

OHCHR REPORT 2011



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

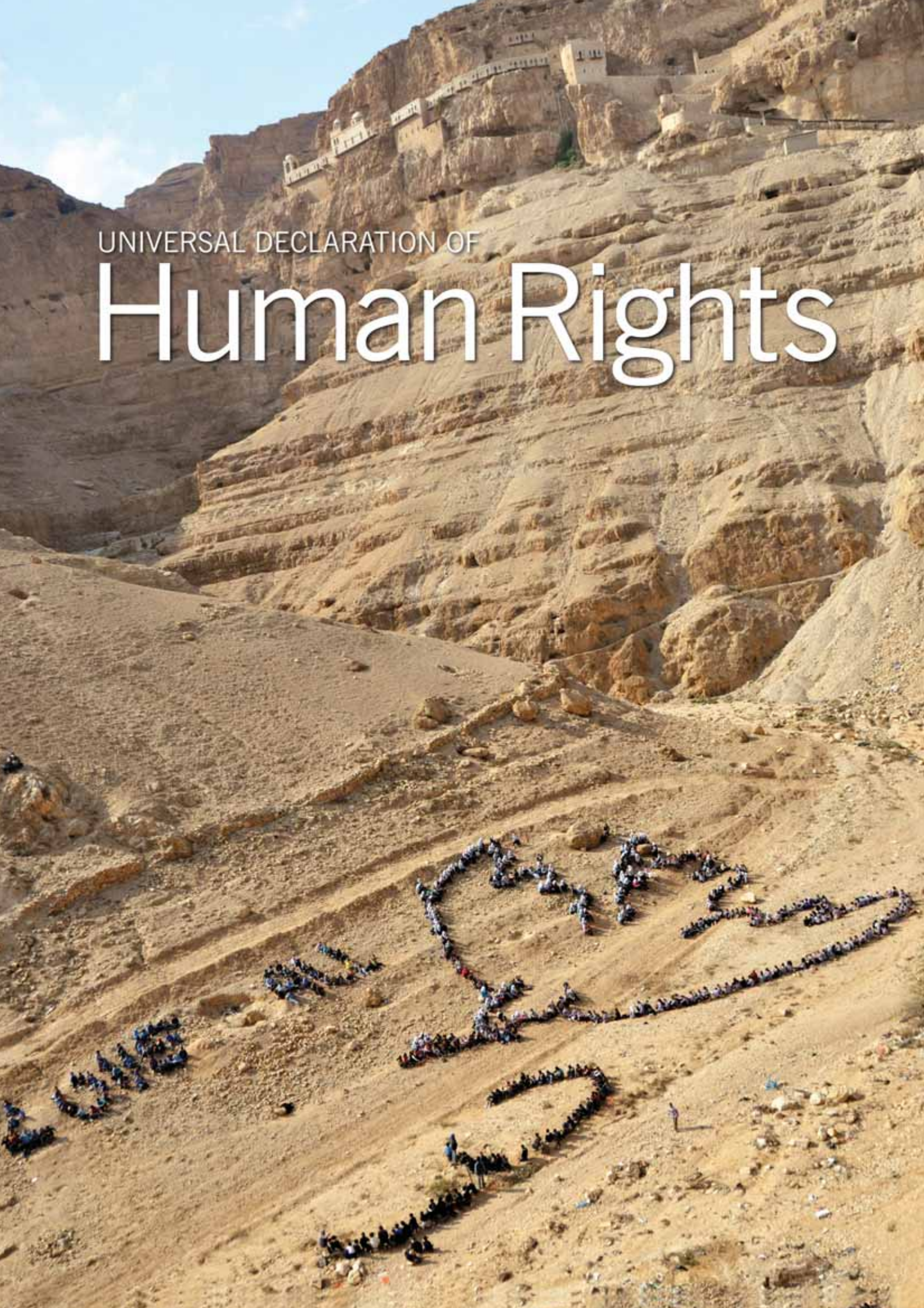
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UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF

