Global Management Outputs – Summary of Results 2012

### OHCHR strategic direction is shared and implemented across the Office (GMO 1)

Continued interaction between all parts of the Office was ensured through all-staff meetings; division, branch and service meetings; and regular messages on key issues related to policy, planning, reporting and financing. Information was also shared through notifications of press releases, articles, social and audio-visual media. In addition, the intranet was reformatted to ensure it is a more collaborative tool which includes streamlined information flows and daily update lists.

The OHCHR Management Plan for the 2012-2013 biennium was launched at the beginning of 2012 (previously called the Strategic Management Plan (SMP)). The OMP provided the first global targets for each of the EAs and GMOs for the biennium.

The annual Planning Week and Heads of Field Presences Meeting were jointly held in October. This event allowed for an office-wide discussion around key thematic EAs and GMOs in order to prepare the 2013 annual work plans and cost plans.

The Human Rights Strategic Framework for 2014-2015, approved in December by the Third Committee of the General Assembly with strong support from Member States, preserves the essence of OHCHR's mandate and programme.

### Strategic decisions are made in a timely and transparent manner and effectively implemented (GMO 2)

The SMT now meets on a weekly basis. Its work was further fine-tuned by introducing revised working methods. All background material and decisions of the SMT meetings are posted on the Office's intranet and are easily accessible to staff. Throughout 2012, the SMT convened 35 times to discuss a wide range of topics, including management and financial issues, and made recommendations on 46 strategic issues.

The Programme and Budget Review Board met in 21 sessions, monitored the financial and human resource situation of the Office, considered proposals relating to the establishment of new field presences and provided support to special procedures, fundraising initiatives and new contributions.

Two important Standard Operating Procedures were finalized in 2012: the SOP on the functions of the geographic desk officers, which clarifies Desk functions; and the SOP on monthly reports from all field presences, which aligns the internal reporting requirements with the existing results-based management and provides updates on existing procedures, thereby ensuring the use of the Performance Monitoring System.

### Gender perspective is effectively integrated in all OHCHR policies, programmes and processes (GMO 3)

In August, the High Commissioner adopted a two-year implementation plan of the Gender Equality Policy entitled, the *Gender Equality Strategic Plan 2012-2013*. This came about after consultations at headquarters with field presences and the UN system as a whole. The Strategic Plan contains 13 expected results with concomitant indicators, targets and actions, covering both the institutional functioning of the Office and substantive work.

Based on the Plan, women's rights and gender issues were addressed in all areas of work, including in training for staff; annual work plans and cost plans for 2013; recruitment processes; the Office policy on civil society protection; treaty bodies; Human Rights Council; and in statements, speeches and media interactions of the High Commissioner.

Several field presences achieved progress in integrating gender into its programmes and those of the UN Country Teams (UNCTs):

- In Cambodia, OHCHR's participation in the UN Theme Group on Gender introduced a gender perspective in relation to evictions and resettlement. A study on women's imprisonment was undertaken with civil society partners and UN-Women.
- The incorporation of gender perspectives in monitoring was strengthened in Mexico. The Office was increasingly attentive to gender issues when collecting facts during interviews of victims of human rights violations. As a result, disaggregated data on the age and sex of victims and their relatives was collected in 110 cases documented by the Office in 2012. This information was been analysed and systematized in the OHCHR Human Rights Cases Database.
- Gender mainstreaming was strengthened in Tunisia through the appointment of a gender focal point and by including a gender-related goal for each staff member's performance appraisal framework.
- The Regional Office for Eastern Africa appointed a gender focal point who ensured improved gender integration in the work of the Office and provided contributions in the context of African Union (AU) and UN regional Clusters.
- Gender perspectives were better integrated into OHCHR programmes in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region following a regional workshop on gender integration for Heads of OHCHR field presences in Doha which equipped participants with concrete tools and methods.
- OHCHR's office in Guinea improved gender balance by recruiting three female staff members, including one female driver. She is the only female driver within the UN system in Conakry and provides a positive example to other women.

### Increased effectiveness in servicing human rights mechanisms (GMO 4)

- Improved servicing of the human rights mechanisms and other UN organs. The number of documents processed for consideration by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary entities, as well as the human rights treaty bodies totalled 3,333. The aggregated timely submission rate for all OHCHR documents increased to 75 per cent in 2012 from 53 per cent in 2011. OHCHR serviced a total of 96 human rights-related official sessions/meetings, accounting for a total of 639 meeting days. Numerous informal sessions, consultations and other events also received support from the Office.
- Improved coordination of activities related to the human rights mechanisms through an updated version of the office-wide planning calendar which was created in 2011. The calendar was used to discuss and plan collaborations for the coming year during the annual OHCHR planning event with field colleagues.
- Efficiency and coherence among human rights mechanisms were ensured through the distribution of quarterly newsletters, weekly updates and updated training materials for treaty body experts, special procedures mandate-holders, Member States, NHRIs, United Nations partners and civil society.
- Effective promotion of and greater accessibility to the work of the human rights mechanisms was ensured through news releases, media advisories, press statements and feature stories, as well as the use of social media.
- Accessibility and transparency of the human rights mechanisms further improved with the installation of dial-in technology in the conference rooms of Palais Wilson. Sessions can now be dialled into from the outside and listened to in all six official UN languages.
- Increased understanding among civil society of different mandates and mechanisms was ensured through more than 40 dedicated briefings.
- A safe working environment was secured for special rapporteurs and members of the treaty bodies during country missions, as well as to the commissions of inquiry, fact-finding, assessment and mapping missions as a result of dedicated security support and security risk assessments that were developed and undertaken in accordance with the UN security management system.

### Human Rights Council

- Increased visibility and accessibility of the work of the Human Rights Council through an updated website with access to webcasts of Council proceedings (live or archived). The extranet continues to enable users to locate practical information about past, current and future sessions of the HRC and access documents, statements and correspondence on a host of issues related to the Council's work. In 2012, the Human Rights Council's social media presence continued to grow



as evidenced by more than 4,400 'likes' on Facebook and more than 6,000 followers on Twitter. In addition, an Arabic language capacity was added to the Charter-based documents database, enhancing the outreach of the Human Rights Council and the UPR.

- Advancement in the area of business and human rights through support provided to the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises. The Working Group successfully completed the first year of its mandate which included disseminating and implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; establishing its strategy and methods of work; conducting its first country visit (Mongolia, October 2012); and holding the annual Forum on Business and Human Rights (4-5 December 2012).

### Special Procedures

- Increased efficiency of special procedures was achieved through ongoing support from headquarters and the field in organizing and supporting country visits; following up on recommendations; and enhancing visibility through the production of materials such as the Directory of Special Procedures Mandate-Holders and the preparation of information tools, such as the weekly briefing notes and the *Annual Facts and Figures*. In addition, numerous press releases and web stories were issued throughout the year, relating to country visits, thematic issues, country situations and individual cases of human rights violations. The Office also arranged the annual meeting of mandate-holders in June which enabled them to engage with key stakeholders, including Member States and civil society actors. The annual meeting provides an important occasion to discuss working methods among mandate-holders, exchange experiences and identify best practices. Throughout the year, OHCHR continued to support the Coordination Committee of special procedures mandate-holders in order to strengthen the overall coherence of the system.
- Capacity was strengthened among newly-appointed mandate-holders through the induction programme organized by OHCHR in May. The programme focused on working methods of the special procedures and addressed relations with Member States of the Council and other stakeholders.
- Advocacy efforts undertaken by the Office encouraged the Prime Minister of Chad to write to the Deputy High Commissioner in June to request the opening of an OHCHR country office and invite special procedures mandate-holders to visit the country. Other advocacy efforts led to the visits of three special procedures in 2012 (violence against women, toxic wastes, and water and sanitation) to Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

### Treaty Bodies

- Increased awareness of the challenges faced by the treaty body system, as well as considerable support garnered from the international community through the release of the High Commissioner's report on the strengthening of the human rights treaty bodies in June which contained proposals aimed at increasing effectiveness in supporting the treaty bodies.
- Treaty body members are satisfied with the support they received from OHCHR as evidenced through the results of a questionnaire which demonstrated that 83.7 per cent of respondents rated the secretariat's overall support as either satisfactory or very satisfactory. It also demonstrated unanimous satisfaction with the support of the secretariat in terms of accessibility for persons with disabilities. At the same time, respondents sent a clear message (81.6 per cent of respondents) that the treaty body system is in urgent need of additional resources.
- Improved efficiency of the system was ensured through a reform initiated by the Office for the treaty body election process. Starting in early 2013, all treaty body elections will be organized during a two-week period early in the year when the General Assembly is not in session. This will greatly reduce administrative burdens on OHCHR and Member States and allow more time for newly elected members to prepare to assume their duties.
- Improved internal coordination and planning among divisions through increased visibility of the calendar of upcoming State Party reviews and a checklist on how to interact with the treaty bodies.

### Increased effectiveness in supporting field operations (GMO 5)

- Awareness and the capacity of colleagues from the field to implement RBM have increased. During a half-day session at their annual meeting, Heads of field presences exchanged practices and new developments with regard to increased effectiveness in the area of programme management. Colleagues from field presences responded positively to this exchange by requesting training on RBM and/or beginning to use the PMS on their own.
- Awareness was raised among Heads of human rights components (HRCs) in peace missions about the importance of integrating human rights in peace missions and its relevance to peace and security. This came about following a meeting organized by OHCHR in New York in February for Heads of HRCs and their counterparts in DPA, DPKO, DFS, OCHA, PBSO, UN Women and the Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG). The meeting was also attended by the Secretary-General and various Under and Assistant Secretaries-General, as well as Member States and civil society. The four-day meeting addressed the challenges and opportunities for advancing human rights through peace missions and focused on issues such as the protection of civilians in peacekeeping operations, implementation of the Joint Policy on Human Rights in Peace Operations and Political Missions and implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

- As a result of OHCHR participation, human rights issues formed part of the agenda of several technical assessment missions to peacekeeping and political missions, including to Côte d'Ivoire (February 2012) and Somalia (December 2012).
- Over 1,000 applicants to the human rights roster for peace missions were evaluated through OHCHR's partnership with DFS. Of these, 164 were for United Nations Volunteer positions.
- The United Nations Development Group Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism (UNDG-HRM) Strategy for the deployment of human rights advisers to UNCTs was operationalized with relevant input provided by OHCHR. The HRA job description was revised in accordance with the new UNDG terms of reference, in addition to administrative procedures to ensure rapid deployment in 2013.

General effectiveness for field operations was secured through:

- Increased capacity to fundraise locally through a revised SOP on staff roles and responsibilities in donor relations.
- Increased capacity to engage with civil society through the production of two more issues in the series of *Practical Guides for Civil Society*. The new issues focused on the Social Forum of the Human Rights Council and Human Rights Funds, Grants and Fellowships.
- Strengthened capacity of field administrative staff in responding to upcoming changes, notably International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and its implications for service delivery, UMOJA, as well as emerging issues in all other areas of administration, including human resources, logistics, travel and information technology, records management, procurement and logistics which includes asset management, facilities management and greening.
- Strengthened capacity of field presences to establish and maintain information technology infrastructure; records management and the preservation of historical data records; practical arrangements such as lease agreements, procurement and property management.
- Enhanced security procedures following the merging of security information tools into one internal electronic platform to provide real-time security information and analytical tools. In 2012, 61 elevated risk field missions were supported. Security management activities associated with 34 security incidents that directly affected staff were also carried out during the year.

#### **OHCHR staff has the necessary competencies and skills to effectively implement the OHCHR programme for the biennium (GMO 6)**

- Skills and competencies of OHCHR staff members increased through mandatory training, such as the Management Development Programme and Performance Management course; and non-mandatory training, such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)-sponsored Emergency Team Leadership Programme, official United Nations Formatting, Report Writing for Desk Officers, Records Management and Finance. Ten coffee briefings were held on substantive human rights issues with 334 participants. A variety of learning sessions on Performance Management and Development were held for 93 participants, as well as three Orientation Programmes for 50 new staff members which were geared towards implementation of the OHCHR Learning Strategy. Overall, 41 training sessions were organized for 890 participants.

Improved human rights training activities through the development and dissemination of a vast number of human rights education and training materials. The capacity of staff to use these materials increased through the following:

- Designing, managing and delivering human rights training;
- Training evaluation;
- Human rights in humanitarian action;
- Human rights monitoring for staff supporting special procedures;
- Human rights monitoring for staff of the rapid deployment roster;
- Human rights monitoring for human rights officers of the Joint Human Rights Office of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO);
- Pilot course on monitoring conflict-related sexual violence for human rights officers and other relevant staff of the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMISS) in Juba, South Sudan;
- Regional training course on report writing skills organized for human rights officers from selected field presences in Africa, including Entebbe and Uganda;
- Monitoring economic, social and cultural rights;
- Pilot Training of Trainers on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol.

In addition, staff members, in particular field-based staff, increased their awareness of human rights engagement in the context of electoral processes. This came about following the issuance of a detailed guidance note developed through an office-wide taskforce. OHCHR also developed a comprehensive guidance note which will guide staff at headquarters and in the field to direct and reinforce their engagement on advancing the Responsibility to Protect.



## Improved awareness, understanding of and support to OHCHR's mission and programme by Member States and other stakeholders (GMO 7)

Awareness of and understanding by Member States and other stakeholders about OHCHR's mission and programme was increased in the following ways:

- Fifteen briefings were delivered by the High Commissioner to Member States and NGOs on the human rights situation in the world, work undertaken by the Office to address these challenges and OHCHR's financial situation.
- Forty briefings on treaty bodies and reporting were organized for State Party representatives, regional organizations and mechanisms, civil society organizations, lawyers, academics and students. OHCHR updated its Fact Sheet on *The United Nations Human Rights Treaty System* and published the first volume of *Selected Decisions of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination*, covering its jurisprudence from August 1988 to August 2011.
- A two-day orientation programme was organized for 31 delegates from 26 countries working on human rights issues in New York. The programme raised the awareness of the delegates in relation to human rights issues and mechanisms and provided practical information on how to negotiate and draft inputs for relevant United Nations resolutions.
- Email broadcasts for civil society providing human rights news and updates: 305 broadcasts were sent to more than 3,400 subscribers in almost all Member States. The number of subscribers increased by 30 per cent compared with 2011.
- Numerous media and communications outputs were disseminated through a variety of channels, such as print and online media, videos and social media. The results of these efforts were evident in the number of references made to OHCHR in the media and on social networks, requests for interviews from a broad range of news corporations and an increase in followers on our social media platforms.
- A number of campaigns and events were organized to highlight specific issues and draw attention to the work of the Office. Examples included the Human Rights Day 2012 campaign; the 20th anniversary of the UN Minority Rights Declaration; Human Rights Indicators; the Forum on Business and Human Rights; and the launch of the upgraded Universal Human Rights Index Database.
- Numerous videos produced and disseminated through OHCHR's YouTube channel. Three human rights animated cartoon videos produced in 2011 were nominated for the UN 21 Awards and were among the three finalists in the communications category.
- The website was translated into Arabic and released on 10 December 2012 by the High Commissioner. All extranet sites were redesigned to use a common platform with visual consistency. Seven more extranets were created in 2012 for a total of 50 that are now supported by the Office.
- Over 115,000 printed OHCHR publications were distributed globally in 2012, most notably Fact Sheets, Training and Education Materials, Rule-of-Law tools and the Handbook for Civil Society. Readership feedback was sought via an office-wide survey directed at users, readers and drafters of these materials. Results are forthcoming in 2013.
- OHCHR's Registry processed 5,670 calls and 175,000 queries and mass petitions concerning human rights violations.

Support to OHCHR's mission and programme was increased in the following ways:

- A total of US\$111.1 million in extrabudgetary contributions were raised to support the work of the Office, the same amount raised in 2011. Maintaining funding at this level is considered a good result in light of the global economic crisis. Overall, 74 institutional donors were registered (68 Member States) and 32 agreements were signed. The proportion of unearmarked funding increased slightly to 53 per cent (compared to 51 per cent in 2011) of the total income received.
- US-based private foundations participated in a high-level meeting in New York in October, chaired by the High Commissioner. Participants discussed synergies and possible areas of cooperation as well as how OHCHR's field-based NGO partners could benefit from foundation support in light of OHCHR's budget reductions.
- A partnership with Microsoft, AbilityNet and Middlesex University helped ensure that meetings of the human rights mechanisms are more accessible to people with disabilities.

Awareness and understanding of OHCHR's mission and programme in the field was increased in the following ways:

- Public interest in human rights grew in Cambodia, as reflected by the number of requests received for human rights materials. OHCHR distributed more than 60,000 copies of its publications and 30 university libraries across the country received human rights reference materials. The Office completed the Khmer translation of the nine international human rights treaties which are now available in hard copy and online, along with key OHCHR publications and general comments.
- OHCHR assisted the Festival Committee to organize and coordinate the 3rd Annual Papua New Guinea Human Rights Film Festival which promoted human rights in a 10-day event. More than 1,500 people attended the Festival and many others listened to the debates that were broadcast on national radio. As a result of the festival, more people became aware of human rights and began to participate in advocacy efforts to address human rights situations.

- The human rights campaign *You are a person, you have rights*, designed by OHCHR in Paraguay, elicited significant interest on human rights issues and the work of OHCHR. The campaign was broadcast on television and presented in several workshops facilitated by the Ministry of Education and Culture.
- The visibility of the Office in Mexico increased following outreach activities undertaken online and through social networks. Campaigns targeting specific subjects and international UN days were organized. As a result of these and other communication efforts, the number of “likes” of the OHCHR-Mexico Facebook page grew by 40 per cent, visits to the Office’s webpage increased by 20 per cent and the number of followers to the Office’s Twitter account grew by 35 per cent.
- Visibility and recognition of the Office’s work increased in Colombia following significant outreach activities undertaken with relevant national, regional and local authorities, as well as embassies in the country. This engagement was reinforced by public discussions, press statements and other information materials produced by the Office.
- The visibility of the Office in Tunisia increased as a result of the many events, workshops and meetings carried out in 2012 to explain OHCHR’s mission, mandate and programmes. Other activities, such as the commemoration of Human Rights Day, the issuing of press statements and the organization of conferences further contributed to an enhanced understanding of the role of OHCHR. In addition, in early December, the Geneva BBC Correspondent visited Tunisia to prepare a story covering the work of the Office which was posted on BBC’s website on 18 December.
- Togo’s Human Rights Ministry organized a three-day event on human rights with the support of OHCHR. The event provided an opportunity to different Ministries, the National Human Rights Commission, other State institutions, nearly 30 civil society organizations and representatives of the UN system in Togo, including OHCHR, to present information on human rights and their related work.
- Increased awareness was noted in the University community in Conakry, Guinea, following awareness-raising activities undertaken by the Office. The community fully participated in celebrations marking Human Rights Day 2012 and five human rights clubs were created in Conakry and two in N’Zérékoré.
- Press releases, public reports and advocacy efforts undertaken by the Office in DRC have been highly visible in the international media, thereby raising awareness about and understanding of the OHCHR mission.
- International observances were celebrated and marked by the distribution of several thousand copies of relevant international human rights conventions and declarations among representatives of governments and civil society in Cameroon and Congo. These activities helped increase awareness of human rights and as a result, it is now common practice for authorities to make reference to these issues in public speeches.
- The Human Rights Section (HRS) in Somalia continued to coordinate activities at the Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) level and within the UN Joint Vision Programme 2 (UNJV 2). One of the best examples of results produced was the joint effort undertaken and funding generated by HRWG members to celebrate Human Rights Day 2012 in Freetown and in the regions.

Support provided to OHCHR’s mission and programme in the field increased in the following ways:

- Following advocacy efforts undertaken by the Office, stronger support for OHCHR’s mandate in the State of Palestine was evidenced by increased contact between OHCHR and diplomatic representatives and enhanced financial support for the activities of the Office in Palestine.
- The Office in DRC actively briefed diplomatic missions in Kinshasa on a monthly basis on the human rights situation in the country. A number of Member States noted the value of these briefings. As a result, generous donor support has been provided for projects focusing on the fight against impunity.

### Efficient management of human and financial resources (GMO 8)

In the last quarter of 2012, International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) criteria were included in the upgraded OHCHR asset management system. OHCHR senior management and concerned staff members attended mandatory briefings on IPSAS implementation.

A 2012 OHCHR acquisition plan was created for Geneva headquarters to allow for procurement planning across the offices served by the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). OHCHR procurement guidelines were revised and distributed to all staff to promote advance planning of procurement requests and the timely and effective procurement of goods and services.

The PBRB, divisions and branches were kept well-informed of the financial position of the Office through monthly updates.

With SOS International, OHCHR negotiated a medical evacuation scheme for independent experts travelling on field missions for OHCHR. This coverage will ensure that rapid medical assistance can be provided to these experts in emergency situations.

The Business Classification scheme for OHCHR was drafted. This document is the framework for records management strategies to facilitate the organization of electronic and paper records, promote a standardized system of filing and reduce time spent retrieving records.



Work began on the Geneva Compactus to appraise records deposited over the past 10 years. Records of four human rights committees were appraised and approximately 280 linear metres of archival records were recovered and sent to the UNOG Archives.

Collaboration with the Registry, Records and Archives Unit at UNOG yielded money-saving benefits. The UNOG Unit supported OHCHR in the appraisal and transfer of the OHCHR Burundi archives and the recent digitization of and online access to 35 files containing several thousand pages of original and unique materials related to the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The instruction on advanced ticket purchase, issued by the Under-Secretary-General for Management in April 2011, was incorporated into the revised e-travel system which was launched in 2012. Staff are now alerted and required to provide a justification when a travel request is submitted outside the requisite time frame. While 68 per cent of the total number of tickets purchased in 2010, before the instruction was introduced, was within 14 days of travel, this number was reduced to 55 per cent in 2011 and again to 35 per cent in 2012.

A total of 4,096 travel requests were processed, including at least 1,000 travels by human rights treaty body members and special rapporteurs and the complex travel arrangements for the Commission of Inquiry on Syria.

As a cost saving measure, decisions were made to limit the number of staff participants at external events, organize work group and committee meetings in Geneva and reduce travel between headquarters and the field and the New York Office.

The Office began to implement its Emission Reduction Strategy, which was approved by the High Commissioner in December 2011. The cross-divisional Implementation Task Force continues to advocate for emission reduction and climate awareness through a range of activities, such as more effective travel, reduced energy use and increased staff awareness. Green awareness training was included for the first time in the orientation programme for new staff in 2012 and an introduction to greening was presented to field administrative staff.



Image of the 3rd Annual Papua New Guinea Human Rights Film Festival supported by OHCHR.

# Funding

## Context

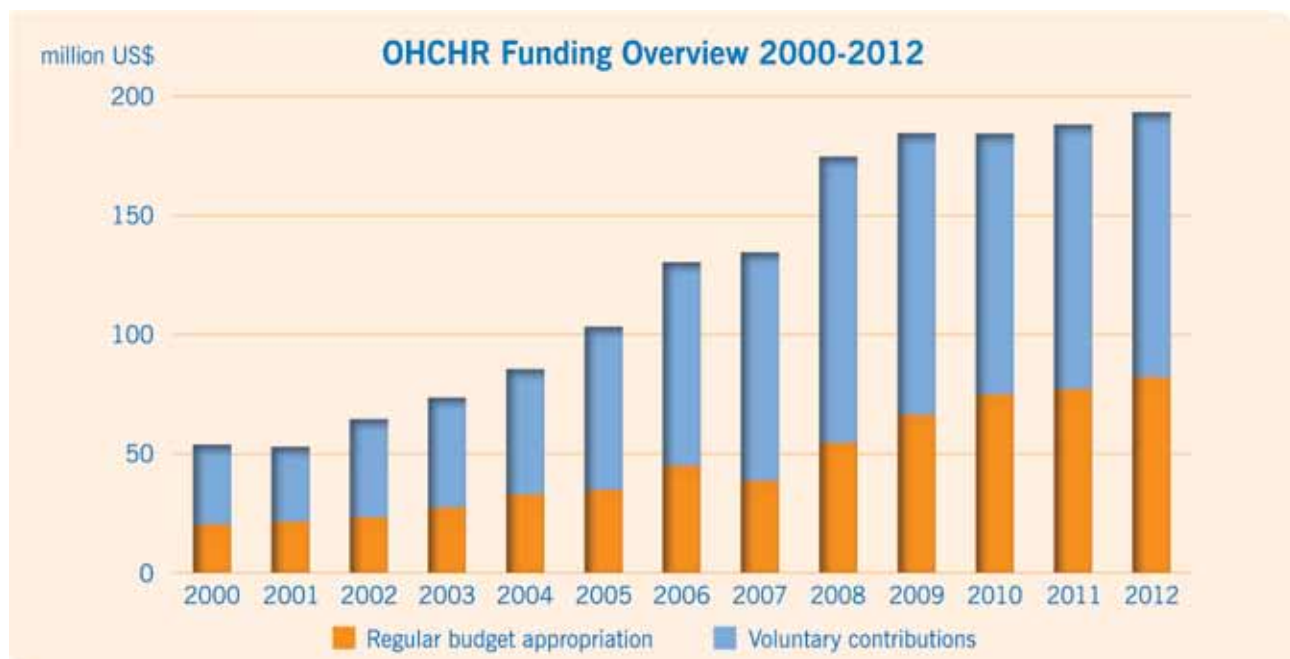
Over one-third of OHCHR's global funding needs are covered by the United Nations regular budget, with the remainder coming from voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors. The United Nations regular budget, approved by the General Assembly every two years, is funded from "assessed contributions" of each Member State according to a formula that takes into account the size and strength of its national economy. The amount of regular budget funding appropriated for use by OHCHR has gradually increased since the 2005 World Summit when participants undertook a commitment to double funding for the Office. For the 2012-2013 biennium, US\$168.5 million was allocated to OHCHR, compared with 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. While the upward trend in regular budget support for human rights work is welcome, the proportion of the overall United Nations regular budget devoted to human rights, even after the recent increases, remains at just under 3 per cent of the total 2012-2013 budget.

The level of voluntary contributions to OHCHR steadily increased until 2008, augmenting from US\$41 million in 2002 to a peak of US\$120 million in 2008. In 2009, contributions dropped slightly to US\$118.1 million and a sharper decrease was witnessed in 2010 when

contributions amounted to US\$109.4 million. Although a slight recovery took place in 2011 when the Office received US\$111.1 million, the level of voluntary funding remained the same at US\$111.1 million in 2012. The share of unearmarked funding followed the same pattern, rising from 7 per cent in 2002 to 56 per cent in 2009, dropping slightly to 54 per cent in 2010 and 51 per cent in 2011 then slightly increasing to 53 per cent in 2012. Approximately 62 per cent of all voluntary funding was used in 2012 to support work in the field, which receives very little support from the regular budget. The remainder was distributed between other areas of the Office's work, often supplementing the limited resources made available under the regular budget and enabling the Office to achieve a far greater impact than would otherwise have been possible.

## Who Funds OHCHR?

The table overleaf lists, in descending order, all donors that voluntarily contributed in 2012. As in previous years, the overwhelming majority of voluntary contributions came from Member States which provided a total of US\$100.6 million, or 90.5 per cent of all contributions. International organizations, including the European Commission and UN partners, contributed a further US\$10.3 million, or 9.3 per cent of all contributions.



## Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2012

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary contributions for 2012  
(including contributions to the Humanitarian Funds)

Donor	US\$	Donor	US\$
1 United States of America	13,231,114	38 Poland	115,933
2 Netherlands	12,206,007	39 Kazakhstan	99,970
3 Sweden	11,955,866	40 Italy	93,559
4 Norway	11,172,236	41 United Arab Emirates	90,000
5 European Commission	7,152,129	42 CERF <sup>4</sup>	85,000
6 Germany	6,701,381	43 Romania	64,935
7 United Kingdom	6,292,602	44 Argentina	60,500
8 Canada	4,942,813	45 South Africa	57,613
9 Switzerland	3,662,053	46 China	50,000
10 France	2,785,179	47 Israel	35,000
11 Finland	2,744,859	48 Andorra	31,703
12 Ireland	2,613,941	49 Cyprus	30,068
13 Denmark	2,589,841	50 Monaco	26,810
14 New Zealand	2,447,400	51 Chile	25,000
15 UNDP <sup>1</sup> ( <i>UN managed pooled and trust funds funding</i> )	2,432,333	52 Estonia	23,897
16 Australia	2,318,040	53 Czech Republic	20,439
17 Russian Federation	2,000,000	54 Indonesia	20,000
18 Korea, Rep. of	1,521,800	- Thailand	20,000
19 Kuwait	1,510,000	56 Brazil	16,465
20 Spain	1,469,371	57 Iceland	15,000
21 Belgium	1,293,103	- Oman	15,000
22 Morocco	1,252,000	59 Latvia	12,987
23 Saudi Arabia	1,200,000	60 Azerbaijan	10,000
24 Austria	1,059,239	61 Costa Rica	9,950
25 Japan	577,226	62 Bulgaria	7,000
26 Algeria	500,000	63 Bangladesh	4,982
- Qatar	500,000	- Sri Lanka	4,982
28 UNFPA <sup>2</sup>	452,712	65 Pakistan	4,728
29 Education Above All	250,000	66 Suriname	3,000
30 OIF <sup>3</sup>	194,930	67 Guatemala	2,953
31 Mexico	174,188	68 Armenia	2,500
32 Turkey	166,000	69 Panama	2,000
33 India	155,000	70 Peru	1,850
34 Luxembourg	147,059	71 Cambodia	1,600
35 Portugal	139,982	72 Afghanistan	1,500
36 Liechtenstein	134,409	73 Namibia	1,000
37 Hungary	126,805	- Nicaragua	1,000
Individual donors / miscellaneous			6,726
<b>Total</b>			<b>111,147,264</b>

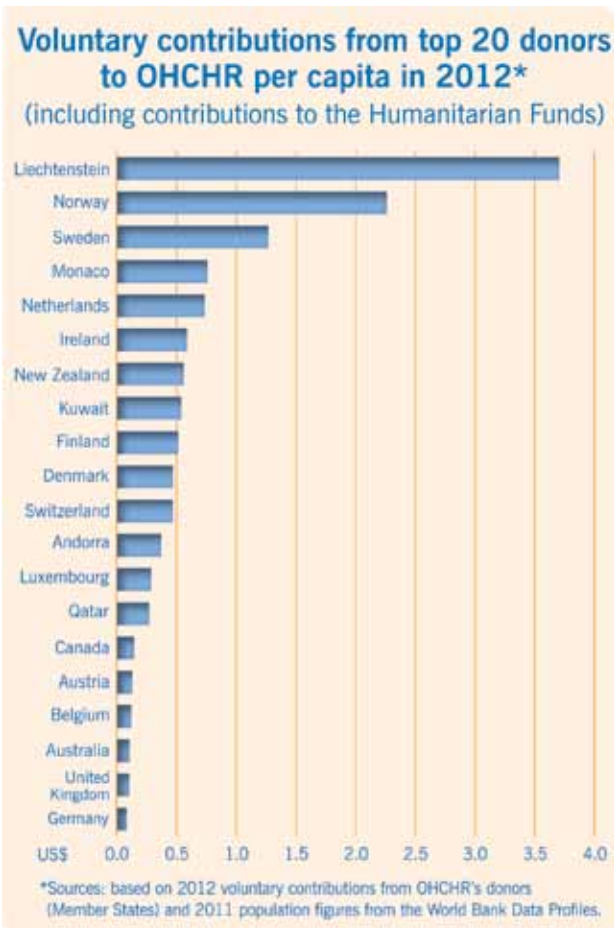
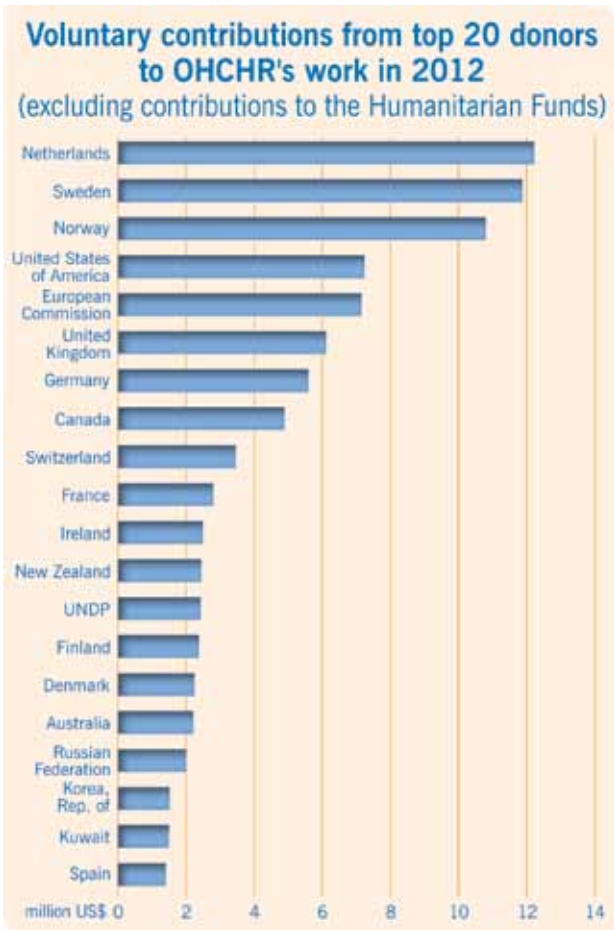
<sup>1</sup> UN Development Programme.

<sup>2</sup> UN Population Fund.

<sup>3</sup> Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.

<sup>4</sup> UN Central Emergency Response Fund.

Source: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).



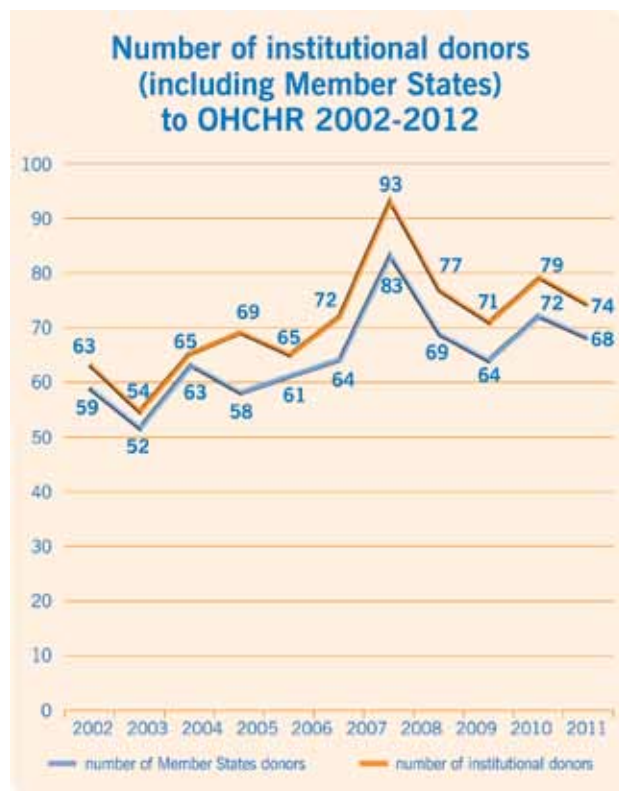
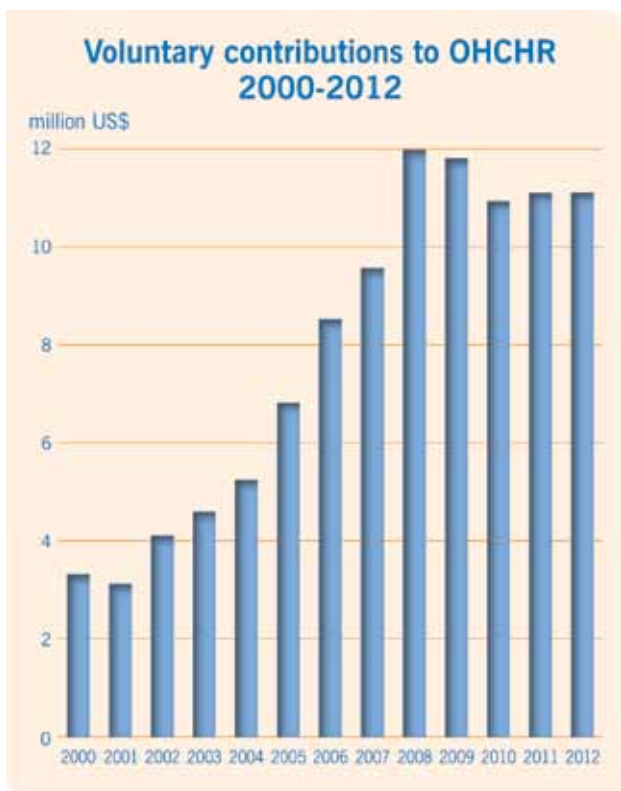
## Funding Trends

### Level of contributions

While voluntary contributions slipped from US\$120 million in 2008 to US\$118.1 million in 2009 and dropped again to US\$109.4 million in 2010, they slightly increased to \$111.1 million in 2011 and remained at the same level in 2012. Additional income, including interest and miscellaneous income, brought the total available income in 2012 to US\$114.5 million. With expenditures amounting to US\$140.4 million, OHCHR had a shortfall of US\$25.9 million; the third year in a row that actual income was lower than expenditures. As was the case in 2010 and 2011, the situation was offset with the surplus balance accumulated in previous years.

Current funding challenges led OHCHR to engage in a conscious exercise to review its priorities and budget from 2013 onwards in order to do more with less. All efforts are being made to adapt the work of OHCHR to the current economic environment, while at the same time, more demands and new mandates are imposed on the Office by the international community. If the downward trend in funding continues, however, the Office will be forced to make dramatic cuts in its programmes and staffing structure in the near future.

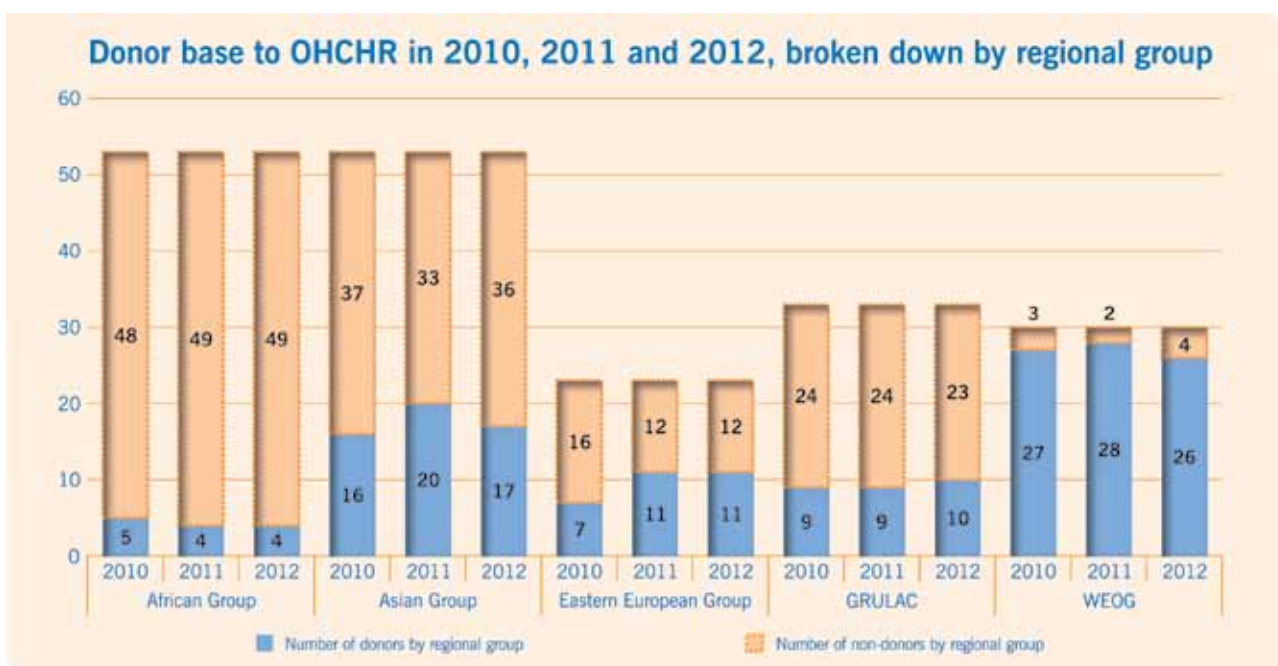




#### Number of donors

After a slight increase in the number of donors contributing to OHCHR in 2011, the year 2012 saw a small reduction in the total number of contributors to the Office, despite all efforts being made to expand the donor base. OHCHR received financial support from 74 institutional donors in 2012 (including 68 Member States) compared with 79 donors in 2011 (including 72 Member States).

Of the 68 Member States that contributed in 2012, 26 (more than one-third) were members of the United Nations Western and Other Group (WEOG), 17 were from the Asian Group, 11 were from the Eastern European Group, 10 were from the Latin America and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) and 4 were from the African Group.

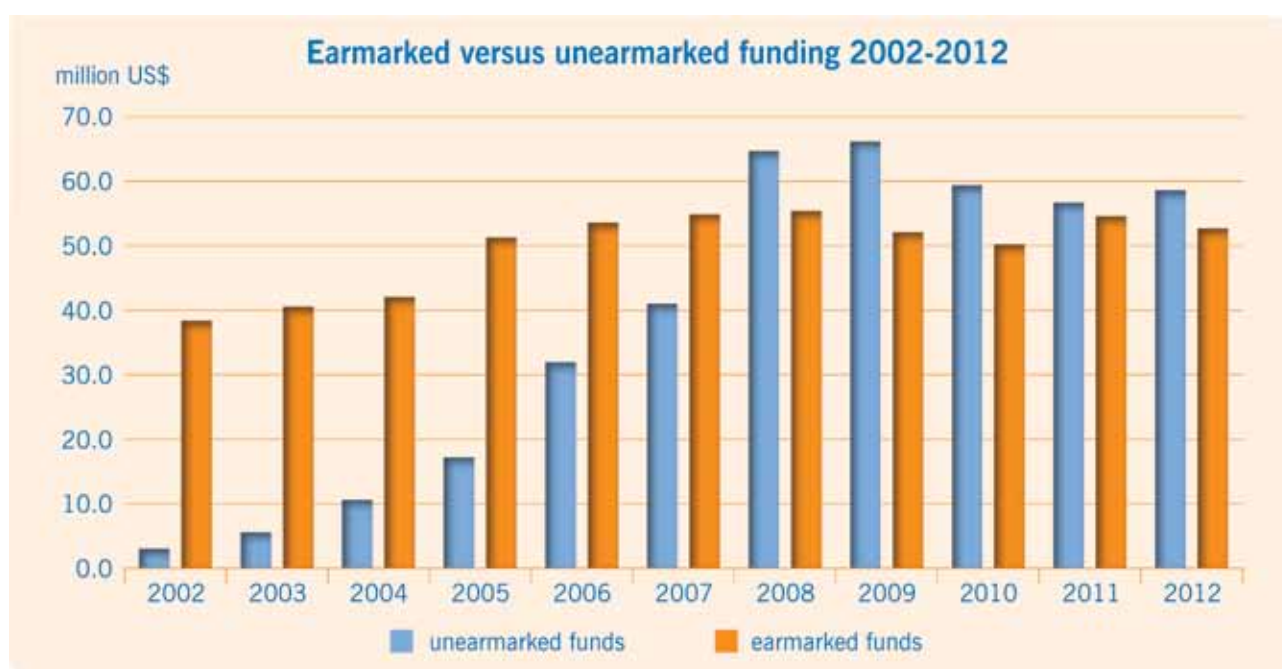


## Earmarking

Whereas the overall funding to OHCHR remained stable, the proportion of funding free of earmarking increased marginally in 2012 to US\$58.5 million, or 53 per cent of all contributions; up from 51 per cent or US\$56.6 million in 2011.

Overall, the significant proportion of unearmarked funding needs led to repeated requests that donors provide more of their support without earmarking, thereby giving the Office flexibility and autonomy in allocating resources. During 2012, OHCHR

donor and external relations officers used every appropriate opportunity to persuade donors to contribute more unearmarked funding. These efforts resulted in 55 donors providing at least part of their support free of earmarking. In addition, a number of major donors increased the proportion of their funds provided without earmarking (including Afghanistan, Andorra, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States of America).















## Unearmarked voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2012














Donor	unearmarked funding in US\$	percentage of donor's contribution
1 Sweden	7,504,583	62.8%
2 Norway	7,284,942	65.2%
3 Netherlands	6,435,007	52.7%
4 European Commission	5,352,901	74.8%
5 United Kingdom	5,092,480	80.9%
6 United States of America	5,000,000	37.8%
7 Canada	2,929,688	59.3%
8 Ireland	2,500,000	95.6%
9 New Zealand	2,447,400	100.0%
10 Denmark	2,244,529	86.7%
11 France	1,925,631	69.1%
12 Kuwait	1,500,000	99.3%
13 Finland	1,415,701	51.6%
14 Morocco	1,250,000	99.8%
15 Belgium	1,193,634	92.3%
16 Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	83.3%
17 Spain	647,878	44.1%
18 Korea, Rep. of	521,800	34.3%
19 Russian Federation	500,000	25.0%
20 Switzerland	306,122	8.4%
21 Qatar	150,000	30.0%
- Turkey	150,000	90.4%
23 Luxembourg	147,059	100.0%
24 Poland	115,933	100.0%
25 Mexico	100,000	57.4%
- Portugal	100,000	71.4%
27 Kazakhstan	99,970	100.0%
28 Hungary	69,956	55.2%
29 Romania	64,935	100.0%
30 South Africa	57,613	100.0%
31 Liechtenstein	53,763	40.0%
32 China	50,000	100.0%
- United Arab Emirates	50,000	55.6%
34 Monaco	26,810	100.0%
35 Cyprus	26,022	86.5%
36 Indonesia	20,000	100.0%
- Thailand	20,000	100.0%
38 Andorra	19,659	62.0%
39 Iceland	15,000	100.0%
- Oman	15,000	100.0%
41 Estonia	14,706	61.5%
42 Latvia	12,987	100.0%
43 Azerbaijan	10,000	100.0%
- Chile	10,000	40.0%
45 Costa Rica	9,950	100.0%
46 Bulgaria	7,000	100.0%
47 Sri Lanka	4,982	100.0%
48 Pakistan	4,728	100.0%
49 Suriname	3,000	100.0%
50 Guatemala	2,953	100.0%
51 Armenia	2,500	100.0%
52 Cambodia	1,600	100.0%
53 Afghanistan	1,000	66.7%
- Namibia	1,000	100.0%
- Nicaragua	1,000	100.0%
Other donors / miscellaneous	100	1.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,491,520</b>	<b>52.6%</b>

Source: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2012 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the OMP 2012-2013).