Human Rights



Preamble **Whereas** recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, **Whereas** disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people, **Whereas** it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law, **Whereas** it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations, **Whereas** the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, **Whereas** Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, **Whereas** a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge, **Now, therefore**, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1 All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. **Article 2** Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty. **Article 3** Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. **Article 4** No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. **Article 5** No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. **Article 6** Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. **Article 7** All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination. **Article 8** Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law. **Article 9** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. **Article 10** Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him. **Article 11** 1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence. 2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed. **Article 12** No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. **Article 13** 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State. 2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. **Article 14** 1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. 2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. **Article 15** 1. Everyone has the right to a nationality. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality. **Article 16** 1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. 2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. 3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State. **Article 17** 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property. **Article 18** Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance. **Article 19** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. **Article 20** 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. 2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association. **Article 21** 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. 2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country. 3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures. **Article 22** Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality. **Article 23** 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. 2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. 3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. 4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests. **Article 24** Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay. **Article 25** 1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. 2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection. **Article 26** 1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. 2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. 3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children. **Article 27** 1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. 2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author. **Article 28** Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized. **Article 29** 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. 2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. 3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. **Article 30** Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

In Memoriam of Joakim Dungel



Joakim Dungel (1978 - 2011), a national of Sweden, was a Human Rights Officer in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). He joined the Mission in February 2011, but on 1 April 2011 he tragically lost his life in an attack by a large group of demonstrators on UNAMA in Mazar-e-Sharif.

Foreword by the High Commissioner



The year 2011 was truly challenging for human rights around the world, and I believe my Office rose to the occasion, and more. At headquarters and in the field, with exceptional dedication and hard work, my staff endeavoured to meet the increasing demands for our advocacy and cooperation, as evidenced in this report on our accomplishments achieved during the course of the year.

Indeed, the global human rights movement went into high gear in 2011, exposing the disregard for human rights that impelled the forceful demands of people for social change and underscored the need to integrate human rights principles when charting effective responses to the global crises of our times. Aspirations for the enjoyment of human dignity continued to be thwarted in the face of financial turmoil and economic downturns, climate change, energy and food crises, violent repression by autocratic Governments, ongoing conflict, resurgent racism and xenophobia and persistent poverty. My Office responded to these challenges with the full range of tools and resources available to us, as did the Human Rights Council, the special procedures and the treaty bodies that we support. Our shared mission in advancing freedom from fear and want has never been more relevant, or so stretched.

The Arab Spring triggered a heightened awareness among world leaders about the centrality of human rights in peace and security and development. Mobilizing the geographic and thematic expertise of my staff, I responded to the increasing calls for human rights input into the deliberations taking place in key intergovernmental fora. The Security Council and the General Assembly provided innovative and expanded opportunities for us to introduce human rights issues into their discussions. Meanwhile, we successfully delivered on new and urgent tasks stemming from the sustained activism of the Human Rights Council while engaging in crises situations and expanding its thematic frontiers. We have also advanced the human rights mainstreaming agenda with partners within and outside the UN system, at both the policymaking and operational levels.

In our effort to respond and reach out to the widest audience, especially the youthful generations who have brought so much energy and creativity to the human rights movement, we launched our presence on the social media scene, building up the message towards Human Rights Day on 10 December. On this day, I held a live conversation about human rights with millions of people around the world through Facebook and Twitter.

As I review our work in 2011, I am filled with a sense of pride. But this pride is tempered by realism as I look towards the future and consider the growing gap between the expectations of and mandates given to the Office and the limited resources available. This gap has been recognized by Member States, who gave us a slight increase from the UN regular budget, despite a Secretariat-wide reduction for the 2012-2013 biennium. Nevertheless, the human rights programme, as implemented by my Office, accounts for less than three per cent of the regular budget of the Secretariat.

In addition, voluntary contributions in 2011 stagnated at close to 2010 levels, while our needs continued to soar. Over the 2010-2011 biennium, OHCHR received US\$220 million in voluntary contributions while our total expenditure amounted to US\$253 million, resulting in a shortfall of US\$33 million. This gap was to some extent anticipated and offset with a surplus balance from previous years. This situation cannot be sustained, however, and we are seeking practical ways to get the most mileage out of our existing resources, while reaching out to traditional and non-traditional donors to convince them that investing in human rights is an investment in human, social and global progress.