	United States of America 	Netherlands 	Sweden 	Norway 	European Commission 	Germany 	United Kingdom 	Canada 	Switzerland 	France 	Finland 	Ireland 	
Unearmarked	5,000,000	6,435,007	7,504,583	7,284,942	5,352,901	0	5,092,480	2,929,688	306,123	1,925,631	1,415,701	2,500,000	
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</i>	0	60,000	0	540,789	77,220	139,442	161,551	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</i>	0	2,143,000	0	523,469	0	1,328,021	319,779	0	215,983	0	0	0	
<i>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</i>	0	0	0	523,469	0	743,692	308,642	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</i>	0	2,143,000	100,000	523,469	0	1,328,022	220,277	0	0	332,005	0	0	
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Field Presences	2,231,114	1,425,000	4,251,285	1,395,917	1,722,008	2,053,307	0	1,953,125	2,923,965	527,542	965,334	0	
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	1,400,000	0	0	1,395,917	0	1,992,032	0	0	1,556,017	0	309,585	0	
<i>Africa</i>	0	1,425,000	1,350,338	0	0	61,275	0	0	20,000	261,938	0	0	
<i>Americas</i>	710,940	0	1,800,451	0	0	0	0	1,953,125	0	0	397,351	0	
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	0	450,113	0	124,963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	0	0	0	0	1,077,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	120,174	0	650,383	0	519,407	0	0	0	1,347,948	265,604	258,398	0	
Humanitarian Trust Funds	6,000,000	0	100,000	380,182	0	1,108,898	189,874	60,000	215,983	0	363,823	113,941	
<b>Total contributions by donor</b>	<b>13,231,114</b>	<b>12,206,007</b>	<b>11,955,866</b>	<b>11,172,236</b>	<b>7,152,129</b>	<b>6,701,381</b>	<b>6,292,602</b>	<b>4,942,813</b>	<b>3,662,053</b>	<b>2,785,179</b>	<b>2,744,859</b>	<b>2,613,941</b>	














	Denmark	New Zealand	UNDP	Australia	Russian Federation	Korea, Rep. of	Kuwait	Spain	Belgium	Morocco	Saudi Arabia	Austria	Japan
													
	2,244,529	2,447,400	0	0	500,000	521,800	1,500,000	647,878	1,193,634	1,250,000	1,000,000	0	0
	0	0	617,024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	249,642	0	790,000	0	0	33,235	0	0	0	39,841	17,226
	0	0	0	147,960	0	0	0	28,017	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	690,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	690,480	170,000	0	0	581,395	0	0	40,000	92,961	160,000
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1,565,667	690,480	540,000	1,000,000	0	111,407	99,470	0	40,000	813,555	400,000
	0	0	18,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	0
	0	0	843,437	690,480	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	645,995	0
	0	0	550,722	0	0	0	0	76,924	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,470	0	0	0	360,000
	0	0	153,318	0	540,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,483	0	0	0	167,560	40,000
	345,312	0	0	98,640	0	0	10,000	67,440	0	2,000	120,000	112,882	0
	<b>2,589,841</b>	<b>2,447,400</b>	<b>2,432,333</b>	<b>2,318,040</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>1,521,800</b>	<b>1,510,000</b>	<b>1,469,371</b>	<b>1,293,103</b>	<b>1,252,000</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>1,059,239</b>	<b>577,226</b>

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## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2012 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the OMP 2012-2013).

	Algeria 	Qatar 	UNFPA 	Education Above All 	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie 	Mexico 	Turkey 	India 	Luxembourg 	Portugal 	Liechtenstein 	Hungary 
Unearmarked	0	150,000	0	0	0	100,000	150,000	0	147,059	100,000	53,763	69,956
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	0	0	3,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,553
<i>Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</i>	0	0	0	0	3,175	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,258	6,127
<i>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,982	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</i>	0	0	0	0	31,312	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	44,169
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	500,000	350,000	452,712	250,000	156,905	0	0	100,000	0	0	21,505	0
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	21,505	0
<i>Africa</i>	0	0	452,712	0	152,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Americas</i>	0	0	0	0	4,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	0	0	0	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	350,000	0	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0	24,188	16,000	55,000	0	0	26,882	0
<b>Total contributions by donor</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>452,712</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>194,930</b>	<b>174,188</b>	<b>166,000</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>147,059</b>	<b>139,982</b>	<b>134,409</b>	<b>126,805</b>

	Poland	Kazakhstan	Italy	United Arab Emirates	CERF	Romania	Argentina	South Africa	China	Israel	Andorra	Cyprus	Monaco
													
	115,933	99,970	0	50,000	0	64,935	0	57,613	50,000	0	19,659	26,022	26,810
	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	18,932	0	0	0	27,000	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	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	74,627	0	85,000	0	0	0	0	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	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	74,627	0	85,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	13,500	0	0	25,000	12,044	4,047	0
	<b>115,933</b>	<b>99,970</b>	<b>93,559</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>64,935</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>57,613</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>31,703</b>	<b>30,068</b>	<b>26,810</b>














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## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2012 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the OMP 2012-2013).

	Chile 	Estonia 	Czech Republic 	Indonesia 	Thailand 	Brazil 	Iceland 	Oman 	Latvia 	Azerbaijan 	Costa Rica 	
Unearmarked	10,000	14,706	0	20,000	20,000	0	15,000	15,000	12,987	10,000	9,950	
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	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	0	0	16,465	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Subprogramme 2:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	0	0	10,220	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	
<i>Subprogramme 4:</i> Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Field Presences	0	0	0	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	
<i>Africa</i>	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	
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	0	0	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	
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Humanitarian Trust Funds	15,000	9,191	10,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total contributions by donor</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>23,897</b>	<b>20,439</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>16,465</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>12,987</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>9,950</b>	



	Bulgaria	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	Suriname	Guatemala	Armenia	Panama	Peru	Cambodia	Afghanistan	Namibia	Nicaragua
													
	7,000	0	4,982	4,728	3,000	2,953	2,500	0	0	1,600	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	4,982	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
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	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	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	1,850	0	500	0	0
	7,000	4,982	4,982	4,728	3,000	2,953	2,500	2,000	1,850	1,600	1,500	1,000	1,000

## Predictability

Predictability of funding was reinforced by the negotiation of new multiyear funding arrangements with Belgium, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland and the organization Education Above All. In 2012, OHCHR had multiyear funding arrangements in place with nine donors, including eight Member States (Belgium, Canada, Finland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) and one foundation (Education Above All).

## Regular budget versus voluntary contributions

Overall, 42.5 per cent of OHCHR's funding came from the United Nations regular budget (compared with 40.9 per cent in 2011) and 57.5 per cent came from voluntary contributions (compared with 59.1 per cent in 2011). The slight increase in regular budget funding reflects additional resources which were allocated to cover the cost of the new activities mandated by the Human Rights Council in 2011.

Sponsor	Number of national associate experts	Number of non-national associate experts
Austria	1	
Belgium	1	
Denmark	1	
Finland	2	
France	1	
Italy	1	
Korea, Republic of	1	
Netherlands		2
Norway	3	
Spain	2	
Sweden	1	
Switzerland	4	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	

## Junior Professional Officers

Some Member States provided OHCHR with additional indirect financial support by contributing to the United Nations Associate Experts Programme, which is administered by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in New York. As of 31 December 2012, OHCHR had 20 associate experts (also known as Junior Professional Officers) supported by the following Governments: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland (see table). The Netherlands funded associate expert posts for non-nationals.

## How to Help

OHCHR accepts contributions from Member States, international organizations, foundations, voluntary associations, non-governmental organizations and individuals. If you or the organization you represent would like to make a contribution, please contact OHCHR's Donor and External Relations Section in Geneva.

Tel: +41 22 917 96 55

Fax +41 22 917 90 04

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

# Financial Statements (as at 31 December 2012)

## Statement of income and expenditure in 2012

### Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2012, inclusive of new contributions carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2012 and total balance as at 31 December 2012

	Extrabudgetary	Regular Budget	Total
<b>SUMMARY *</b>			
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	117,935,502	n/a	117,935,502
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	11,275,250	n/a	11,275,250
Total income / Allotments <sup>3</sup>	114,545,869	82,013,100	196,558,969
Total funds available <sup>4</sup>	243,756,621	82,013,100	325,769,721
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	140,376,566	84,323,700	224,700,266
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	103,380,055	(2,310,600)	101,069,455

#### Notes:

- 1) The amount corresponds to the extrabudgetary closing balance reported for the activity in the OHCHR Report 2011.
  - 2) Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, transfers and refunds.
  - 3) For extrabudgetary, includes all contributions received at UNOG for 2012 (US\$111,147,264) as well as interest and miscellaneous income (US\$3,398,605). For Regular Budget, corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2012.
  - 4) = (1) + (2) + (3).
  - 5) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2012.
  - 6) The extrabudgetary amount corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2012 including operating cash reserves of US\$ 18.7 million which were not available for activities in 2012.
- \* All figures are subject to audit.

## Statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2012

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

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2012, inclusive of new contributions carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2012 and total balance as at 31 December 2012

	VF for Victims of Torture	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	VF for Indigenous Populations	VF for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review	VF for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Universal Periodic Review Implementation	TF for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	VF for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in Human Rights (VFTC)	TF for Human Rights Education in Cambodia	TF for Support Activities of OHCHR	Total OHCHR trust funds
<b>SUMMARY *</b>										
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	9,918,450	1,050,276	597,153	1,579,278	967,349	893,254	17,920,195	1,202,352	83,807,195	117,935,502
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	65,465	7,942	22,881	122,293	231,321	0	1,986,304	210,981	8,628,063	11,275,250
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	8,486,986	510,469	551,565	423,407	1,066,034	0	18,466,271	570,113	81,072,419	111,147,264
Other income available <sup>4</sup>	67,561	21,653	12,862	31,902	45,637	16,963	482,247	37,424	2,682,356	3,398,605
Total funds available <sup>5</sup>	18,538,462	1,590,340	1,184,461	2,156,880	2,310,341	910,217	38,855,017	2,020,870	176,190,033	243,756,621
Expenditure <sup>6</sup>	8,570,138	685,465	278,238	28,258	559,485	0	24,171,702	1,240,810	104,842,470	140,376,566
Closing balance <sup>7</sup>	9,968,324	904,875	906,223	2,128,622	1,750,856	910,217	14,683,315	780,060	71,347,563	103,380,055

#### Notes:

- 1) Corresponds to the closing balance reported for the activity in the OHCHR Report 2011.
  - 2) Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, transfers and refunds.
  - 3) Includes all contributions received in the UNOG accounts during 2012.
  - 4) Includes interest and miscellaneous income.
  - 5) = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4).
  - 6) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2012.
  - 7) Corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2012 including operating cash reserves of US\$ 18.7 million which are not available for activities in 2012.
- \* All figures are subject to audit.

## OHCHR regular budget expenditure in 2012 by programme

(in thousands of US\$)

	Allotment 2012	Expenditure 2012
<b>Headquarters</b>		
Executive Direction and Management	7,570.2	8,137.0
Policy-making Organs	8,000.2	7,101.9
Programme of Work		
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	11,282.8	11,828.8
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	8,347.4	9,225.2
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation 1/	14,363.3	16,039.0
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	16,969.6	16,969.6
Total Programme of Work - Headquarters	50,963.1	54,062.6
Programme Support and Management Services	6,058.5	6,836.6
<b>Sub-total Headquarters operating resources</b>	<b>72,592.0</b>	<b>76,138.1</b>
<b>Field presences</b>		
Subprogramme 3:		
Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division 2/	7,488.7	6,750.3
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (sec.23) Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities	1,932.4	1,435.3
<b>Sub-total Field presences operating resources</b>	<b>9,421.1</b>	<b>8,185.6</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>82,013.1</b>	<b>84,323.7</b>

1/ Includes 2012 allotment of \$2,808.7 and expenditure of \$2,144.7 for the Commission of Inquiry on Syria.

2/ Includes Cambodia, Yaoundé Sub-regional Centre, Regional Offices in Bangkok, Bishkek, Brussels, Dakar, Panama, Santiago de Chile.

## RB & XB funds made available to OHCHR programmes in 2012

### Overall summary *(in thousands of US\$)*

OHCHR Programmes	Regular budget allotment		Total XB funds*		XB funds (earmarked vs unearmarked)			
	(a)	% (a)/total RB	(b)	% (b)/total XB	Earmarked (c)	% (c)/(b)	Unearmarked** (d)	% (d)/(b)
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>								
Executive Direction and Management (EDM)	7,570.2	9.23%	12,968.3	11.32%	796.2	6.14%	12,172.1	93.86%
Policy-making Organs	8,000.2	9.75%						
<b>Programme of work (subprogramme 1 to 4)</b>								
Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)	11,282.8	13.76%	15,467.8	13.50%	2,215.0	14.32%	13,252.8	85.68%
Subprogramme 2 - Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD)	8,347.4	10.18%	7,348.2	6.42%	4,800.8	65.33%	2,547.4	34.67%
Subprogramme 3 - Advisory services and Technical cooperation (FOTCD)	14,363.3	17.51%	14,926.9	13.03%	2,087.2	13.98%	12,839.7	86.02%
Subprogramme 4 - Human Rights Council Branch	6,583.5	8.03%	2,044.5	1.78%	597.2	29.21%	1,447.3	70.79%
Subprogramme 4 - Special Procedures Branch	10,386.1	12.66%	8,419.4	7.35%	5,954.9	70.73%	2,464.5	29.27%
<b>Total Programme of Work</b>	<b>50,963.1</b>	<b>62.14%</b>	<b>48,206.8</b>	<b>42.09%</b>	<b>15,655.1</b>	<b>32.47%</b>	<b>32,551.7</b>	<b>67.53%</b>
Support to the Programmes	6,058.5	7.39%	2,581.1	2.25%	0.0	0.00%	2,581.1	100.00%
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS</b>	<b>72,592.0</b>	<b>88.51%</b>	<b>63,756.2</b>	<b>55.66%</b>	<b>16,451.3</b>	<b>25.80%</b>	<b>47,304.9</b>	<b>74.20%</b>
Field Presences	9,421.1	11.49%	63,846.9	55.74%	26,059.6	40.82%	37,787.3	59.18%
Contingency Fund			989.3	0.86%	505.9	51.14%	483.4	48.86%
<b>TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES</b>	<b>9,421.1</b>	<b>11.49%</b>	<b>64,836.2</b>	<b>56.60%</b>	<b>26,565.5</b>	<b>40.97%</b>	<b>38,270.7</b>	<b>59.03%</b>
Reserves allocated to project requirements			(24,149.7)				(24,149.7)	
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES</b>	<b>82,013.1</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>104,442.7</b>	<b>91.18%</b>	<b>43,016.8</b>	<b>41.19%</b>	<b>61,425.9</b>	<b>58.81%</b>
<b>Humanitarian Trust Funds</b>								
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture			8,547.0	7.46%	8,547.0	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Voluntary Fund Indigenous Populations			563.0	0.49%	563.0	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery			532.1	0.46%	532.1	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
<b>Total humanitarian trust funds</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>9,642.1</b>	<b>8.42%</b>	<b>9,642.1</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Other income not reported above***	0.0	0.0	461.1		0.0		461.1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82,013.1</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>114,545.9</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>52,658.9</b>	<b>45.97%</b>	<b>61,887.0</b>	<b>54.03%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>196,559.0</b>				<b>114,545.9</b>	

\* Total XB funds includes all donor contributions received for 2012 (US\$111.1 million), interest and miscellaneous income as well as part of the opening balance from previous financial periods used to finance total OHCHR XB requirements in 2012.

\*\* Allocated by OHCHR in 2012.

\*\*\* Includes miscellaneous income from old projects closed (US\$43.6) and gain on exchange (US\$417.5) for 2012.

## Extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2012

### Overall summary *(in thousands of US\$)*

OHCHR's Programmes	Revised requirements 2012-2013	Income 2012	Expenditure 2012	Projected requirements 2013
<b>HEADQUARTERS</b>				
<b>Executive Direction and Management (EDM)</b>				
Executive Office of the High Commissioner	2,485.5	1,301.4	1,349.4	1,136.1
Civil Society Section	943.8	478.1	489.1	454.7
Donor and External Relations Section	3,676.6	2,004.3	1,835.3	1,841.3
Communications Section	5,122.8	2,571.1	2,559.2	2,563.6
Meetings and Documents Unit	1,729.5	890.1	861.0	868.5
New York Office	3,574.8	2,095.1	1,993.9	1,580.9
New York Office - OHCHR work against discrimination, sexual orientation and gender identity project	495.2	169.1	65.2	430.0
New York Office - MPTF Joint programme for UN Action against sexual violence in armed conflict (SCR 1888)	661.7	617.0	357.3	304.4
Policy, Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Service	1,714.3	870.3	915.9	798.4
Safety and Security Section	3,543.8	1,971.8	1,970.5	1,573.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>23,948.0</b>	<b>12,968.3</b>	<b>12,396.8</b>	<b>11,551.2</b>
<b>Programme of Work (subprogramme 1 to 4)</b>				
<b>Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)</b>				
Coordination and Management	2,210.8	1,240.4	1,081.3	1,129.5
Anti-discrimination	2,850.8	1,620.0	1,497.5	1,353.3
Indigenous Peoples and Minorities	2,746.9	1,501.0	1,403.9	1,343.0
Joint Partnership on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNIPP/MPTF)	29.5	167.9	29.5	0.0
Combatting trafficking in human beings	200.0	300.0	200.0	0.0
Women's Human Rights and Gender	4,229.5	2,343.4	2,234.2	1,995.3
Rule of Law and Democracy	3,385.1	1,522.5	1,663.5	1,721.6
MDGs and Human Rights-Based Approach	1,237.0	612.3	549.4	687.6
HIV and Aids	282.6	302.2	282.6	0.0
Economic and Social Issues	1,522.6	939.7	837.2	685.4
Business and Human Rights	570.4	429.5	297.4	273.0
Right to Development	128.8	103.1	81.6	47.2
Support to UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism	434.9	412.4	220.9	214.0
Methodology, Education and Training	5,307.3	2,917.1	2,729.5	2,577.8
Indicators	921.4	520.3	470.3	451.1
Migration	394.6	104.4	96.2	298.4
Disabilities	534.5	308.4	228.7	305.8
Joint Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD/MPTF)	0.0	107.6	0.0	0.0
Reparations for sexual violence survivors in DRC	887.4	0.2	654.3	233.1
Trust Fund for Durban Review Conference and Follow-up	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>27,874.1</b>	<b>15,467.8</b>	<b>14,558.0</b>	<b>13,316.1</b>
<b>Subprogramme 2 - Supporting Human Rights Treaty Bodies (HRTD)</b>				
Human Rights Treaties	8,761.3	6,944.8	4,613.7	4,147.6
Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture	1,043.9	403.4	391.5	652.4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9,805.2</b>	<b>7,348.2</b>	<b>5,005.2</b>	<b>4,800.0</b>
<b>Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation (FOTCD)</b>				
Coordination and Management	2,248.5	1,191.1	1,107.0	1,141.5
Africa	6,448.9	3,267.9	3,380.2	3,068.7
Americas	1,579.1	821.4	797.5	781.6
Asia and the Pacific	3,390.6	1,735.9	1,691.4	1,699.2
Europe and Central Asia	3,078.9	1,514.4	1,521.2	1,557.7
Middle East and North Africa	2,896.4	1,831.4	1,609.7	1,286.7
National Institutions	3,095.7	1,530.6	1,778.6	1,317.1

OHCHR's Programmes	Revised requirements 2012-2013	Income 2012	Expenditure 2012	Projected requirements 2013
Rapid Response and Peace Missions	3,189.0	1,924.2	1,794.0	1,395.0
Universal Periodic Review Section	350.2	0.0	0.0	350.2
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Technical Assistance	1,205.4	1,110.0	559.5	645.9
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>27,482.7</b>	<b>14,926.9</b>	<b>14,239.1</b>	<b>13,243.6</b>
<b>Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures (HRCSPD)</b>				
Coordination and Management	629.8	279.0	296.4	333.4
Human Rights Council	2,598.9	1,136.8	1,231.4	1,367.5
Special Procedures	13,524.3	8,419.4	7,134.8	6,389.5
Human Rights Council and UPR Webcasting	391.5	176.2	149.0	242.5
Trust Fund for Universal Periodic Review - Participation	395.7	452.5	28.3	367.4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>17,540.2</b>	<b>10,463.9</b>	<b>8,839.9</b>	<b>8,700.3</b>
<b>Total Programme of Work (subprogramme 1 to 4)</b>	<b>82,702.2</b>	<b>48,206.8</b>	<b>42,642.2</b>	<b>40,060.0</b>
<b>Support to the Programmes</b>				
Programme Support and Management Services	4,610.2	0.1	0.0	4,610.2
Information Technologies Section	4,418.7	2,385.6	2,187.8	2,230.9
Human Rights Case Database Project	510.7	195.4	298.5	212.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9,539.6</b>	<b>2,581.1</b>	<b>2,486.3</b>	<b>7,053.3</b>
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS</b>	<b>116,189.8</b>	<b>63,756.2</b>	<b>57,525.3</b>	<b>58,664.5</b>
<b>FIELD PRESENCES</b>				
<b>AFRICA</b>				
Burundi - Peace Mission Support	1,915.9	901.9	1,017.5	898.4
Central Africa, Yaoundé - Sub-regional Centre	851.1	507.6	484.1	367.0
Chad - Human Rights Adviser	962.4	416.0	473.6	488.8
Central African Republic - Peace Mission Support	41.0	22.6	9.2	31.8
Côte d'Ivoire - Peace Mission Support	505.3	223.9	221.0	284.3
Côte d'Ivoire - MPTF Joint project	85.6	0.0	85.6	0.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Peace Mission Support	538.0	111.7	266.6	271.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Joint projects to fight impunity against sexual violence in West Congo, South and North Kivu	1,730.2	513.4	1,514.3	215.9
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Joint Protection Teams in Eastern Congo	2,545.5	2,431.8	1,742.1	803.4
East Africa, Addis Ababa - Regional Office	1,988.5	963.4	1,082.9	905.6
Great Lakes, Burundi - Human Rights Adviser	208.0	263.7	208.0	0.0
Guinea - Country Office	5,028.3	2,724.8	2,960.0	2,068.3
Guinea - MPTF Joint project for Democratic Governance	59.9	0.0	59.9	0.0
Guinea - MPTF Joint project for Victims of Torture	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Guinea Bissau - Peace Mission Support	184.7	148.5	114.1	70.6
Kenya - Human Rights Adviser	1,783.4	1,327.9	976.0	807.4
Liberia - Peace Mission Support	144.7	75.9	73.5	71.2
Madagascar - Human Rights Adviser	669.6	328.2	364.5	305.1
Malawi - Human Rights Adviser	180.9	113.8	0.0	180.9
Niger - Human Rights Adviser	845.2	474.4	509.0	336.2
Rwanda - Human Rights Adviser	749.9	301.1	399.5	350.4
Sierra Leone - Peace Mission Support	854.6	387.0	463.4	391.2
Sierra Leone - MPTF Joint project for Human Rights Culture	693.0	600.2	693.0	0.0
Somalia - Peace Mission Support	1,687.1	1,202.3	1,017.7	669.4
Southern Africa, Pretoria - Regional Office	2,287.7	942.4	1,097.0	1,190.7
Sudan - Peace Mission Support	894.0	351.6	409.9	484.1
Sudan - Strengthening the human rights capacity in Darfur	150.5	5.2	122.3	28.2

OHCHR's Programmes	Revised requirements 2012-2013	Income 2012	Expenditure 2012	Projected requirements 2013
Togo - Country Office	2,981.7	1,481.7	1,492.2	1,489.5
Uganda - Country Office	6,820.3	1,642.5	3,603.6	3,216.7
Uganda - MPTF, UNIFEM, UN WOMEN Joint programmes for gender equality and women's access to justice	118.8	101.9	54.6	64.2
Uganda - MPTF Joint Programme for Transitional Justice	515.6	23.0	515.6	0.0
Zimbabwe - Human Rights Adviser	190.2	164.8	190.2	0.0
West Africa, Dakar - Regional Office	618.0	233.5	355.1	262.9
<b>Sub-total Africa</b>	<b>38,929.6</b>	<b>18,986.7</b>	<b>22,676.0</b>	<b>16,253.6</b>
<b>AMERICAS</b>				
Bolivia - Country Office	3,209.3	1,351.4	1,577.8	1,631.5
Bolivia - MPTF joint programme for support to the transitional process of the democratic model in Bolivia	38.9	1.4	38.9	0.0
Central America, Panama - Regional Office	407.3	219.3	218.3	189.0
Central America - Joint projects for Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendant Populations in Central America	215.9	13.7	215.9	0.0
Colombia - Country Office	17,170.3	7,304.9	8,389.4	8,780.9
Colombia - National Human Rights Education Plan	656.3	426.4	656.3	0.0
Colombia - Promoting & monitoring human rights measures	1,086.3	362.1	1,086.3	0.0
Colombia - Support for emerging issues	1,423.5	514.7	912.6	510.9
Ecuador - Human Rights Adviser	1,142.1	554.2	582.0	560.1
Guatemala - Country Office	7,161.7	2,959.4	3,546.2	3,615.5
Guatemala - MPTF joint programme for Indigenous Peoples' Rights	936.4	530.0	736.4	200.0
Haiti - Peace Mission Support	370.2	239.8	229.6	140.6
Haiti - Protection Cluster	914.7	638.9	513.3	401.4
Honduras - Human Rights Adviser	250.8	229.5	28.6	222.2
Mexico - Country Office	5,192.3	2,732.4	2,771.8	2,420.5
Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser	1,389.3	682.2	690.3	699.0
South America, Chile - Regional Office	1,242.5	625.1	701.9	540.6
<b>Sub-total Americas</b>	<b>42,807.8</b>	<b>19,385.4</b>	<b>22,895.6</b>	<b>19,912.2</b>
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>				
Afghanistan - Peace Mission Support	1,503.4	747.4	880.5	622.9
Cambodia - Country Office	2,537.2	605.3	1,240.8	1,296.4
Maldives - Human Rights Adviser	416.4	185.9	120.3	296.1
Myanmar - Human Rights Institution-building	170.3	125.0	73.8	96.5
Nepal - Country Office	3,146.2	2,871.6	3,146.2	0.0
Nepal - Human Rights Adviser	110.7	0.0	0.0	110.7
Nepal - MPTF/PBF joint programme for transitional justice	3.8	14.6	3.8	0.0
Nepal - MPTF/PBF joint programmes for reparations conflicts and child rights violations	5.9	14.7	5.9	0.0
Pacific, Suva - Regional Office	1,621.9	836.2	806.5	815.4
Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser	1,040.9	501.8	478.8	562.1
Papua New Guinea - MPTF/UN Country Programme	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Southeast Asia, Bangkok - Regional Office	1,360.8	474.8	415.4	945.4
Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser	872.5	298.8	425.8	446.7
Timor-Leste - Human Rights Adviser	459.9	0.0	0.0	459.9
Timor-Leste - Peace Mission Support	583.3	501.4	583.3	0.0
<b>Sub-total Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>13,833.2</b>	<b>7,178.5</b>	<b>8,181.1</b>	<b>5,652.1</b>