Throughout the year, we revised and re-revised our extrabudgetary cost plans to meet pressing needs while implementing established workplans. Due to financial constraints, we could not meet the requests from some Governments for the opening of full-fledged OHCHR country offices and instead deployed human rights advisers to the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in those countries. Moreover, requests from 10 UNCTs for the deployment of a human rights adviser remained unmet, pending contributions to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) launched in November to support the workplan of the United Nations Development Group Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism.

This report makes a compelling case for investing in the human rights work of the UN. I encourage you to explore both the printed section, which describes our work under our thematic priorities, management results and funding and expenditure; and the CD attached, which details our work by field presence and headquarter Division. Immediately after the foreword, you will find a brief summary of main achievements that we have helped to achieve in the course of 2011 and in annex I on page 184, you will see a summary table of results reported on for the 2010-2011 biennium.

In March 2012, I launched my programme for the next biennium: the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP). The OMP is an extension of the 2010-2011 Strategic Management Plan and sets out the various human rights needs we have identified and prioritized for the coming two years. The scope of the results framework remains the same, however it has been revised to take into account lessons learned during the previous biennium and expanded to include targets.

I appeal to all stakeholders to support our work, as far as possible, through unearmarked voluntary contributions. All contributions, even symbolic in amount, are greatly valued and strengthen the community of donors for the UN human rights programme. The challenges ahead of us are many. Yet building on our experience and with your unwavering support, I believe we will continue to meet them successfully and make further progress.



Navi Pillay
High Commissioner for Human Rights

May 2012

Summary of results 2011

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

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

Presence on the ground

In 2011, OHCHR established a country office in Tunisia and human rights staff were integrated into the United Nations Support Mission in Libya. The

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

Discrimination

Discrimination remains a primary obstacle to the enjoyment of basic human rights in all parts of the world. As one of our priority areas of engagement, we provide assistance in the preparation of effective legislation and establishment of institutions to tackle discrimination. In 2011, our support contributed to



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Thousands of people at the Tunisian border fleeing from the conflict in Libya.

the drafting of legislation related to discrimination in Afghanistan, Cameroon, Congo, Ecuador, Mauritania, Nepal, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Uganda. Institutions dealing with discrimination were established or strengthened in Bolivia, Guatemala, Liberia, Malaysia, Panama, Republic of Moldova, South Africa and Timor-Leste and plans of action/strategies to combat discrimination were developed or implemented in Bolivia, Colombia, Kosovo¹, Mauritania, Paraguay and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

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

Indigenous and minorities

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

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

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

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

Sexual orientation and gender

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Impunity and the rule of law

OHCHR was involved in the development of a United Nations coordinated policy on electoral assistance and the elaboration of a strategic approach to issues such as unconstitutional changes of Governments. It also continued to provide support

and advice on the integration of international norms into electoral laws; national and regional consultations on human rights and elections; and constitutional building processes (Libya and Somalia).

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

OHCHR and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations jointly completed and launched the United Nations Rule of Law Indicators Project. The



The High Commissioner at a press conference in Geneva.

indicators measure the performance, integrity, transparency, accountability and capacity of criminal justice institutions and have already been implemented in Haiti and Liberia. Meanwhile, progress was achieved in relation to transitional justice or the strengthening of truth and reconciliation mechanisms in Burundi, Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Togo and Uganda.

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

Poverty and economic, social and cultural rights

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

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

In Nepal, the identification and publication of indicators to monitor economic, social and cultural rights, facilitated by OHCHR, greatly enhanced the Government's human rights-based approach in national planning and programming on poverty reduction. Launched in September 2011, these indicators are the first to replicate OHCHR's global initiatives to promote the use of human rights indicators to monitor the implementation of international human rights commitments at the

national level. To ensure that the indicators are effectively used by national human rights institutions and civil society in engaging with the Government for the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights, the Office conducted several training sessions on the use of these indicators in different regions of Nepal.

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

Migration

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

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

Violence and insecurity

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

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

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

In 2011, OHCHR led Protection Clusters in Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), Timor-Leste and the Pacific region and played a key support role in other countries,



OHCHR staff during a field visit in Nepal.

such as Iraq. OHCHR embarked upon innovative joint efforts and developed tools to integrate human rights in other sectors of humanitarian programming.

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

Human rights mainstreaming

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

In 2011, the UNDG-HRM undertook a UNCT survey on human rights mainstreaming to which 99 UNCTs responded, providing critical insights into challenges, opportunities and needs at the country level. The responses also demonstrated a high level of

commitment to address the growing needs of national partners, including in the context of implementing Universal Periodic Review recommendations.

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

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

Supporting the Human Rights Mechanisms

Human Rights Council

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

By the end of October 2011, all 193 Member States had been reviewed in the UPR with a 100 per cent

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

Special Procedures

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

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

Treaty bodies

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

the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights come into force, all treaty bodies will be able to receive individual communications.

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

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

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

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

Summary of management results 2011

The following is a summary of results obtained under OHCHR's global management outputs. For detailed accounts on how the Office is working to improve its efficiency, please refer to the

Management chapter on page 112 or to the individual Division chapters found on the CD.

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

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

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

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

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How to read this report

OHCHR's results framework

The OHCHR Report 2011 is structured around OHCHR's six thematic priorities: discrimination; impunity and the rule of law; poverty and economic, social and cultural rights; migration; armed conflict and insecurity; and the human rights mechanisms. It presents results according to the planned programme set out in the High Commissioner's Strategic Management Plan 2010-2011 and consists of two parts: a printed report and a CD attached.

In the printed report, chapters for each thematic priority present samples of results the Office has contributed to through its headquarters offices (Geneva and New York) and field presences. Results are grouped according to the Office's 11 expected accomplishments. The six thematic chapters are complemented by a Management chapter, detailing results achieved by the Office on its global management outputs, and a Funding chapter, presenting an overview of OHCHR's income and expenditure. A list of the expected accomplishments and global management outputs can be found at the end of this chapter.

In the CD, the reader will find all the results that each headquarter or field entity contributed to in the course of 2011. It is structured by headquarter Divisions and geographic region.

Reporting on Results – A Work in Progress

Over the past couple of years, OHCHR has made continuous efforts to fully transform itself into a results-based organization. Since 2010, the Office has based its planning process on an organizational framework of expected accomplishments and indicators. It has moved from reporting on individual Units' activities to reporting as an organization on results linked to its six thematic priorities.

While still a work in progress, these efforts are now beginning to bear fruit. Investment in developing staff capacity has enhanced knowledge of results-based management concepts. This allows OHCHR to implement its performance monitoring framework, thereby strengthening its accountability and improving its planning, reporting and strategic decision-making processes.

The results reported on in the OHCHR Report 2011 are derived from a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators which were defined for the 2010-2011 biennium. These indicators have been further developed with protocols including guidelines, reporting format and data management summaries which will be used for reporting on the next biennium. In addition, a monitoring framework has been developed to measure and report on the defined global management outputs. More details about this can be found in the OHCHR Management Plan 2012-2013.

An analysis of planning documents and results reported in 2010 nevertheless revealed a weakness in the capacity of staff to define targets - a key area for results-based management and accountability of the Office. To address this capacity gap, a decision was made to provide tailor-made training workshops to all staff. These training workshops will be implemented over a three-year period (2011-2013).

In 2011, the staff of 17 field presences² received training on results-based planning, monitoring and evaluation. This training enabled staff to become familiar with the use of results-based management concepts; engage in a participatory revision of its planning documents, including a clarification of their targets; and use the IT-based Performance Monitoring System that has become OHCHR's tool to facilitate planning and evidence-based reporting.

² The trained field presences are: Kosovo Stand-alone Office, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Human Rights Adviser, Europe Regional Office, Serbia Human Rights Adviser, Central Africa Regional Office, East Africa Regional Office, Uganda Country Office, Middle East Regional Office, Occupied Palestinian Territory Stand-alone Office, Mexico Country Office, Guatemala Country Office, Central America Regional Office, Ecuador Human Rights Adviser, Colombia Country Office, Paraguay Human Rights Adviser, Honduras Human Rights Adviser, South America Regional Office (part of the staff).

Thanks to these efforts, for the first time, OHCHR is able to provide a clear indication of progress in the achievement of planned targets for the 17 trained field presences. This is presented in annex III on page 195.

In analysing the results described within this report, the following three points should be kept in mind:

- ▶ Considering the confidentiality parameters within which this Office often operates, both in relation to duty-bearers and rights-holders (and particularly victims of human rights violations), OHCHR is not always able to publicly report on all of its accomplishments.
- ▶ Results in the area of human rights are difficult to assess because there can be multiple contributing factors. This report is an indication of where OHCHR activities were a significant factor contributing to the result.
- ▶ Due to the nature of its mandate, OHCHR must continue to invest resources in challenging human rights areas where it is known that results may not be achievable within a given programming cycle.