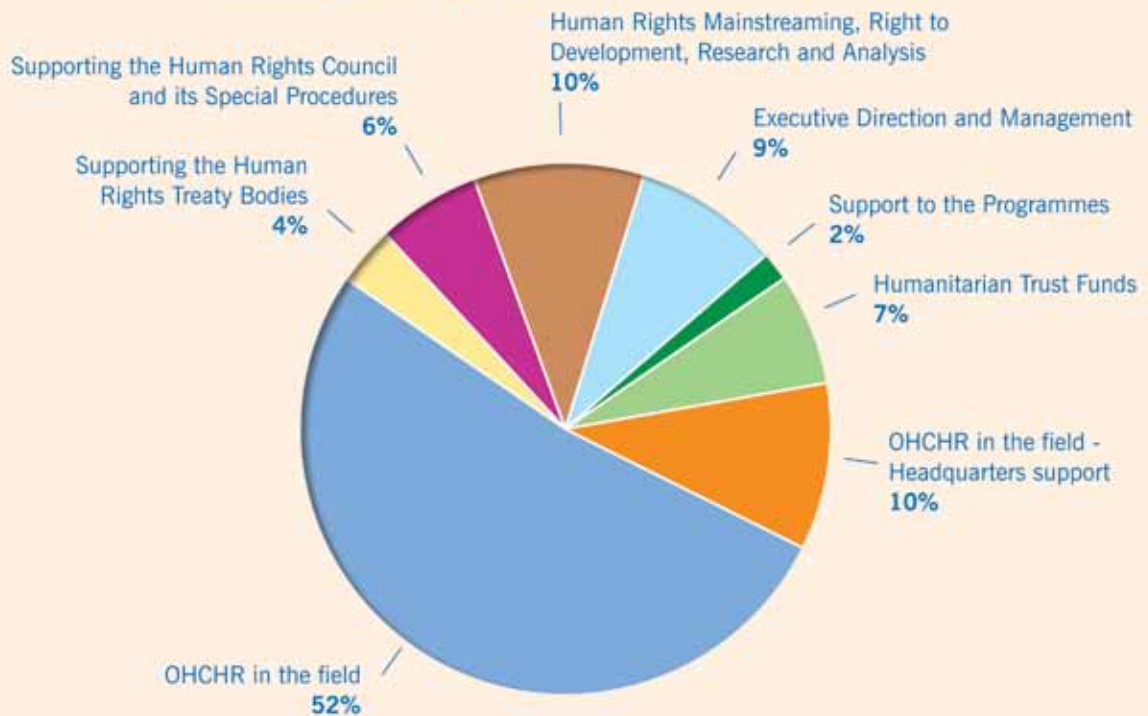
OHCHR's Programmes	Revised requirements 2012-2013	Income 2012	Expenditure 2012	Projected requirements 2013
<b>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</b>				
Central Asia, Bishkek - Regional Office	1,265.6	456.1	685.2	580.4
Central Asia - Protection and Stability project	1,640.4	1,077.6	287.8	1,352.6
Europe, Brussels - Regional Office	1,011.4	469.9	510.2	501.2
Kosovo - Stand-alone Office */	1,849.6	935.3	977.5	872.1
Kyrgyzstan	629.2	464.1	629.2	0.0
Kyrgyzstan - MPTF/PBF joint programmes	1,044.8	14.6	1,044.8	0.0
Republic of Moldova - Human Rights Adviser	623.7	355.4	319.3	304.4
Russian Federation - Human Rights Adviser	2,195.5	1,120.5	1,138.9	1,056.6
South Caucasus - Human Rights Adviser	1,837.3	688.6	986.9	850.4
Ukraine - Human Rights Adviser	448.1	191.6	234.8	213.3
<b>Sub-total Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>12,545.6</b>	<b>5,773.7</b>	<b>6,814.6</b>	<b>5,731.0</b>
<b>MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>				
Iraq - Peace Mission Support	320.7	19.1	173.3	147.4
Libya - Humanitarian Country Team Support	345.0	7.0	345.0	0.0
Libya - Peace Mission Support	351.1	138.6	159.7	191.4
Mauritania - Country Office	2,649.8	1,313.9	1,375.1	1,274.7
Mauritania - CERF emergency programme for Mali refugees	85.0	85.0	85.0	0.0
Tunisia - Country Office	4,188.4	1,800.7	2,127.5	2,060.9
Middle East, Beirut - Regional Office	3,174.1	1,255.3	1,674.0	1,500.1
North Africa - Regional Office	2,815.9	647.9	1,156.6	1,659.3
State of Palestine - Country Office **/	6,894.5	3,587.2	3,343.4	3,551.1
State of Palestine - Protection Cluster **/	523.9	570.7	309.6	214.3
South-West Asia and the Arab Region, Doha - Training and Documentation Centre	2,718.6	1,648.2	1,176.1	1,542.5
Yemen - Country Office	2,882.7	1,449.0	685.8	2,196.9
<b>Sub-total Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>26,949.7</b>	<b>12,522.6</b>	<b>12,611.1</b>	<b>14,338.6</b>
<b>CONTINGENCY FUND</b>				
Rapid response for human rights situation in Syria	47.9	99.6	47.9	0.0
Rapid response for human rights situation in Mali	65.8	86.2	65.8	0.0
OHCHR's rapid deployment mission to Maldives	15.9	21.0	15.9	0.0
OHCHR's capacity mission to Myanmar	0.0	92.1	0.0	0.0
Contingency Fund pool	0.0	690.4	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total Contingency Fund</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>989.3</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES</b>	<b>135,195.5</b>	<b>64,836.2</b>	<b>73,308.0</b>	<b>61,887.5</b>
Unearmarked reserves allocated to project requirements		(24,149.7)		
<b>TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES</b>	<b>251,385.3</b>	<b>104,442.7</b>	<b>130,833.3</b>	<b>120,552.0</b>
<b>HUMANITARIAN TRUST FUNDS</b>				
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	17,338.2	8,547.0	8,570.1	8,768.1
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	639.3	563.0	278.2	361.1
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	1,478.3	532.1	685.5	792.8
<b>TOTAL HUMANITARIAN TRUST FUNDS</b>	<b>19,455.8</b>	<b>9,642.1</b>	<b>9,533.8</b>	<b>9,922.0</b>
Other income/expenditure not reported above ***/	9.5	461.1	9.5	0.0
<b>GRAND TOTAL OHCHR</b>	<b>270,850.6</b>	<b>114,545.9</b>	<b>140,376.6</b>	<b>130,474.0</b>

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

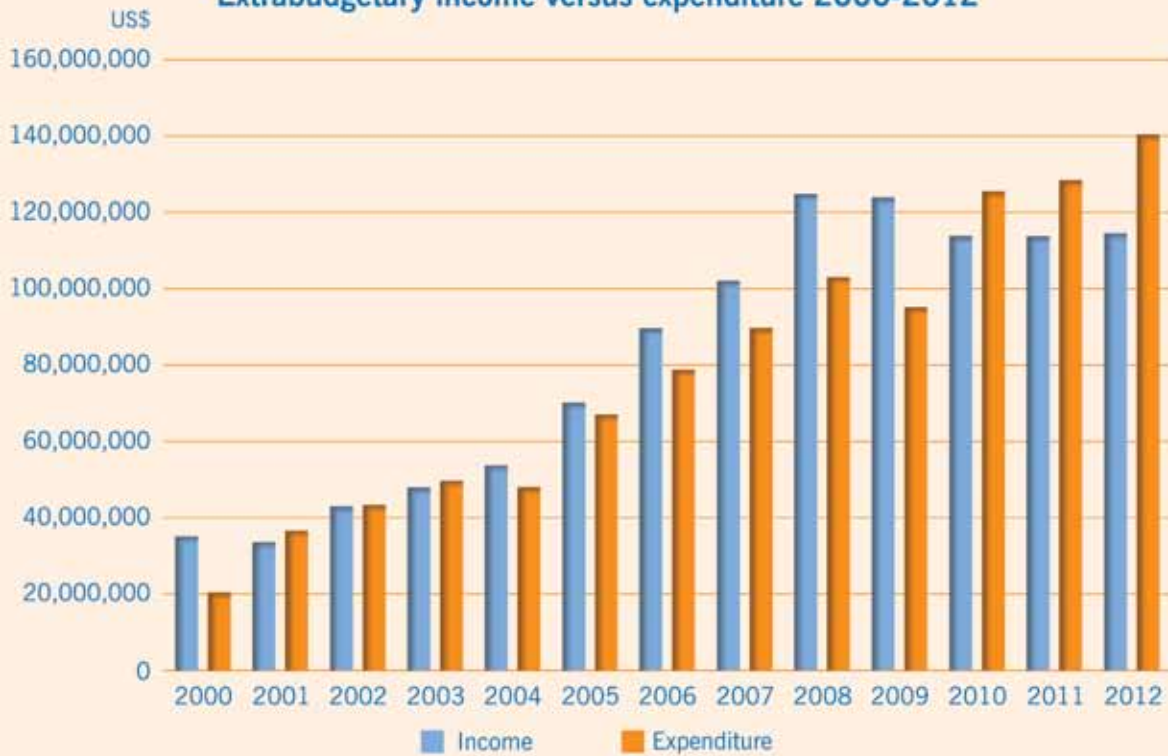
\*\*/ Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67/19.

\*\*\*/ Includes miscellaneous income from old projects closed (US\$43.6) and gain on exchange (US\$417.5) for 2012.

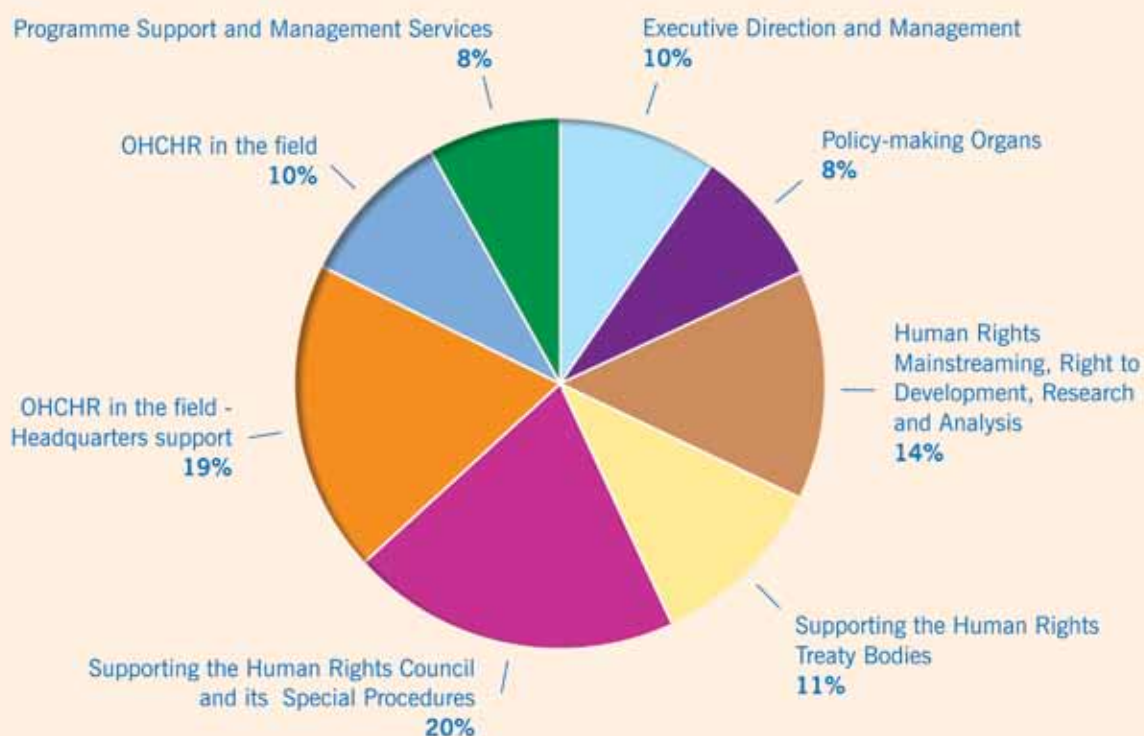
### Extrabudgetary expenditure by main activity in 2012



### Extrabudgetary income versus expenditure 2000-2012



### Regular budget expenditure by main activity in 2012



### Executive Direction and Management (EDM) Voluntary contributions in 2012

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
(a) Total contributions to EDM	0	
Hungary	6,553	Implementation of the recommendations of the HRC Task Force on accessibility for persons with disabilities
Norway	169,079	Project for sexual orientation and gender identity
UNDP (MPTF)	617,024	UN Action Against Sexual Violence
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	3,539	Creation and broadcasting of a message of public interest on the International Year for people of African descent
<b>(b) Total contributions to specific sections/projects</b>	<b>796,195</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to EDM (a) + (b)</b>	<b>796,195</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to EDM*	6,682,218	Unearmarked
<b>(d) Total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>6,682,218</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EDM (c) + (d)</b>	<b>7,478,413</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2012.

### Executive Direction and Management (EDM) RB & XB funds made available for EDM in 2012

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for EDM	7,570,200	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>7,570,200</b>	<b>36.9%</b>
<b>XB funds</b>		
Earmarked funds to EDM	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	796,195	6.1%
Unearmarked funds from 2012 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to EDM	6,682,218	51.5%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to EDM (including miscellaneous and interest income)	5,489,979	42.3%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>12,968,391</b>	<b>63.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>20,538,591</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) Voluntary contributions in 2012

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
<b>(a) Total contributions to RRDD</b>	<b>0</b>	
Austria	39,841	Workshop on religious minorities
Bangladesh	4,982	Seminar on climate change
Brazil	16,465	Organization of the event "The power of empowered women"
European Commission	77,220	Developing indigenous networks and strengthening their capacities at the international, regional, national and local levels
Germany	66,401	Rule of law, equality and non-discrimination
	26,560	Human rights, the environment and climate change
	46,481	Anti-discrimination - database on best practice
Japan	17,226	Rule of law and democracy
Mexico	25,000	Disability
Netherlands	60,000	Forum on business and human rights
Norway	43,622	Expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples
	156,879	Forum on business and human rights
	171,209	Counter discrimination based on sexual orientation
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	3,175	International Year of African Descent People
Russian Federation	500,000	Anti-discrimination
	50,000	Working Group on human rights and other business enterprises
	100,000	Training activities on migration and combatting trafficking in human beings
	90,000	Training activities for representatives of Russian indigenous peoples

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Spain	7,328	Women's rights and gender
	25,907	Participation of a representative from a NGO in the training course organised by EQUITAS
United Kingdom	161,551	Working Group on human rights and other business enterprises
UNDP - MPTF	167,895	UN Partnership on the rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNIPP)
UNDP - MPTF	107,624	UN Partnership to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (UNPRPD)
UNDP - MPTF	249,642	UNDG - Human Rights Mainstreaming
<b>(b) Total contributions to specific sections/projects</b>	<b>2,215,007</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to RRDD (a) + (b)</b>	<b>2,215,007</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to RRDD projects*	6,324,675	Unearmarked
<b>(d) Total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>6,324,675</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR RRDD (c) + (d)</b>	<b>8,539,683</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2012.

### Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) RB & XB funds made available for RRDD in 2012

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for RRDD	11,282,800	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>11,282,800</b>	<b>42.2%</b>
<b>XB funds</b>		
Earmarked funds to RRDD - all projects	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	2,215,007	14.3%
Unearmarked funds from 2012 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	6,324,675	40.9%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to RRDD (including miscellaneous and interest income)	6,912,617	44.7%
Trust Fund for Durban Review Conference - Miscellaneous income	15,427	0.1%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>15,467,727</b>	<b>57.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>26,750,527</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) Voluntary contributions in 2012		
Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Australia	98,640	HRTD
Germany	1,328,021	HRTD
Liechtenstein	32,258	HRTD
Netherlands	2,143,000	HRTD
Norway	523,469	HRTD
Spain	28,017	HRTD
<b>(a) Total contributions to HRTD - all bodies</b>	<b>4,153,405</b>	
Argentina	7,000	Committee against Torture
	20,000	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
Australia	49,320	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Czech Republic	10,220	OPCAT Special Fund
Hungary	6,127	Implementation of the recommendations of the HRC Task Force on accessibility for persons with disabilities
Italy	18,932	OPCAT Special Fund
Switzerland	215,983	OPCAT Special Fund
United Kingdom	161,551	Sub-Committee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)
	158,228	OPCAT Special Fund
<b>(b) Total contributions to specific bodies/projects</b>	<b>647,361</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRTD (a) + (b)</b>	<b>4,800,766</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRTD*	1,096,707	Unearmarked
<b>(d) Total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>1,096,707</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRTD (c) + (d)</b>	<b>5,897,474</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2012.

Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) RB & XB funds made available for HRTD in 2012		
	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for HRTD	8,347,400	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>8,347,400</b>	<b>53.2%</b>
<b>XB funds</b>		
Earmarked funds to HRTD - all bodies	4,153,405	56.5%
Earmarked funds for HRTD specific bodies/projects	243,998	3.3%
Earmarked funds to OP-CAT Special Fund	403,363	5.5%
Unearmarked funds from 2012 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRTD	1,096,707	14.9%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to HRTD (including miscellaneous and interest income)	1,450,688	19.7%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>7,348,162</b>	<b>46.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>15,695,562</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) Voluntary contributions in 2012

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Algeria	500,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation ( <i>African countries</i> )
Australia	197,280	Contingency Fund
	295,920	National institutions
	394,560	Regional Office for East Africa
	295,920	Somalia*
	197,280	Voluntary Fund for implementation of the UPR
Austria	645,995	Somalia*
	167,560	Syria
Belgium	99,470	Afghanistan ( <i>Afghan people dialogue on peace, phase II</i> )*
Canada	1,953,125	Colombia
CERF	85,000	Emergency Programme for Malian Refugees in Mauritania
Education Above All	250,000	Protection of the right to education during insecurity and armed conflict in the MENA Region
European Commission	1,077,638	Kyrgyzstan
	124,963	Myanmar
	392,157	oPt (to support OHCHR's leadership of the protection cluster)
	127,250	oPt (to support OHCHR's leadership of the protection cluster)*
Finland	397,351	Colombia
	258,398	Tunisia
	309,585	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
France	62,735	Central Africa Sub-Regional Centre ( <i>transitional justice</i> )
	199,203	Guinea
	132,802	Mauritania*
	132,802	Tunisia
Germany	1,328,021	Field presences
	398,406	National institutions
	61,275	Somalia ( <i>transitional justice</i> )*
	345,286	Voluntary Fund for implementation of the UPR
	664,011	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
India	100,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Israel	10,000	Somalia*
Italy	74,627	Libya ( <i>to support the Libyan National Council for Civil Liberties and HR</i> )*
Japan	30,000	Afghanistan*
	120,000	Cambodia
	60,000	Myanmar
	40,000	Occupied Palestinian Territory*
	120,000	Sri Lanka*
	30,000	Timor-Leste*
Korea, Rep. of	1,000,000	Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <i>joint protection teams</i> )
Liechtenstein	21,505	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Netherlands	1,425,000	Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <i>joint protection teams</i> )
Norway	1,046,938	Field presences
	348,979	Deployment of Human Rights Advisors to UNCTs
	523,469	Voluntary Fund for implementation of the UPR

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	29,850	Chad ( <i>training on human rights for security forces &amp; implementation of UPR recommendations</i> )*
	31,788	Côte d'Ivoire ( <i>training on human rights for security forces</i> )*
	33,662	Guinea ( <i>implementation of UPR recommendations &amp; support to national reconciliation process</i> )
	4,456	Haiti ( <i>reinforcement of the Office de la Protection du Citoyen</i> )*
	25,277	Madagascar ( <i>implementation of UPR recommendations &amp; strengthening of civil society</i> )*
	31,873	Niger ( <i>implemntation of UPR recommendations</i> )*
Panama	2,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Portugal	39,982	Seminar for the establishment of National Human Rights Institutions in Portuguese-speaking countries
Qatar	350,000	Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region
Russian Federation	450,000	Russian Federation ( <i>consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme</i> )*
Saudi Arabia	40,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Spain	38,462	Colombia
	38,462	Guatemala
	34,483	North Africa
Sweden	450,113	Cambodia
	1,050,263	Colombia
	750,188	Guatemala
	600,150	Kenya*
	650,383	Tunisia
	750,188	Uganda
Switzerland	20,000	Burundi ( <i>assistance for treaty reporting - phase II</i> )
	700,000	oPt ( <i>strengthening OHCHR oPt - legal advice, communication and monitoring in East Jerusalem</i> )
	647,948	Regional Office for North Africa
	1,556,017	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
United Kingdom	308,642	Contingency Fund
United States of America	500,000	Haiti ( <i>OHCHR's humanitarian engagement strategy</i> )
	120,174	Mauritania ( <i>anti-slavery and anti-trafficking project</i> )*
	210,940	Mexico ( <i>strengthening institutional capacity</i> )*
	1,400,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
UNDP (UN managed pooled and trust funds funding)	510,722	Guatemala ( <i>programme for indigenous peoples rights</i> )
	85,266	Moldova
	600,000	Sierra Leone ( <i>human rights culture</i> )
	94,160	Uganda ( <i>joint programme for gender equality and transitional justice project</i> )
UNFPA	452,712	Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <i>sexual violence in East DRC</i> )
<b>Total earmarked contributions</b>	<b>28,652,667</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to FOTCD**	22,104,387	Unearmarked
<b>Total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>22,104,387</b>	
<b>TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD</b>	<b>50,757,054</b>	

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

\*\* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2012.



### Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) RB & XB funds made available for FOTCD in 2012

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Headquarters	14,363,300	60.4%
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Field presences	7,488,700	31.5%
Regular programme of technical cooperation for FOTCD - Field presences	1,932,400	8.1%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>23,784,400</b>	<b>23.0%</b>
<b>XB funds</b>		
Earmarked funds to field presences	2,374,959	3.0%
Earmarked funds to VFTC	4,593,118	5.8%
Earmarked funds for specific field presences/activities	20,112,634	25.2%
Earmarked funds to VF for implementation of the UPR	1,066,034	1.3%
Earmarked funds to the Contingency Fund	505,922	0.6%
Unearmarked funds from 2012 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	22,104,387	27.7%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD (including miscellaneous and interest income)	29,006,253	36.4%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>79,763,307</b>	<b>77.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>103,547,707</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB) Voluntary contributions in 2012

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
<b>(a) Total contributions to HRCB</b>	<b>0</b>	
Australia	98,640	Supporting HRC panels and annual discussions
	197,280	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
Hungary	6,127	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
Japan	80,000	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	5,148	CEDAW 30th anniversary / high-level panel
Russian Federation	70,000	Vienna DPA 20th anniversary / high-level panel
Saudi Arabia	40,000	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
Sweden	100,000	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
<b>(b) Total specifically earmarked contributions</b>	<b>597,195</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRCB (a) + (b)</b>	<b>597,195</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRCB*	733,640	Unearmarked
<b>(d) Total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>733,640</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRCB (c) + (d)</b>	<b>1,330,835</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2012.

### Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB) RB & XB funds made available for HRCB in 2012

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for HRCB	6,583,500	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>6,583,500</b>	<b>76.3%</b>
<b>XB funds</b>		
Earmarked funds to HRCB	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for HRCB specific activities	173,788	8.5%
Earmarked funds to VF for participation in the UPR	423,407	20.7%
Unearmarked funds from 2012 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	733,640	35.9%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	684,587	33.5%
Miscellaneous and interest income (VF for participation in the UPR)	29,081	1.4%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>2,044,503</b>	<b>23.7%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>8,628,003</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Special Procedures Branch (SPB) Voluntary contributions in 2012

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Australia	394,560	SPB
Germany	976,096	SPB
Japan	80,000	SPB (country mandates)
Netherlands	2,143,000	SPB
Norway	523,469	SPB
<b>(a) Total contributions to SPB - all mandates</b>	<b>4,117,124</b>	
Argentina	20,000	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
Austria	92,961	Forum on minorities issues
France	132,802	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
	66,401	Extreme poverty
	66,401	WG on arbitrary detention
	66,401	Promotion of truth, justice, reparation
Germany	112,882	Trafficking in persons
	79,681	Freedom of religion or belief
	159,363	Adequate housing
Hungary	18,382	Independent Expert on minority issues
	19,659	Forum on minorities issues
Mexico	25,000	Indigenous people
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	26,164	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
Russian Federation	50,000	WG on use of mercenaries
	50,000	Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance
	50,000	Independent Expert on minority issues
Spain	581,395	Water and sanitation

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
United Kingdom	63,291	Slavery
	156,986	WG on discrimination against women
<b>(b) Total contributions to specific mandates</b>	<b>1,837,770</b>	
<b>(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to SPB (a) + (b)</b>	<b>5,954,894</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB*	459,300	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to specific mandates*	710	Unearmarked
<b>(d) Total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>460,010</b>	
<b>(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SPB (c) + (d)</b>	<b>6,414,904</b>	

\*Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2012.

### Special Procedures Branch (SPB) RB & XB funds made available for SPB in 2012

	US\$	% of total
<b>RB funds</b>		
Regular budget allotment for SPB	10,386,100	100.0%
<b>Sub-total RB funds</b>	<b>10,386,100</b>	<b>55.2%</b>
<b>XB funds</b>		
Earmarked funds to SPB - all mandates	4,117,124	48.9%
Earmarked funds for specific mandates*	1,837,770	21.8%
Unearmarked funds from 2012 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to SPB	460,010	5.5%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to SPB	2,004,459	23.8%
<b>Sub-total XB funds</b>	<b>8,419,363</b>	<b>44.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL RB + XB funds</b>	<b>18,805,463</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**\*Earmarked funds for specific mandates**

	amount in US\$	% of total
Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - CPR Section	441,449	24.0%
Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - ESCR Section	807,159	43.9%
Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - Groups in Focus Section	589,162	32.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,837,770</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# Funds administered by OHCHR

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Voluntary contributions to support OHCHR's activities 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, including information on voluntary contributions respectively received in 2012. Additional financial information related to these funds can be found in the Statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2012 (on page 129).

In addition, this chapter describes two small funds managed by OHCHR, although they are not trust funds as per the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules (the OP-CAT Special Fund and the Contingency Fund).

## 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 then Centre for Human Rights and to supplement existing regular budget resources. Since then, the Fund has been used as a general funding pool to support a wide range of OHCHR activities. It is the largest fund administered by OHCHR, through which approximately 73.1 per cent of all extrabudgetary funds (including unearmarked funds) and 74.7 per cent of extrabudgetary expenditures were managed in 2012.

Detailed information on activities implemented and voluntary contributions managed through this Fund are described in the chapters presented in the annexed CD.

## United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights was established by the Secretary-General in 1987

in response to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/83. The Fund provides resources to support national efforts to build a strong human rights framework. Support is provided to promote and establish 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, evolving in recent years to provide advice on policy orientation, a global vision and strategies on technical cooperation at a broader programme level. The Board meets twice a year to review the programmes it supports; discuss thematic issues, methodologies and procedures; examine financial, administrative and fundraising matters; and brief Member States on progress and achievements.

The Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation is the second largest trust fund administered by OHCHR. For the year 2012, the Fund received US\$18.5 million in new contributions. Funding was used to implement OHCHR technical cooperation activities, including many of the activities referred to in the chapter on field operations, in 36 regions, countries or territories: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Darfur (Sudan), Ecuador, Great Lakes, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Caucasus, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe. Activities implemented under the Fund have resulted in: efforts undertaken at the country level to incorporate international human rights standards into national laws, policies and practices; the establishment of more sustainable national capacities to adhere to these standards; strengthened administration of justice; greater emphasis on the development of human rights education programmes; the establishment of responsive national human rights institutions; the deployment of human rights advisers to UN Country Teams; and the development of national plans of action for the promotion and protection of human rights.

## Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (VFTC)

### Voluntary contributions in 2012

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Algeria	500,000	VFTC (African countries)
Finland	309,585	VFTC
Germany	664,011	VFTC
India	100,000	VFTC
Liechtenstein	21,505	VFTC
Panama	2,000	VFTC
Saudi Arabia	40,000	VFTC
Switzerland	1,556,017	VFTC
United States of America	1,400,000	VFTC
<b>(a) Total contributions earmarked to VFTC</b>	<b>4,593,118</b>	
Australia	295,920	Somalia
Austria	645,995	Somalia
Belgium	99,470	Afghanistan (Afghan people dialogue on peace - phase II)
European Commission	127,250	oPt (to support OHCHR's leadership of the protection cluster)
France	132,802	Mauritania
Germany	61,275	Somalia (transitional justice)
Israel	10,000	Somalia
Italy	74,627	Libya (to support the Libyan National Council for Civil Liberties and HR)
Japan	30,000	Afghanistan
	40,000	oPt
	120,000	Sri Lanka
	30,000	Timor Leste
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	29,850	Chad (support to implementation of UPR recommendations)
	31,788	Côte d'Ivoire (training for security forces)
	4,456	Haiti (HR expert for 6 months to work with the "OPC")
	25,277	Madagascar (workshop on implementation of UPR recommendations and strengthening of civil society)
	31,873	Niger (support to implementation of UPR recommendations)
Russian Federation	450,000	Russian Federation (consolidation of the Human Rights Master Programme)
Spain	34,483	North Africa (allocated to Mauritania)
Sweden	600,150	Kenya
Switzerland	700,000	oPt (strengthening OHCHR oPt - legal advice, communication and monitoring in East Jerusalem)
UNDP	85,266	Republic of Moldova
United States of America	210,940	Mexico (strengthening institutional capacity)
	120,174	Mauritania (anti-slavery and anti-trafficking project)
<b>(b) Total contributions earmarked to specific projects</b>	<b>3,991,594</b>	
Unearmarked funds allocated to VFTC	9,881,559	Unearmarked
<b>(c) Total unearmarked funds</b>	<b>9,881,559</b>	
<b>TOTAL (a) + (b) + (c)</b>	<b>18,466,272</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 Fund was set up as a financial mechanism, financed

through voluntary contributions and administered by OHCHR, 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. It has since been used to implement all of the activities of OHCHR's Office in Cambodia (detailed information on the activities carried out in Cambodia in 2012 can be found on page 239 of the CD). In 2012, the Fund received US\$570,113 in voluntary contributions.

### Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia Voluntary contributions in 2012

Donor	US\$
Japan	120,000
Sweden	450,113
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>570,113</b>

## United Nations Trust Fund for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The United Nations Trust Fund for the Programme of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was established by the Secretary-General in 1976. The Fund was set up as a financial mechanism to implement activities planned in the context of the First Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1973-1982). The Fund was then used for activities during the second and third decades to combat racism and racial discrimination (1983-1992 and 1994-2003, respectively) as well as to cover expenditures related to the 2001 World Conference and its Review Conference, which took place in Geneva in 2009. There are no further activities planned under this Trust Fund which has received no new contributions since 2009. It is currently only used to resolve pending obligations or invoices related to participants in meetings.

## United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR 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. This Fund was set up as a financial mechanism to provide: (a) funding for the travel to Geneva of official representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to present the national report, take part in the ensuing interactive dialogue and be involved in the adoption of the report in the UPR Working Group sessions in which their countries are considered; (b) funding for the travel of official representatives of developing countries that are members of the Council but do not have a permanent mission in Geneva, to act as rapporteur (i.e., member of the 'troika'); and

(c) training for Member States in the preparation of national reports. The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions and administered by OHCHR. In 2012, the Fund received US\$423,407 in voluntary contributions.

The first UPR cycle formally ended with the adoption of the last outcome documents at the 19th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2012. As of that date, all Member States had undergone the review and had their final outcome documents adopted. The assistance provided by the Trust Fund through the funding of the participation of delegations to the sessions, as well as the field-based pre-session briefings contributed to ensuring the success of the first cycle with a 100 per cent participation rate. The second cycle began in May 2012 and resulted in the review of 28 States (14 per session as per the new UPR modalities). Out of the 17 States which could have benefitted from the travel assistance of the Fund, Benin and Sri Lanka availed themselves of that opportunity.

With regard to the pre-session briefings, and in order to allow States to prepare well in advance for their second review, three interregional briefings were organized in September and November 2011 (in Bangkok, Madrid and Tunis) and facilitated the participation of 176 participants, State representatives, national human rights institutions and representatives of United Nations programmes. The briefings were funded by the Trust Fund. In 2012, on the basis of the outcome of the review of the modalities and working methods of the Human Rights Council, OHCHR developed consolidated UPR training modules and adjusted the format of the regional briefings in order to take into consideration the specific needs of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States. Indeed, those States expressed their wish to benefit from more specific support to participate in an effective manner in the work of the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary bodies, in particular UPR. The holding of field-based UPR pre-session briefings will be resumed in 2013.

### Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR Voluntary contributions in 2012

Donor	US\$
Australia	197,280
Hungary	6,127
Japan	80,000
Saudi Arabia	40,000
Sweden	100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>423,407</b>

## United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the UPR

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review was established by the Secretary-General 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 recommendations emanating from the UPR, in consultation with and the consent of the country concerned. In 2012, the Fund received US\$1,066,034 in voluntary contributions.

During 2012, OHCHR pursued ongoing or undertook new activities funded by the Trust Fund to support efforts to implement UPR outcomes in 10 countries (Bahrain, Barbados, Ecuador, Fiji, Jamaica, the Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Tonga and Vanuatu). In April, through OHCHR's Regional Office in Central Asia, the Office jointly organized with UNDP in Kyrgyzstan, a regional seminar aimed at sharing experiences and strengthening national and regional cooperation in the implementation of recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms. The seminar involved representatives from the governments, national human rights institutions and civil society from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and followed similar initiatives undertaken by the Office for countries in the Caucasus region (Tbilisi, January 2012), the Balkans (Belgrade November 2011) and Eastern Europe (Moldova, November 2011). In November 2012 in Cairo, the Office cooperated with the UNDP in the convening of a governance week for the Arab region focusing on social accountability, which included a two-day component on the Universal Periodic Review. Representatives from Governments, civil society, human rights institutions and media from 17 countries of the region reviewed their engagement and progress in the implementation of UPR recommendations and explored avenues for strengthening collaborations at the national level.

### Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR

Voluntary contributions in 2012

Donor	US\$
Australia	197,280
Germany	345,286
Norway	523,469
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,066,034</b>

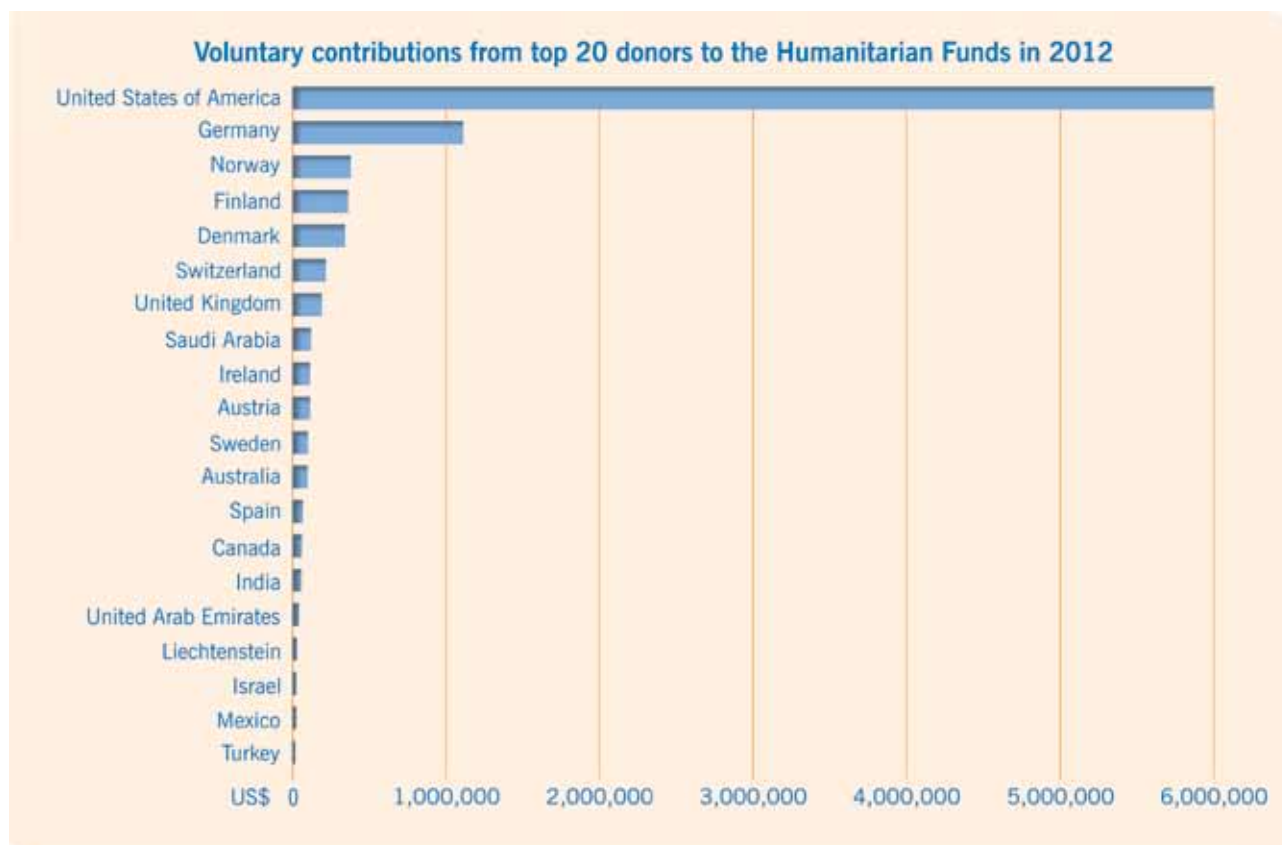
## Humanitarian funds

OHCHR also provides Secretariat support for three grant-making funds, known as the humanitarian trust funds. These funds are the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations. Each was established by a resolution of the General Assembly with the purpose of providing financial support to individuals and NGOs working in related human rights fields. These funds, which are financed through voluntary contributions, are formally administered by the Secretary-General, acting on the advice of a Board of Trustees that distributes the funds through grants in accordance with the mandates of the funds.

In 2012, 30 Member States and a handful of private donors made contributions to these three funds totalling US\$9.5 million, an eight per cent increase compared to the level of contributions in 2011. Contributions to these funds are not used to support OHCHR's wider work.

### United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, established in 1981 by GA resolution 36/151, aims to support projects around the world which offer remedies and reparations, including rehabilitation, to victims of torture and their families. The Fund awards grants to organizations that provide medical, psychological and social assistance, legal aid and financial support to these victims. It also finances training programmes, seminars and conferences, allowing health professionals, social workers and lawyers to exchange experiences, increase their capacities and develop new strategies to address the needs of torture victims.



The Fund is administered by OHCHR on behalf of the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees, which is composed of five persons. The Board's mandate is to advise the Secretary-General on the management of the Fund and it meets twice a year to determine priorities, review the working methods of the Fund and make recommendations on new grants. The new Board that was appointed by the Secretary-General in October 2011 for a three-year mandate is composed of Ms. Mercedes Doretti, Mr. Morad El-Shazly, Ms. Natasa Kandic, Ms. Maria Cristina de Mendonca and Ms. Anastasia Pinto.

Due to the slightly delayed appointment of the new Board, its 35th session for the allocation of 2012 grants was held in February 2012 instead of October 2011. At that session, the Board recommended the awarding of 240 grants in 2012 amounting to over US\$7 million (against approximately US\$19 million in requests) for projects providing direct assistance to victims of torture and their families in more than 70 countries. The Board also launched

an Open-ended Special Call for projects aimed at offering assistance to victims of torture and their families in the Middle East and North Africa region, under which US\$300,000 was awarded for projects in Lebanon and Jordan aimed at assisting torture victims within the context of the Syrian crisis. During its 36th session held in October 2012, the Board recommended that grants be awarded to 247 projects located in over 70 countries for approximately US\$7 million.

In both 2011 and 2012, the Fund received approximately US\$8 million in annual contributions from 26 and 25 donors, respectively, which represents a decrease of approximately 22 per cent of its resources compared to the 2008-2010 period. In 2012, the support of donors remained stable, increasing the concerns of the Secretariat of the Board of Trustees and the Fund about the growing gap between requests and available financial resources which is making it increasingly difficult to provide long-term support to victims of torture and their family members.



<b>UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture</b>	
<b>Voluntary contributions in 2012</b>	
<b>Donor</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Afghanistan	500
Andorra	12,044
Argentina	3,500
Austria	112,882
Canada	60,000
Chile	10,000
Czech Republic	10,220
Denmark	345,312
Finland	338,083
Germany	730,412
India	25,000
Ireland	113,941
Kuwait	10,000
Liechtenstein	26,882
Morocco	2,000
Norway	174,490
Peru	1,850
Saudi Arabia	50,000
Spain	59,682
Switzerland	215,983
Turkey	10,000
United Arab Emirates	10,000
United Kingdom	158,228
United States of America	6,000,000
Individual donors	5,980
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,486,986</b>

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

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery established in 1991 by GA resolution 46/122 provides financial support to NGOs assisting victims of contemporary forms of slavery to help them obtain redress and recover their dignity, including through projects aimed at empowering victims and facilitating their integration in society. Contemporary forms of slavery include serfdom, forced labour, bonded labour, trafficking in persons and in human organs, sexual slavery, worst forms of child labour, early and forced marriage, inherited widows and sale of wives and other forms of slavery, which are brought to light on a regular basis. The Fund's victim-oriented approach has allowed it to channel funds to those most in need of assistance, such as vulnerable groups in society, including indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, the majority of whom are women

and children. Projects undertaken with the support of the Fund include housing and emergency shelter, legal assistance at national and regional levels, psychosocial support, food, medical care, vocational training and income generating activities for victims of contemporary forms of slavery.

The Fund is administered by OHCHR on behalf of the Secretary-General, acting on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. The Board meets annually to determine priorities, review the working methods of the Fund and adopt recommendations on new grants. It held its 17th session in December 2012 to consider the 173 admissible applications received and make recommendations for the allocation of 2013 grants.

During its 17th session, the Board recommended the awarding of 55 grants totalling US\$607,500 to finance projects to be implemented by NGOs in 44 countries during 2013. With a view to further strengthening the victim-centred approach adopted by the Fund and the development of new framework for the monitoring of projects, the Board recommended continuing support for 20 projects already financed in 2012 that have been satisfactorily evaluated, including through field visits.

The Fund also continued to support the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery by supporting grassroots NGOs to attend meetings organized to follow up on the recommendations issued by the Special Rapporteur during her country visits.

In 2012, the Fund received US\$510,469 from eight Member States and one individual, which represents a decrease of 15.2 per cent compared to total contributions received in 2011.

<b>UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery</b>	
<b>Voluntary contributions in 2012</b>	
<b>Donor</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Germany	332,005
India	30,000
Israel	25,000
Saudi Arabia	50,000
Spain	5,172
Turkey	6,000
United Arab Emirates	30,000
United Kingdom	31,646
Individual donors	646
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>510,469</b>

## United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, established in 1985 by General Assembly resolution 40/131, gives indigenous peoples the opportunity to participate in the sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Populations, the Human Rights Council and human rights treaty bodies. Over the years, the Fund has provided support to more than 1,550 indigenous representatives, thereby ensuring that the voices and concerns of indigenous peoples are heard by UN mechanisms and Member States. Since its establishment, the mandate of the Fund has been expanded five times. Most recently, in September 2012, the General Assembly adopted a resolution to expand the mandate of the Fund to include support for indigenous peoples to participate in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples which will be held in 2104.

The Fund is administered by OHCHR on behalf of the Secretary-General, acting on the advice of a five-member Board of Trustees. In 2012, 52 travel grants were awarded for representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the sessions of the Human Rights Council and its UPR process, as well as sessions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee Against Torture.

The Fund also organized, in cooperation with the Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information, six human rights training modules in four languages in Geneva and New York, to increase the capacity of grantees and other indigenous representatives to effectively participate in human rights mechanisms. Additionally, follow-up mechanisms were strengthened to ensure that the participation of indigenous representatives contributes to the national-level implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and related recommendations of human rights mechanisms. The biannual Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations submitted to the General Assembly in 2012 (A/67/221) contains further information on recent developments concerning the Fund.

In 2012, the Fund received US\$551,565 from 12 Member States, which represents an increase of 234 per cent compared to total contributions received in 2011.

UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations Voluntary contributions in 2012	
Donor	US\$
Argentina	10,000
Australia	98,640
Chile	5,000
Cyprus	4,047
Estonia	9,191
Finland	25,740
Germany	46,481
Mexico	24,188
Norway	205,692
Saudi Arabia	20,000
Spain	2,586
Sweden	100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>551,565</b>

## Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture

The 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 (SPT), which became operational in February 2007. The SPT has an operational function which consists of visiting all places of detention in States Parties and an advisory function which consists of providing assistance and advice to both States Parties and NPMs. In addition, the SPT cooperates with relevant UN organs and mechanisms, as well as international, regional and national institutions or organizations to prevent torture. The SPT presents a public annual report on its activities to the Committee against Torture and the General Assembly. It convenes three times a year for one-week sessions at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

In accordance with article 26, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol, the purpose of the Special Fund is to help finance the implementation of

SPT recommendations made after a visit to a State Party to the Optional Protocol, as well as education programmes of the NPMs. The Fund is administered by OHCHR in conformity with the United Nations Financial Rules and Regulations and the relevant policies and procedures promulgated by the Secretary-General. As an interim scheme, it was decided that the OHCHR Grants Committee, the advisory body to the High Commissioner for Human Rights, would decide on the eligibility of projects and award grants based on the evaluation criteria established in the "Guidelines for Applications." This interim scheme will be reviewed in 2013.

The Special Fund receives voluntary contributions from governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities. In 2012, the Fund received US\$403,363 in voluntary contributions.

The Fund became operational in the summer of 2011 and the first grants were awarded during 2012. Under the November 2011 call for applications, 69 proposals were received and nine projects, for a total of US\$ 166,977, from Benin, Honduras, Maldives, Mexico and Paraguay were approved and awarded grants. A new call for applications was published on 15 August 2012 and closed on 15 October 2012. For this call, thematic priorities per country were identified by the SPT during its 17th session held in Geneva in June 2012. Applicants could request grants of up to US\$50,000 for project activities which are to be implemented between 1 January and 31 December 2013. A total of 34 applications were received of which 4 were considered inadmissible. The 30 applications deemed admissible (those submitted within the deadline and in which the geographic eligibility criteria were met) concern 6 of the 7 countries which had agreed on the publication of the SPT report after its in-country visit: Benin, Brazil, Honduras, Maldives, Mexico and Paraguay. Out of those admissible projects, 11 applications were received from governmental bodies, 17 from non-governmental organizations and two from NPMs.