A summary of the biennium 2010-2011

While the OHCHR Report 2011 focuses mainly on results contributed to in the year 2011, it also includes two annexes summarizing results reported on over the 2010-2011 biennium. Annex I on page 184 provides a summary of main results reported on over the course of the biennium by expected accomplishment. Annex II on page 191 details our work on the thematic strategies by field presence for the biennium 2010-2011.

Looking ahead

By the end of 2013, with the finalization of its capacity-building programme, it is expected that OHCHR will be in a position to fully report through the IT-based Performance Monitoring System against global targets covering the entire extent of its field and headquarters work.

OHCHR's Expected Accomplishments for 2010-2011

Relating to changes in national protection systems

1. Increased compliance with international human rights standards by all States entities, including national human rights institutions and the judiciary, as well as with 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 accordance 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, especially discriminated groups, and particularly women, increasingly use existing national protection systems and participate in decision-making processes and the development and monitoring of public policies (EA 5).

Relating to changes in the international protection system or its use

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).

Relating to changes in the involvement of other international actors in human rights work

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).

OHCHR's Global Management Outputs for 2010-2011

- Output 1:** Understanding of OHCHR strategic direction is shared across the Office, with coordination and communication strengthened between management and staff, between headquarters and field presences and among Divisions.
- Output 2:** Strategic decisions are made in a timely and transparent manner and effectively implemented and followed up.
- Output 3:** Increased effectiveness of OHCHR's lead role in partnerships for human rights mainstreaming.
- Output 4:** Increased effectiveness in servicing human rights mechanisms and supporting follow-up to their recommendations.
- Output 5:** Increased effectiveness and efficiency in supporting field operations.
- Output 6:** OHCHR staff have necessary competencies and skills to implement OHCHR global thematic strategies and consistently adopt and diligently achieve related targets.
- Output 7:** OHCHR website supports OHCHR's mission and priorities and meets the needs of users.
- Output 8:** Resources mobilized in a diversified and sustainable way, with flexible use for OHCHR.

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 international community 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 entities with a responsibility for the protection of human rights to fulfil their obligations, helps individuals to realize 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 through research and analysis. International human rights experts are also deployed to field offices and other missions, including in circumstances of crisis, to work with countries as they seek 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), which until the end of the 2010-2011 biennium was named the High Commissioner's Strategic Management Plan (SMP). The OHCHR Report 2011 presents the results achieved by the Office based on the 2010-2011 SMP and the 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 SMP for 2010-2011 also identified eight global management outputs (GMOs) to improve efficiency within the Office. Achievements in this area, along with information on changes in the Office's management and planning, are explained in the Management chapter on page 112.

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 also are organized and supported by OHCHR.

OHCHR supports the Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Between its first session in April 2008 and 12th in October 2011, the human rights situation in all 193 Member States of the United Nations was reviewed. The Office organized numerous training events and briefings on this new mechanism around the globe to inform States and other stakeholders of the UPR mechanism and facilitate the preparation of reports. OHCHR also provides substantive and technical support to independent human rights experts known as special procedures mandate-holders, appointed by the Council, in relation to their country visits, reports to the Council and other activities.

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 knowledge and awareness

The Office works to ensure the integration of a human rights perspective into development, humanitarian, peace and security, governance and rule of law programmes of the United Nations system. It fosters an approach based on respect for all human rights of individuals and is particularly protective of those who have been or are most at risk of being victims of human rights violations. The work ranges from mapping emerging trends in human rights, addressing problems and documenting good practices, to developing tools and learning packages. Providing 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.

Working in countries

By the end of 2011, OHCHR was operating or supporting 58 field presences, with an additional one planned for 2012. 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; supporting States with their obligation to implement the recommendations of the human rights institutions mechanisms, including the UPR. In many countries and regions, the Office also works 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.