## Contingency Fund

The Contingency Fund is a flexible funding mechanism established in 2006 to implement and carry out activities within the priorities and strategies of the High Commissioner, and in particular, to respond to human rights emergencies 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 hold approximately US\$1 million at any given point in time. Cash advances are drawn from the Fund to allow rapid response activities to take place immediately and avoid administrative delays. Where funding for the activity is later received from other sources, the Fund is reimbursed. Since the inception of the Fund, the ability of OHCHR headquarters to provide conceptual and operational support to unforeseen mandates or situations requiring rapid response has greatly increased.

During 2012, OHCHR used the Fund to deploy three assessment missions: to the Maldives, Jordan/Lebanon and Mali. Two human rights officers were deployed to the Maldives on the request of the Resident Coordinator to follow human rights concerns after the 7 February change of government and assist and advise the UNCT and the Human Rights Commission of Maldives in their response to the crisis. The mission presented a report including recommendations for future OHCHR engagement in the country. One senior human rights officer was deployed to Jordan and Lebanon in May 2012 to assess and report on the situation of Syrian refugees and gather pertinent information on the ground through interviews with primary sources. The findings and recommendations of the mission report were fundamental for the Office as part of its reporting on the human rights situation in Syria and in developing a comprehensive strategy for future action.

One human rights officer was deployed to Mali in June 2012, following the human rights crisis in the north of the country, and was mandated to assess and report on the situation; assist the UNCT and the Protection Cluster; work to strengthen the capacity of the national actors; and develop a strategy for future OHCHR engagement in the country. The human rights officer continues to assist the UNCT and national NGOs and sends regular updates on the human rights situation in the country.

In 2012, donors provided a total of US\$505,922 for the Contingency Fund. As of December 2012, US\$298,900 had been disbursed or obligated to fund the abovementioned activities. As a result, the balance stood at US\$1,473,258 as of the end of 2012.

OP-CAT Special Fund Voluntary contributions in 2012	
Donor	US\$
Czech Republic	10,220
Italy	18,932
Switzerland	215,983
United Kingdom	158,228
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>403,363</b>



# Donor Profiles

## Governments



### Afghanistan

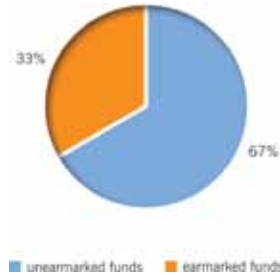
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 1,500

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

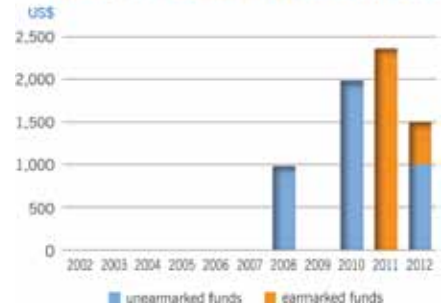
**Donor ranking:** 72/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 65/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



### Algeria

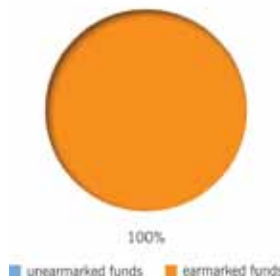
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 500,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

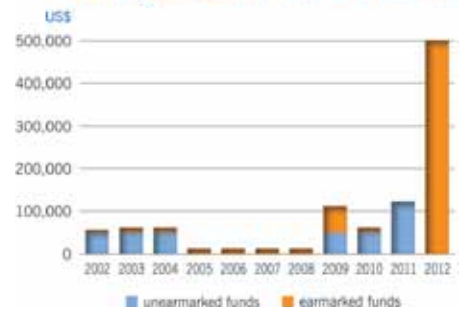
**Donor ranking:** 26/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 31/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



### Andorra

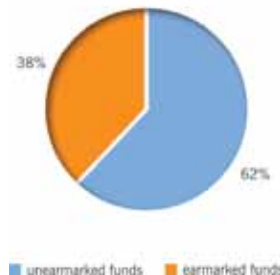
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 31,703

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 19,659

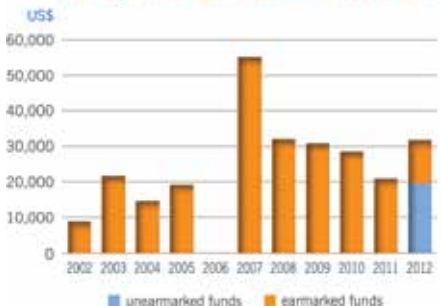
**Donor ranking:** 48/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 12/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



### Argentina

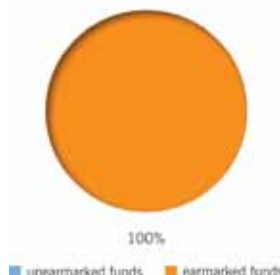
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 60,500

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

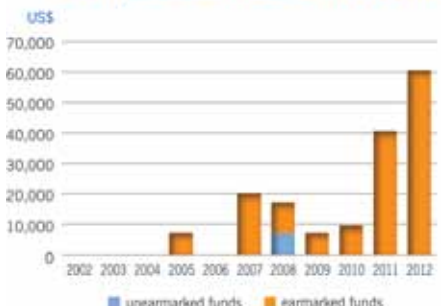
**Donor ranking:** 44/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 48/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Armenia

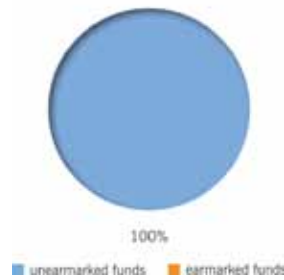
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 2,500

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,500

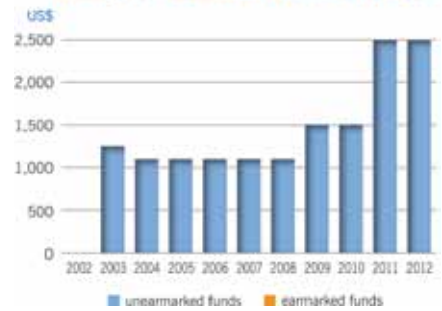
**Donor ranking:** 68/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 53/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Australia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 2,318,040

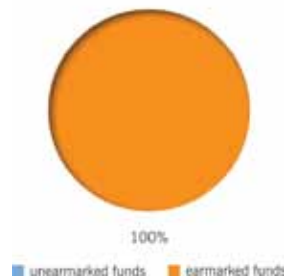
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,350,000 (AUD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

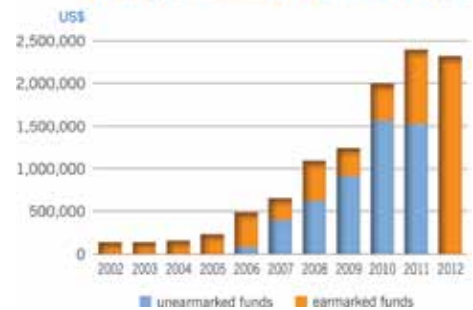
**Donor ranking:** 16/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 18/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Austria

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 1,059,239

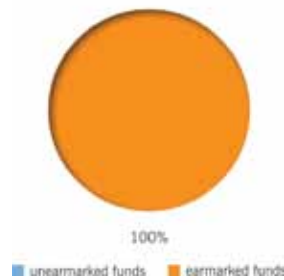
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 810,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

**Donor ranking:** 24/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 16/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Azerbaijan

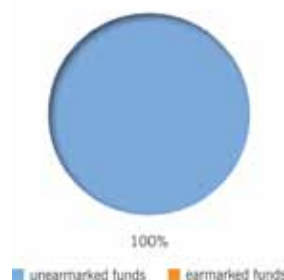
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 10,000

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

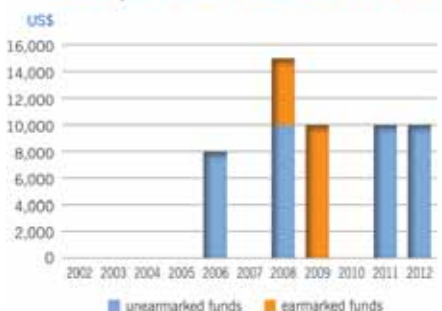
**Donor ranking:** 60/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 51/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Bangladesh

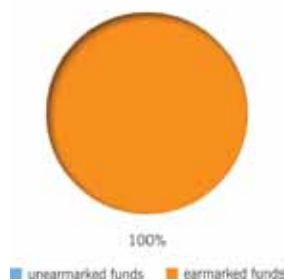
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 4,982

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

**Donor ranking:** 63/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 67/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Belgium

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 1,293,103

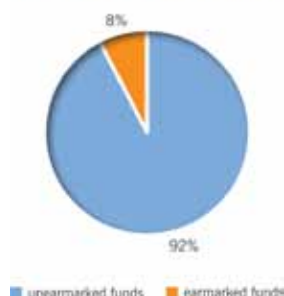
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 975,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,193,634

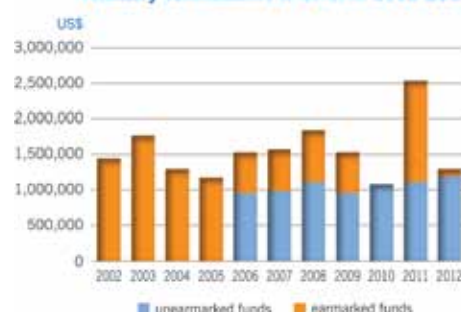
**Donor ranking:** 21/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 17/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Brazil

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 16,465

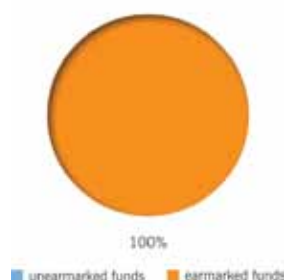
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 15,000 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

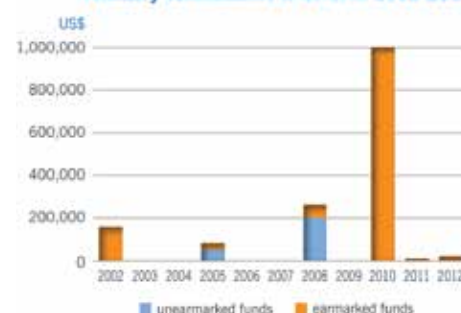
**Donor ranking:** 56/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 62/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Bulgaria

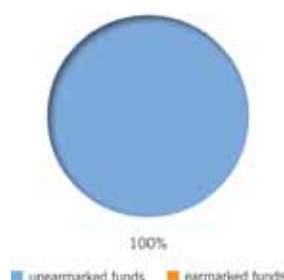
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 7,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 7,000

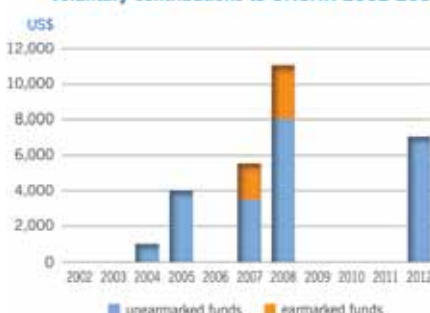
**Donor ranking:** 62/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 52/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Cambodia

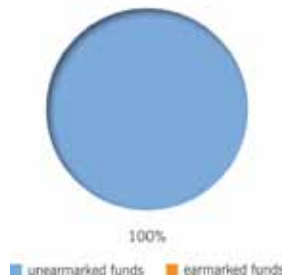
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 1,600

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,600

**Donor ranking:** 71/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 61/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Canada

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 4,942,813

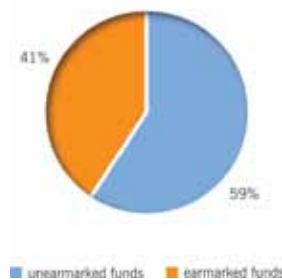
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 5,060,000 (CAD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,929,688

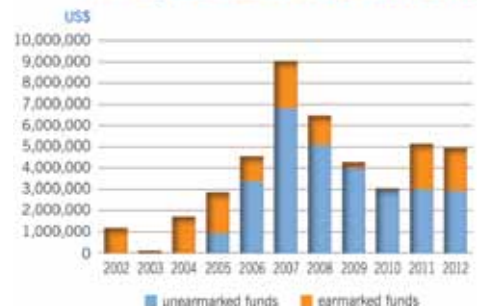
**Donor ranking:** 8/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 15/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Chile

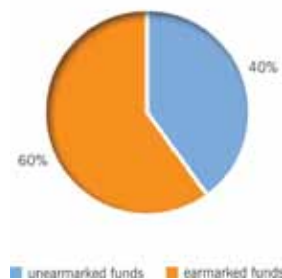
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 25,000

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

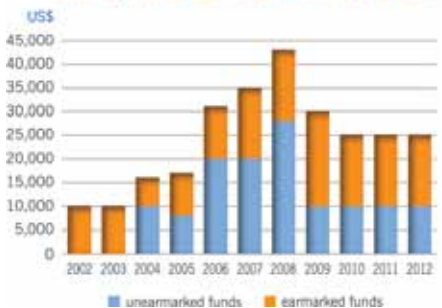
**Donor ranking:** 51/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 49/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## China

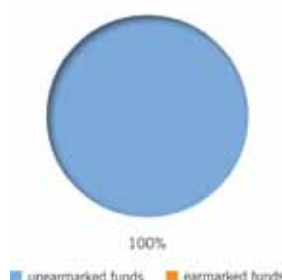
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 50,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 50,000

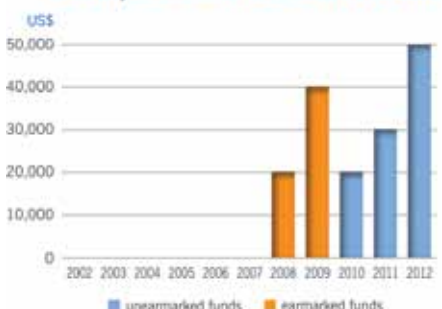
**Donor ranking:** 46/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 66/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012







## Costa Rica

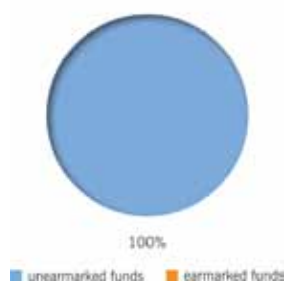
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 9,950

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 9,950

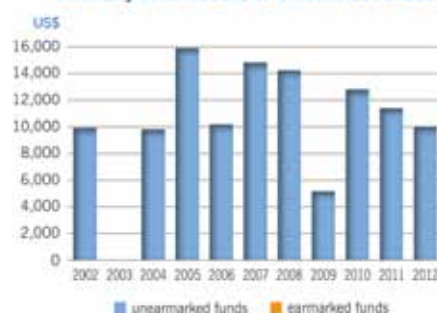
**Donor ranking:** 61/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 44/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Cyprus

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 30,068

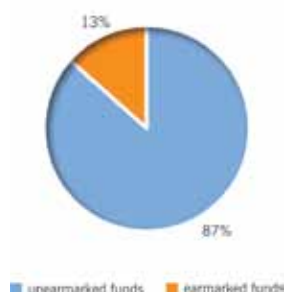
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 27,870 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 26,022

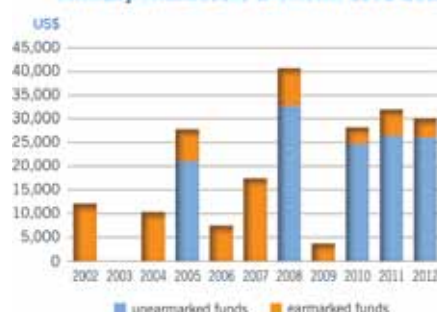
**Donor ranking:** 49/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 28/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Czech Republic

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 20,439

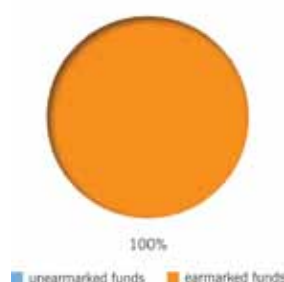
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 15,876 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

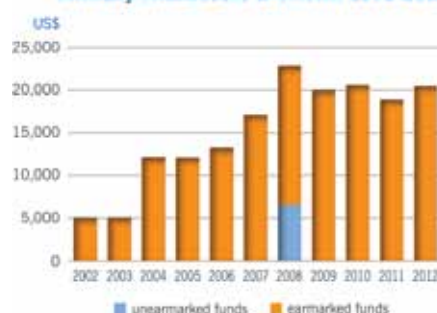
**Donor ranking:** 53/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 45/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Denmark

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 2,589,841

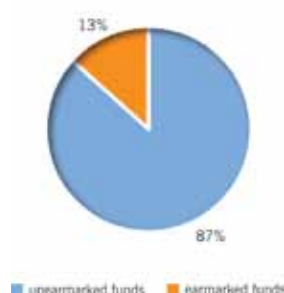
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 15,000,000 (DKK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,244,529

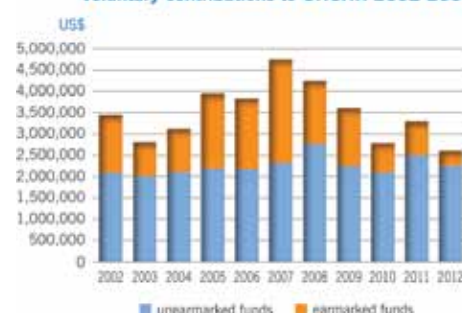
**Donor ranking:** 13/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 10/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Estonia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 23,897

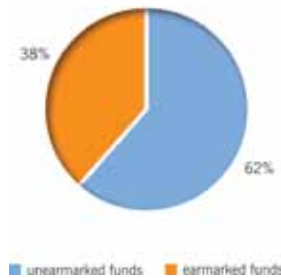
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 19,500 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 14,706

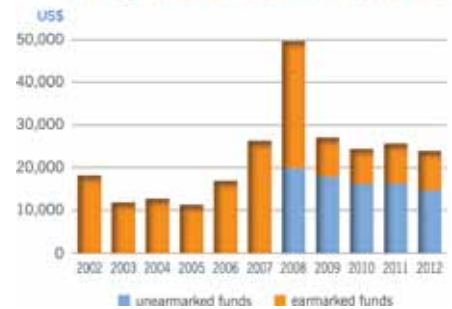
**Donor ranking:** 52/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 29/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Finland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 2,744,859

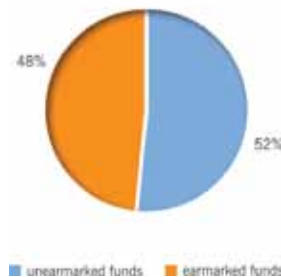
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,120,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,415,701

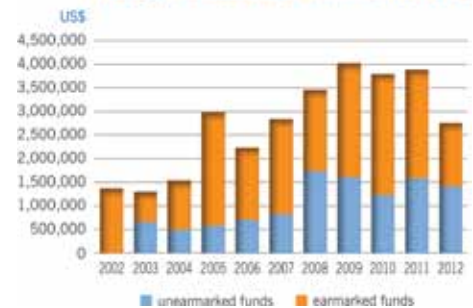
**Donor ranking:** 11/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 9/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## France

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 2,785,179

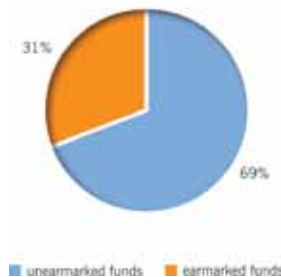
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,100,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,925,631

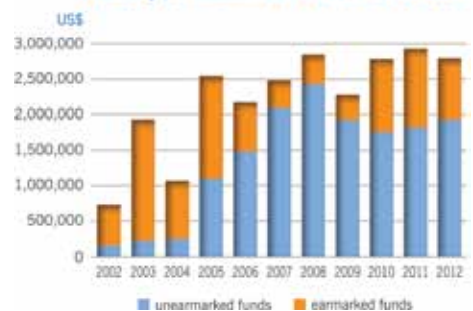
**Donor ranking:** 10/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 23/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Germany

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 6,701,381

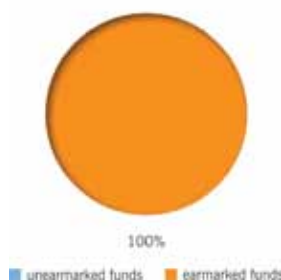
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 5,050,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

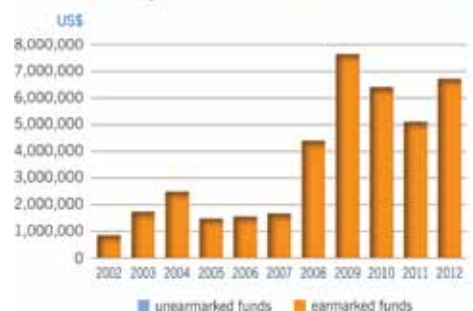
**Donor ranking:** 6/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 20/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Guatemala

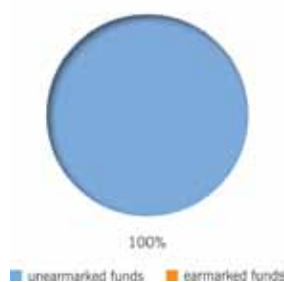
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 2,953

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,953

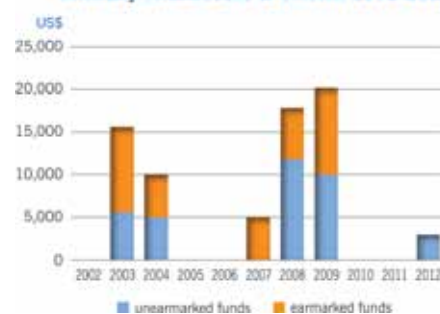
**Donor ranking:** 67/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 58/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Hungary

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 126,805

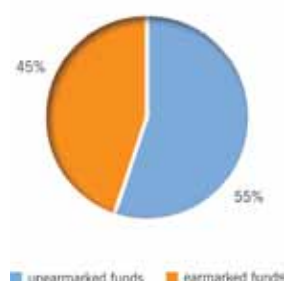
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 100,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 69,956

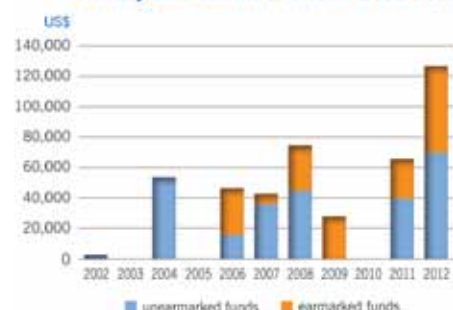
**Donor ranking:** 37/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 33/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Iceland

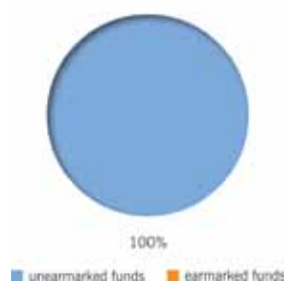
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 15,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 15,000

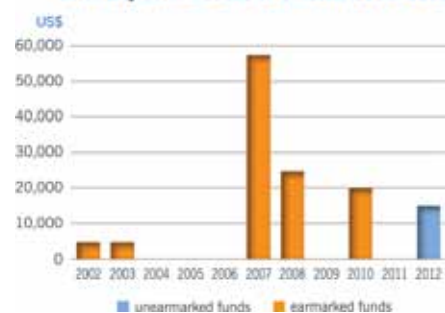
**Donor ranking:** 57/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 21/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## India

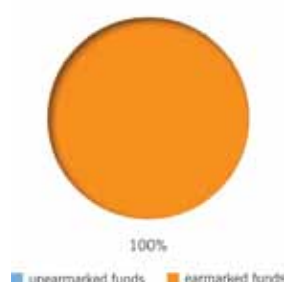
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 155,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

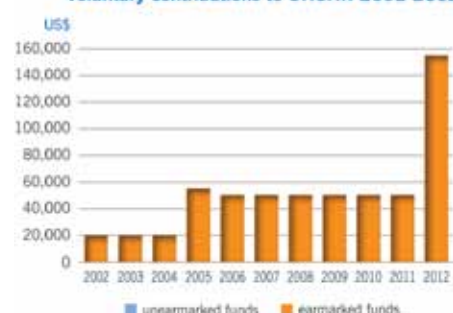
**Donor ranking:** 33/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 60/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Indonesia

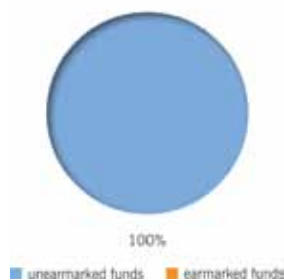
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 20,000

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

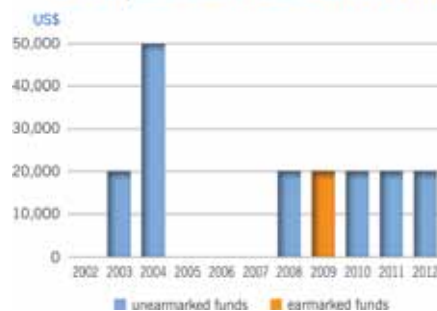
**Donor ranking:** 54/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 63/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012




## Ireland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 2,613,941

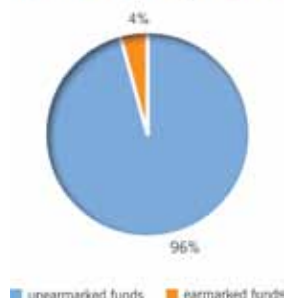
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 1,950,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,500,000

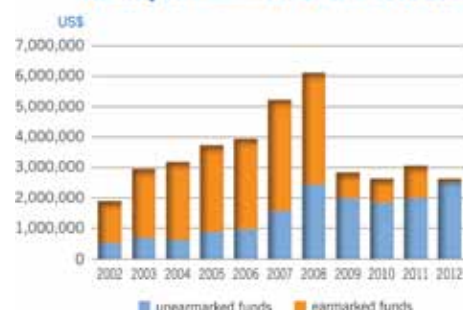
**Donor ranking:** 12/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 6/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012




## Israel

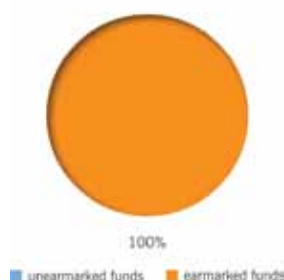
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 35,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

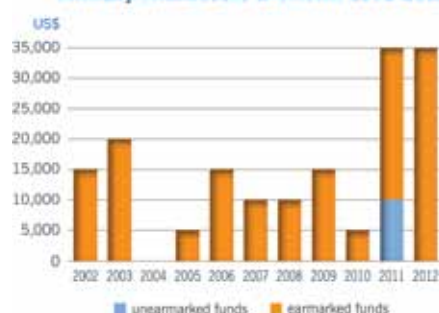
**Donor ranking:** 47/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 40/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012




## Italy

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 93,559

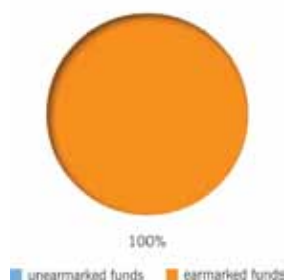
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 74,578 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

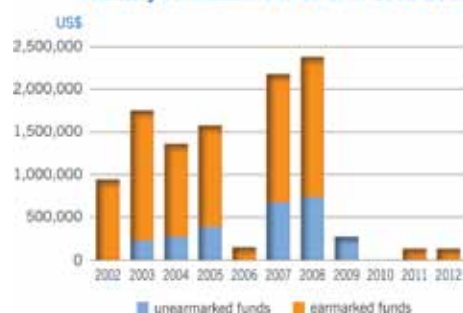
**Donor ranking:** 40/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 46/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Japan

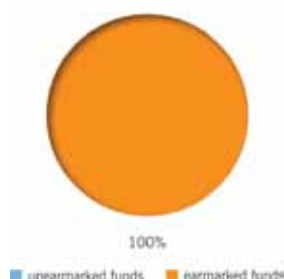
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 577,226

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

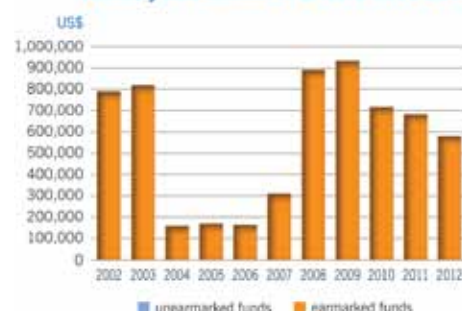
**Donor ranking:** 25/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 39/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Kazakhstan

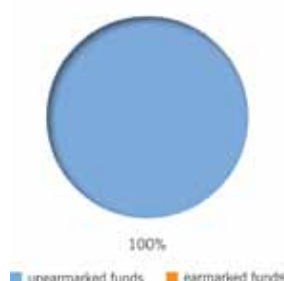
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 99,970

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 99,970

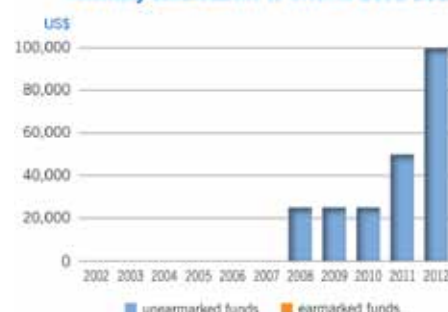
**Donor ranking:** 39/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 35/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Korea, Rep. of

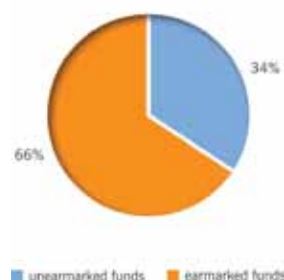
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 1,521,800

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 521,800

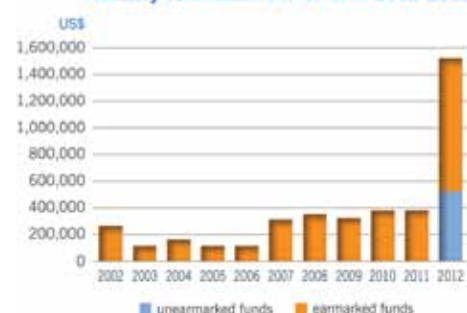
**Donor ranking:** 18/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 27/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Kuwait

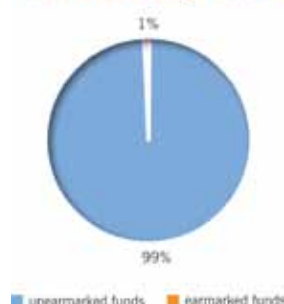
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 1,510,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,500,000

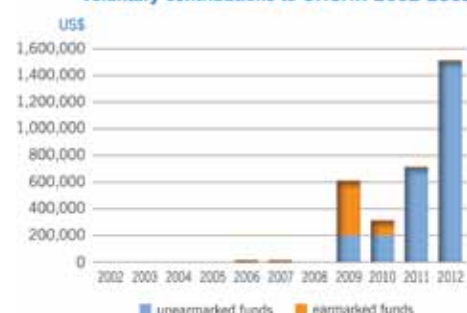
**Donor ranking:** 19/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 8/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Latvia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 12,987

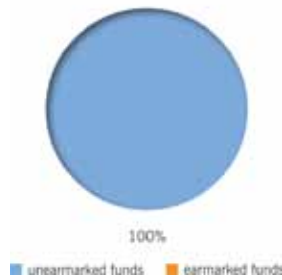
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 10,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 12,987

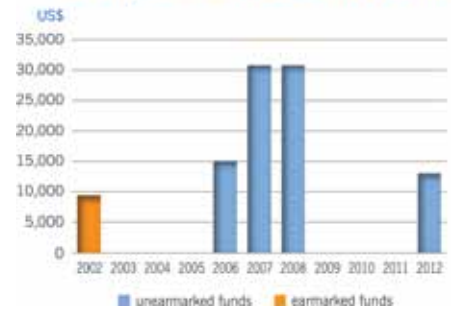
**Donor ranking:** 59/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 36/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Liechtenstein

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 134,409

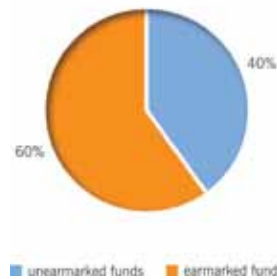
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 125,000 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 53,763

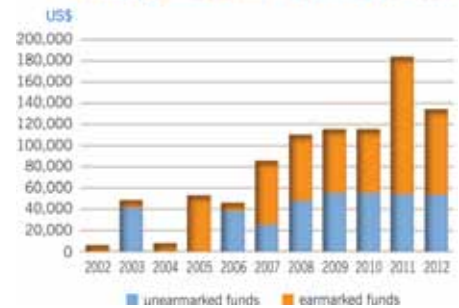
**Donor ranking:** 36/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 1/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Luxembourg

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 147,059

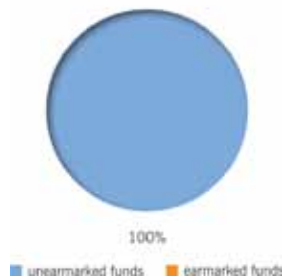
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 120,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 147,059

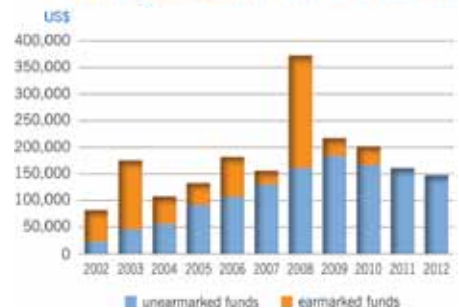
**Donor ranking:** 34/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 13/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Mexico

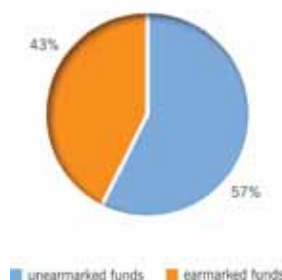
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 174,188

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 100,000

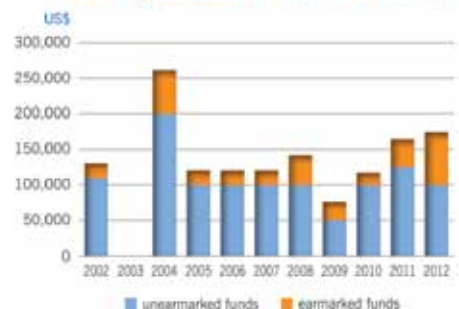
**Donor ranking:** 31/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 47/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Monaco

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 26,810

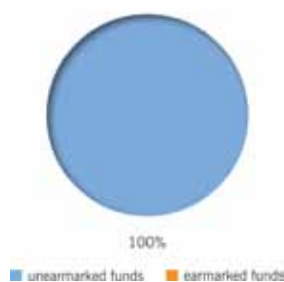
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 20,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 26,810

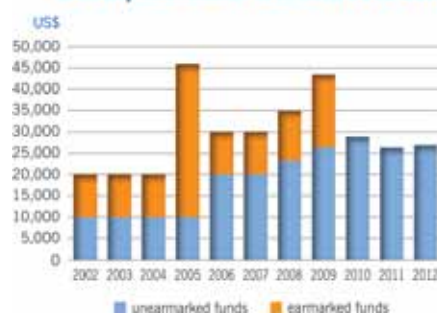
**Donor ranking:** 50/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 4/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012




## Morocco

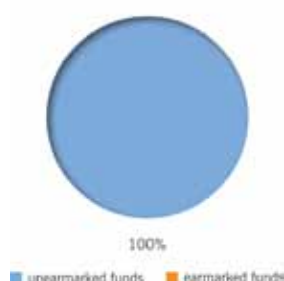
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 1,252,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 1,250,000

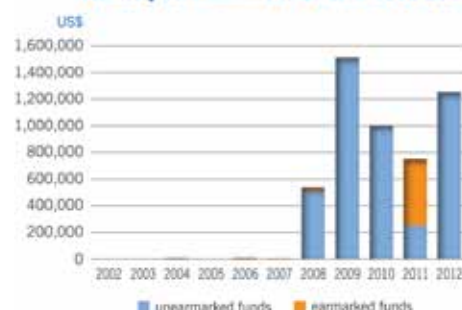
**Donor ranking:** 22/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 25/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012




## Namibia

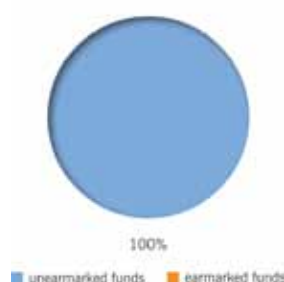
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 1,000

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

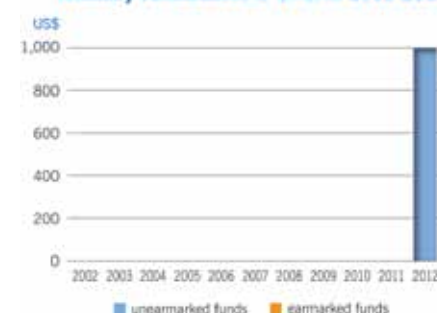
**Donor ranking:** 73/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 55/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012




## Netherlands

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 12,206,007

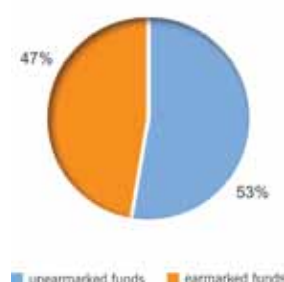
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 5,000,000 (EUR) + 5,771,000 (USD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 6,435,007

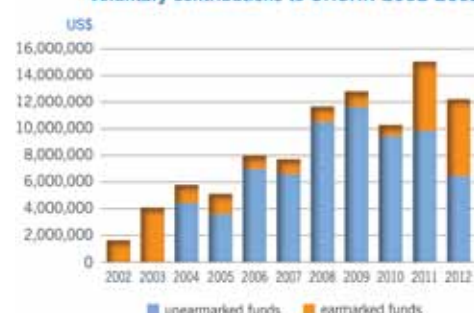
**Donor ranking:** 2/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 5/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## New Zealand

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 2,447,400

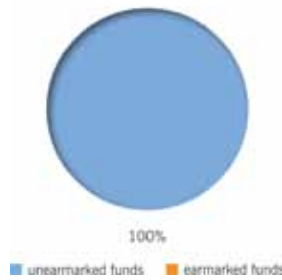
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 3,000,000 (NZD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 2,447,400

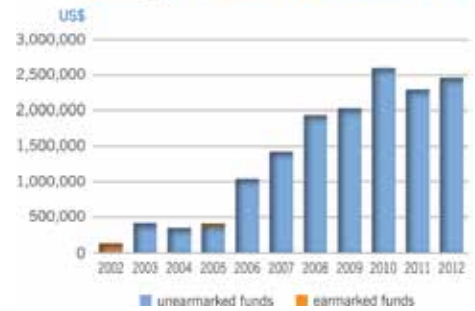
**Donor ranking:** 14/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 7/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Nicaragua

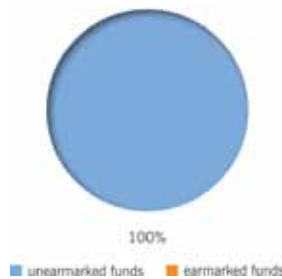
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 1,000

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

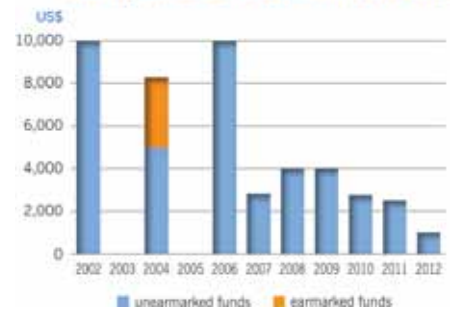
**Donor ranking:** 73/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 59/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Norway

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 11,172,236

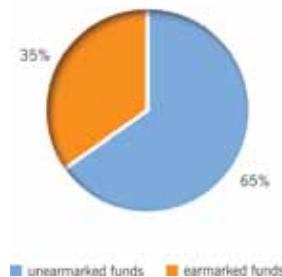
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 64,093,505 (NOK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 7,284,942

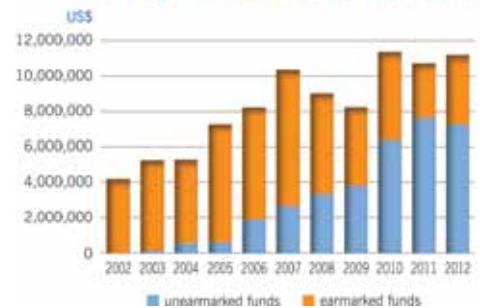
**Donor ranking:** 4/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 2/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Oman

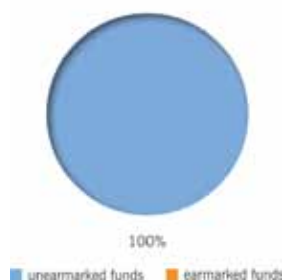
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 15,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 15,000

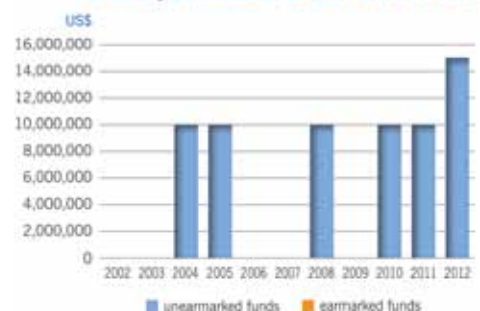
**Donor ranking:** 57/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 38/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012







## Pakistan

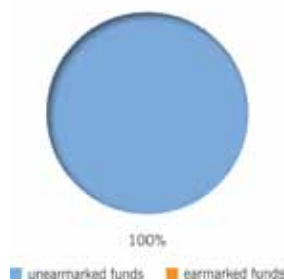
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 4,728

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 4,728

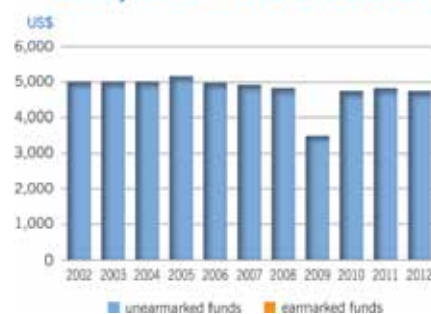
**Donor ranking:** 65/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 68/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012




## Panama

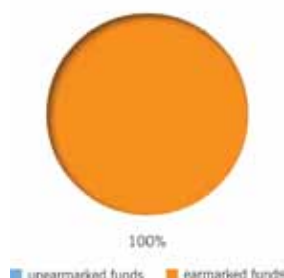
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 2,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

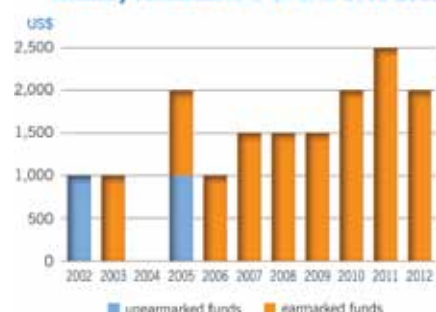
**Donor ranking:** 69/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 54/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012




## Peru

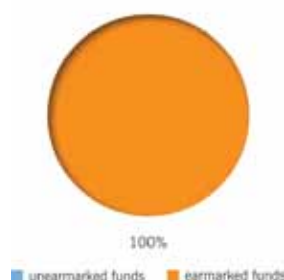
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 1,850

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

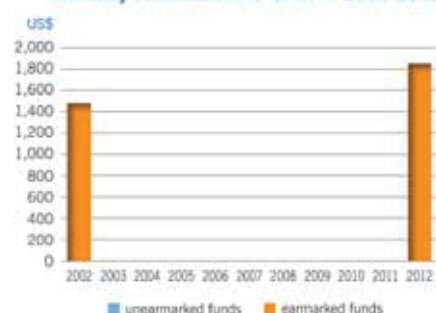
**Donor ranking:** 70/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 64/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012




## Poland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 115,933

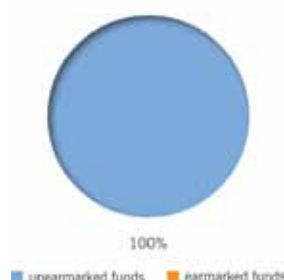
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 107,818 (CHF)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 115,933

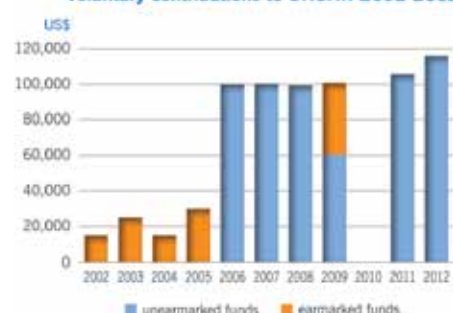
**Donor ranking:** 38/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 42/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Portugal

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 139,982

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 100,000

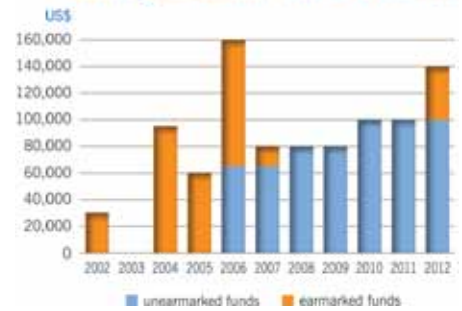
**Donor ranking:** 35/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 32/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Qatar

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 500,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 150,000

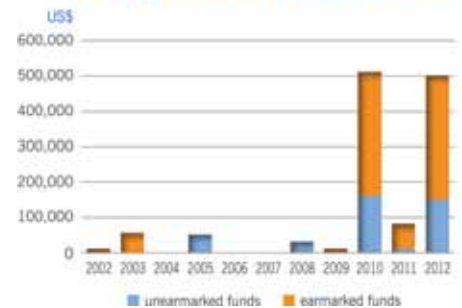
**Donor ranking:** 26/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 14/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Romania

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 64,935

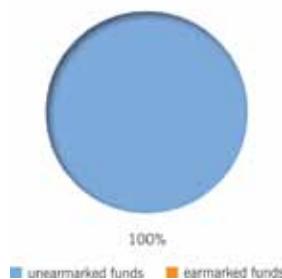
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 50,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 64,935

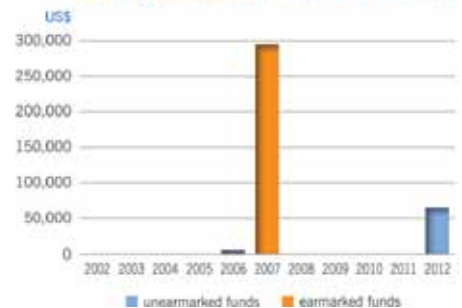
**Donor ranking:** 43/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 41/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Russian Federation

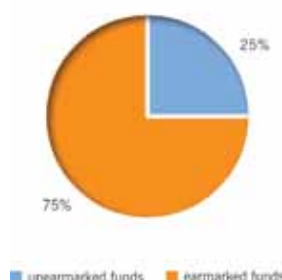
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 2,000,000

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

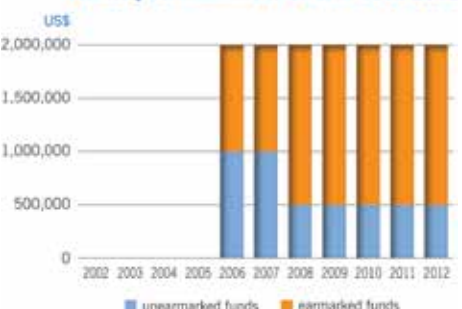
**Donor ranking:** 17/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 30/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Saudi Arabia

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 1,200,000

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

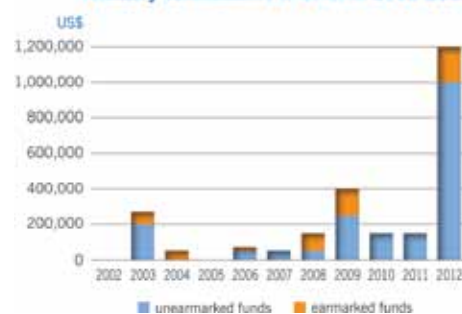
**Donor ranking:** 23/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 22/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## South Africa

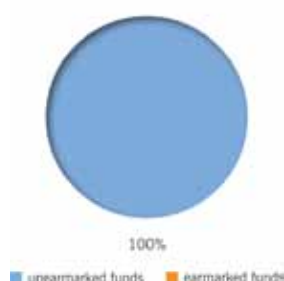
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 57,613

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 57,613

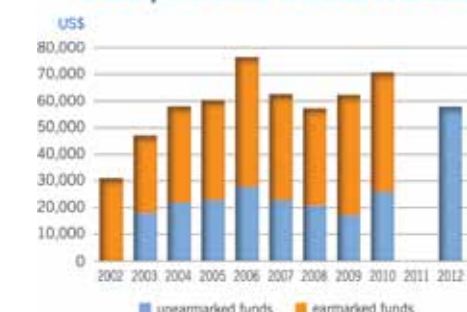
**Donor ranking:** 45/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 50/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Spain

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 1,469,371

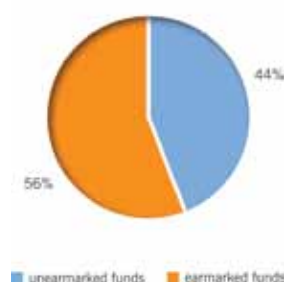
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 1,120,000 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 647,878

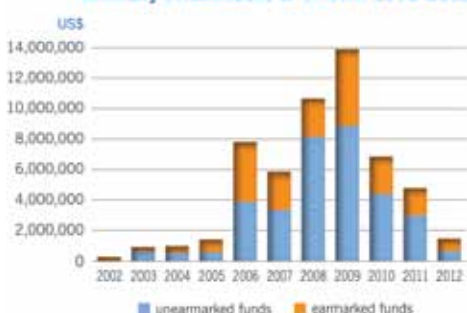
**Donor ranking:** 20/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 26/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Sri Lanka

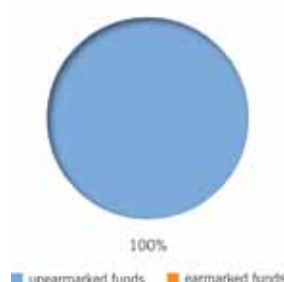
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 4,982

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 4,982

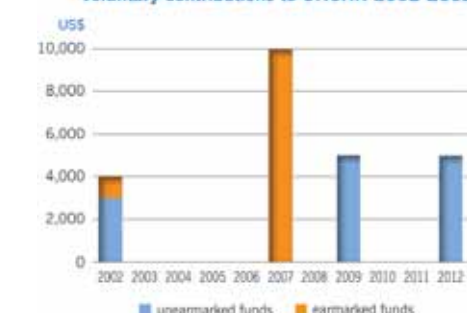
**Donor ranking:** 63/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 57/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Suriname

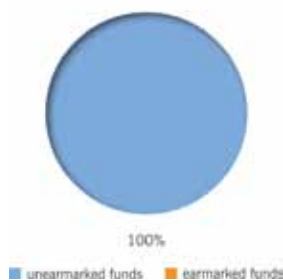
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 3,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 3,000

**Donor ranking:** 66/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 37/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Sweden

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 11,955,866

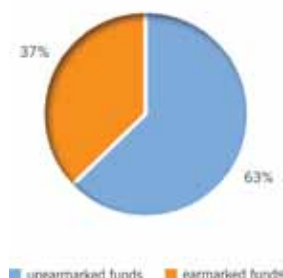
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 79,828,800 (SEK)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 7,504,583

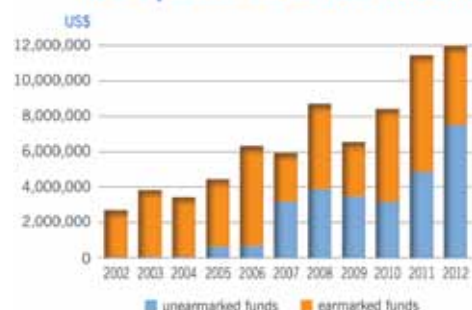
**Donor ranking:** 3/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 3/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Switzerland

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 3,662,053

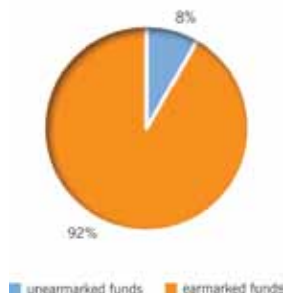
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 2,800,000 (CHF) + 720,000 (USD)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 306,122

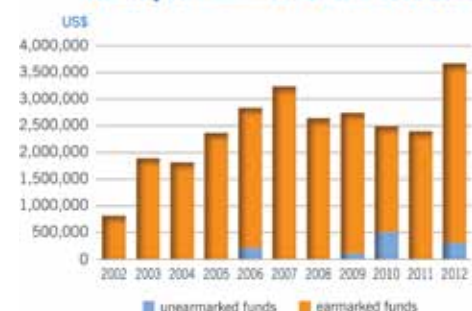
**Donor ranking:** 9/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 11/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Thailand

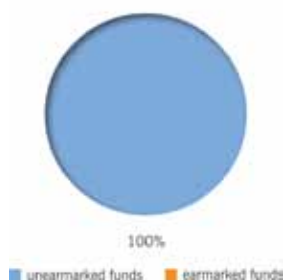
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 20,000

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

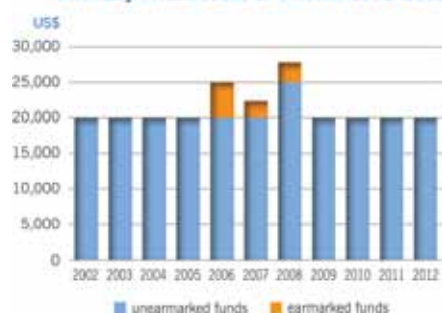
**Donor ranking:** 54/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 56/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## Turkey

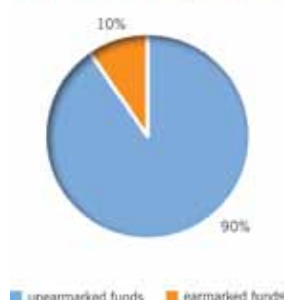
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 166,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 150,000

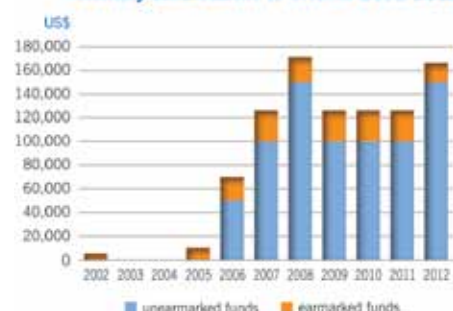
**Donor ranking:** 32/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 43/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## United Arab Emirates

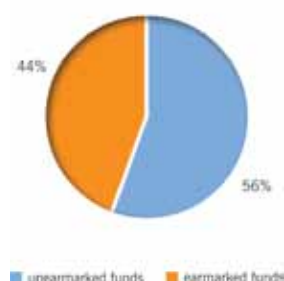
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 90,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 50,000

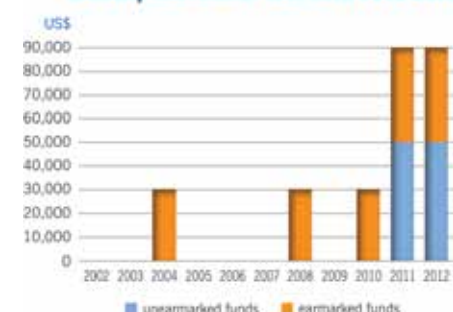
**Donor ranking:** 41/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 34/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## United Kingdom

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 6,292,602

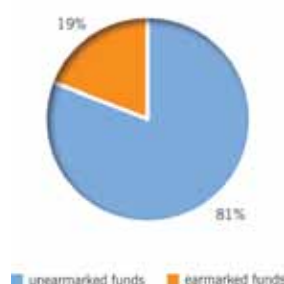
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 3,914,000 (GBP)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 5,092,480

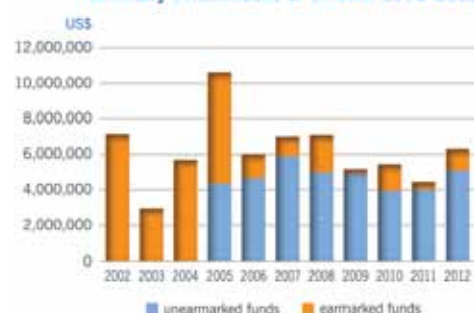
**Donor ranking:** 7/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 19/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## United States of America

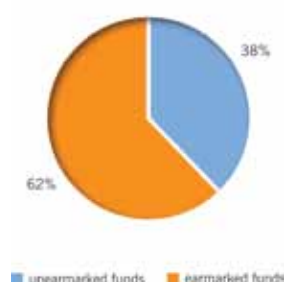
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 13,231,114

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 5,000,000

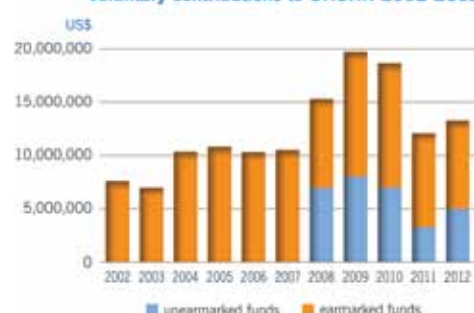
**Donor ranking:** 1/74

**Donor ranking per capita:** 24/68

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



# Intergovernmental Organizations



## European Commission

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 7,152,129

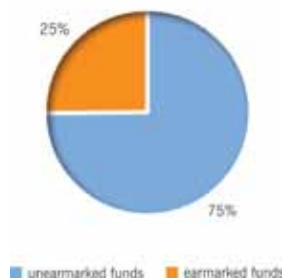
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 5,385,128 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 5,352,901

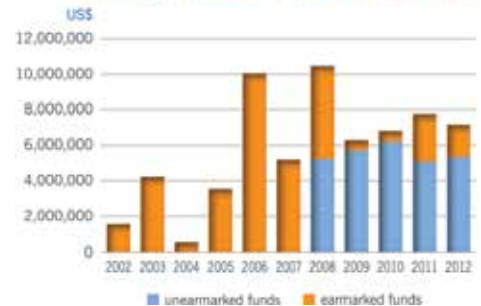
**Donor ranking:** 5/74

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

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 194,930

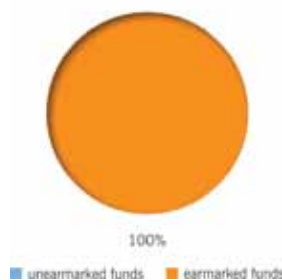
**Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation:** 147,296 (EUR)

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

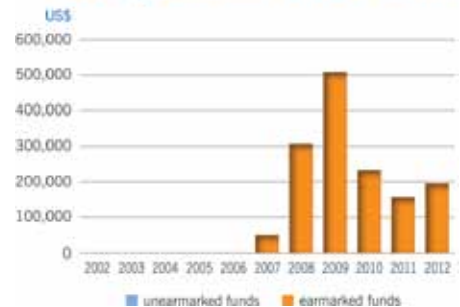
**Donor ranking:** 30/74

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

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## United Nations Development Programme

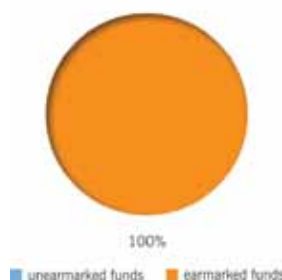
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 2,432,333

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

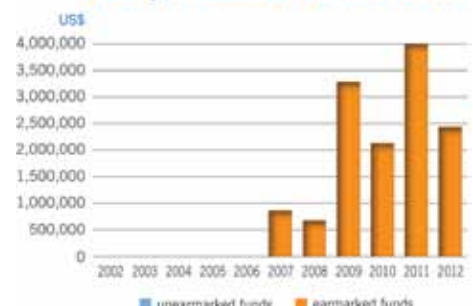
**Donor ranking:** 15/74

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

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## United Nations Populations Fund

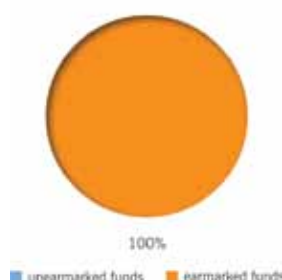
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 452,712

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:** 0

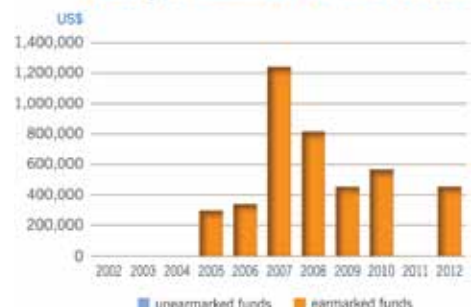
**Donor ranking:** 28/74

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

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012





## United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund

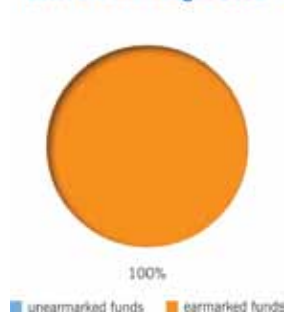
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 85,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
0

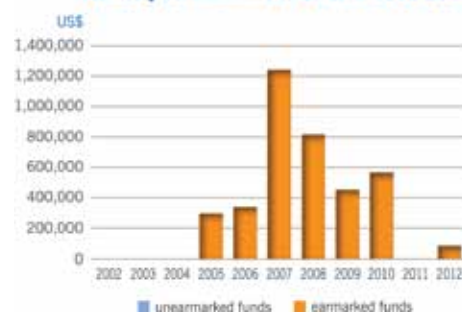
**Donor ranking:** 42/74

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

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012



## Education Above All

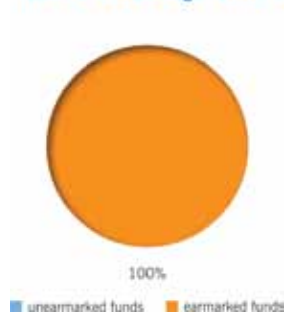
**Total voluntary contribution in 2012, in USD:** 250,000

**Unearmarked contribution in USD:**  
0

**Donor ranking:** 29/74

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

Level of earmarking in 2012



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2012







# Annexes



# Annex I: OHCHR's results framework (EAs and GMOs)

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## Global Expected Accomplishments for 2012-2013

1. Increased compliance with international human rights standards by all States entities, including national human rights institutions and the judiciary, as well as by domestic laws, policies and programmes (EA 1)
2. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and review of reservations of international human rights instruments (EA 2)
3. Justice and accountability mechanisms established and functioning in compliance with international human rights standards to monitor, investigate and redress civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural human rights violations (EA 3)
4. Increased number of measures taken to improve access of discriminated groups, and particularly women, to justice and basic services (EA 4)
5. Rights-holders, specially discriminated groups and particularly women, increasingly use existing national protection systems and participate in decision-making processes and the development and monitoring of public policies (EA 5)
6. Increased compliance and engagement by States with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (treaty bodies, special procedures, Human Rights Council/Universal Periodic Review) (EA 6)
7. Increased number and diversity of rights-holders and national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 7)
8. International and regional human rights law and institutions progressively strengthened and/or developed (EA 8)
9. Enhanced coherence and consistency of UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 9)
10. International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues (EA 10)
11. Increased integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into UN system policies and programmes with respect to development, humanitarian action, peace and security and economic and social issues (EA 11)

## Global Management Outputs for 2012-2013

1. OHCHR's strategic direction is shared and implemented across the Office (GMO 1)
2. Strategic decisions are made in a timely and transparent manner, and effectively implemented (GMO 2)
3. A gender perspective is effectively integrated into all OHCHR policies, programmes and processes (GMO 3)
4. Increased effectiveness in servicing human rights mechanisms (GMO 4)
5. Increased effectiveness in supporting field operations (GMO 5)
6. OHCHR staff has the necessary competencies and skills to effectively implement the OHCHR programme for the biennium (GMO 6)
7. Improved awareness, understanding of and support to OHCHR's mission and programme by Member States and other stakeholders (GMO 7)
8. Efficient management of human and financial resources (GMO 8)

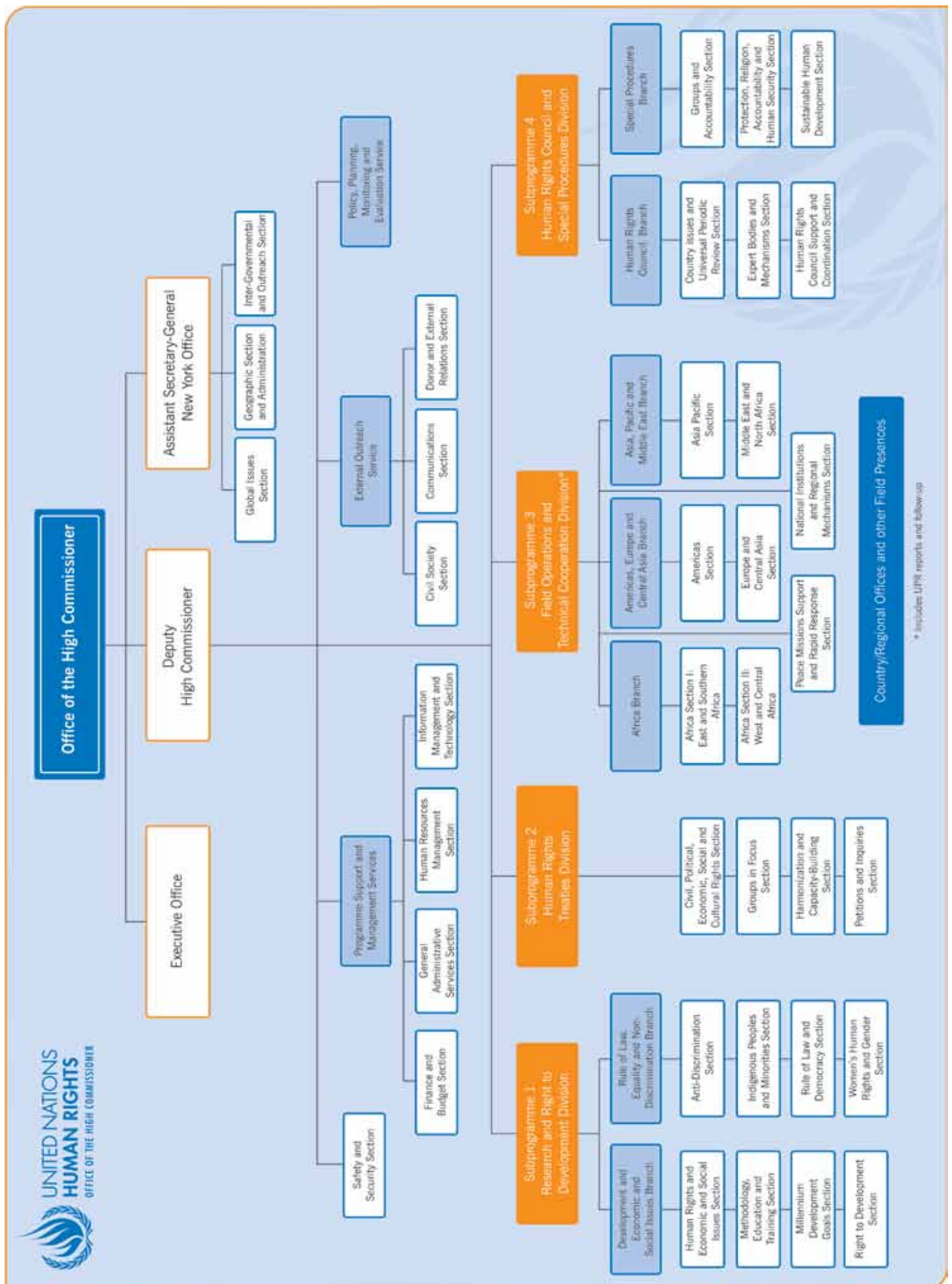
## Annex II: Abbreviations and acronyms

<b>ACHPR</b>	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights	<b>CMW</b>	Committee on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
<b>AICHR</b>	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights	<b>COI</b>	Commission of Inquiry
<b>APF</b>	Asia Pacific Forum	<b>CRC</b>	- Committee on the Rights of the Child - Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	<b>CRPD</b>	- Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>AMISOM</b>	African Union Mission in Somalia	<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>AU</b>	African Union	<b>DDPA</b>	Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
<b>BINUB</b>	United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi	<b>DFS</b>	Department of Field Support
<b>BINUCA</b>	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic	<b>DPA</b>	Department of Political Affairs
<b>BNUB</b>	United Nations Office in Burundi	<b>DPKO</b>	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
<b>CAP</b>	Consolidated Appeals Process	<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<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>EU</b>	European Union
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Assessment	<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>CCD</b>	Common Core Document	<b>FF</b>	Fact-Finding Mission
<b>CED</b>	Committee on Enforced Disappearances	<b>GCC</b>	Gulf Cooperation Council
<b>CEDAW</b>	- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>CERD</b>	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	<b>HRA</b>	Human Rights Adviser
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>HRBA</b>	Human Rights-Based Approach
<b>CESCR</b>	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<b>HRC</b>	Human Rights Council
		<b>HR Committee</b>	Human Rights Committee
		<b>HRDDP</b>	Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
		<b>IACHR</b>	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	<b>NHRAP</b>	National Human Rights Action Plan
<b>ICC</b>	International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions	<b>NHRI</b>	National Human Rights Institution
<b>ICPPED</b>	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	<b>NPM</b>	National Preventive Mechanism
<b>ICCPR</b>	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	<b>OAS</b>	Organization of American States
<b>ICERD</b>	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>ICESCR</b>	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>ICRMW</b>	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	<b>OIC</b>	Organization of the Islamic Conference
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross	<b>OIOS</b>	United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person	<b>OP-CAT</b>	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
<b>IE</b>	Independent Expert	<b>OP-CRC</b>	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization	<b>OP-ICESCR</b>	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration	<b>OP-ICCPR</b>	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
<b>LAS</b>	League of Arab States	<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
<b>LGBT</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender	<b>PCWG</b>	Global Protection Cluster Working Group
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals	<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>MERCOSUR</b>	Southern Common Market	<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>MINURCAT</b>	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad	<b>SPT</b>	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture
<b>MINUSTAH</b>	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	<b>SR</b>	Special Rapporteur
<b>MONUSCO</b>	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	<b>SRSG</b>	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization	<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
		<b>UNAMA</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

<b>UNAMID</b>	African Union - United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	<b>UNMIS</b>	United Nations Mission in Sudan
<b>UNAMI</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	<b>UNMISS</b>	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team	<b>UNMIT</b>	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework	<b>UNOCI</b>	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
<b>UNDAP</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Plan	<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNDG</b>	United Nations Development Group	<b>UNOG</b>	United Nations Office at Geneva
<b>UNDG-HRM</b>	UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism	<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme	<b>UNPOL</b>	United Nations Police
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund	<b>UNPOS</b>	United Nations Political Office for Somalia
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund	<b>UNSMIL</b>	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
<b>UNIOGBIS</b>	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau	<b>UNSMIS</b>	United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria
<b>UNIPSIL</b>	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Mission in Sierra Leone	<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteers
<b>UNITAR</b>	United Nations Institute for Training and Research	<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>UNJHRO</b>	United Nations Joint Human Rights Office	<b>WFP</b>	United Nations World Food Programme
<b>UNMIL</b>	United Nations Mission in Liberia	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# Annex III: 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: An artist taking part in a protest for the freedom of expression. © Reuters/Navesh Chitrakar

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