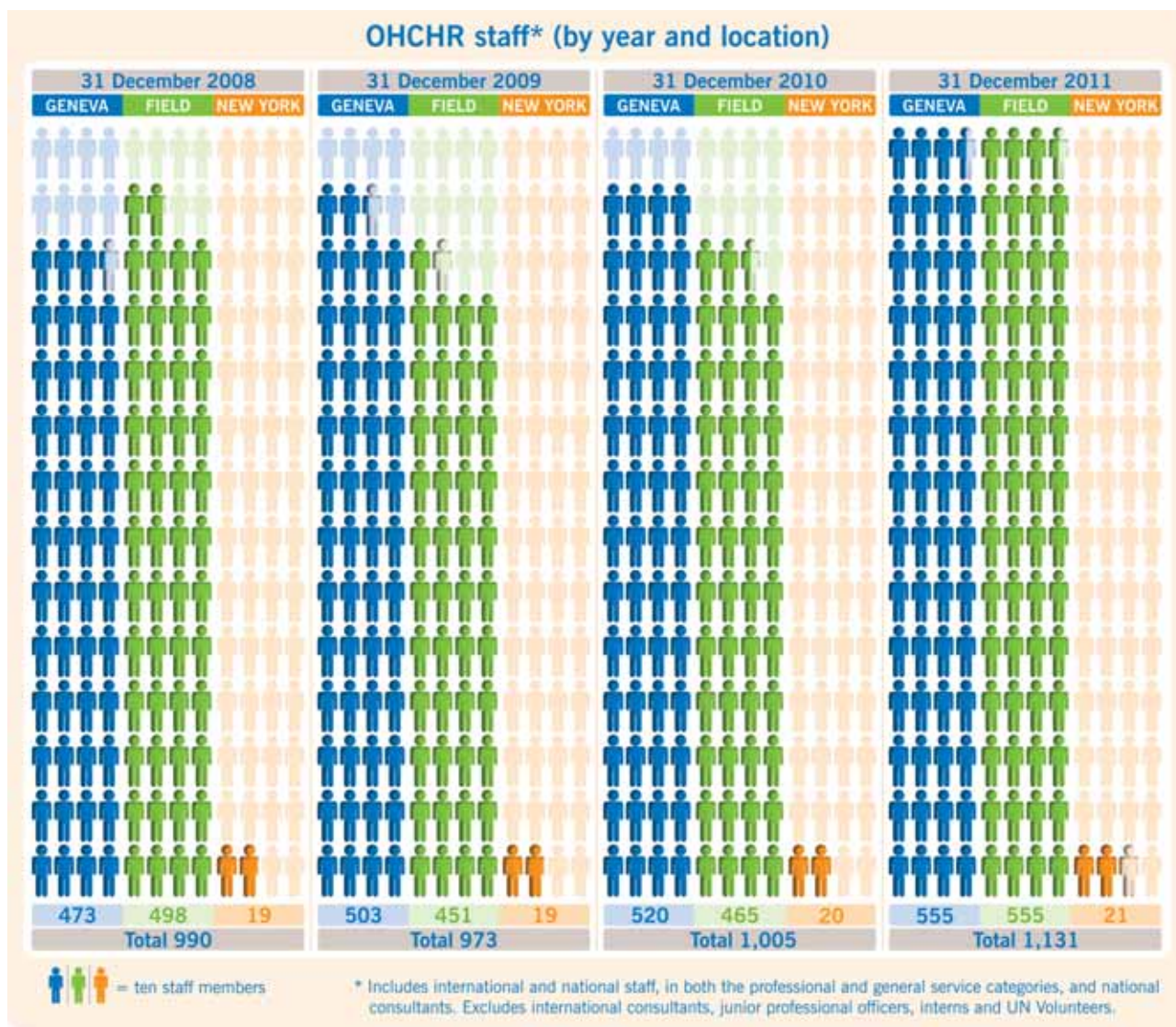
Staff

As of 31 December 2011, the Office employed 1,131 staff, of whom 555 (49 per cent) were based in the field, 555 (49 per cent) in Geneva and 21 (2 per cent) in New York. It also supported close to 800 human rights officers serving in 15 UN peace missions or political offices and 18 human rights advisers based in UNCTs in the field.

Structure

In addition to its headquarters in Geneva, the organization has an office at UN Headquarters in New York and, as of 31 December 2011, 12 regional offices or centres and 13 country or stand-alone offices (see map on pages 26-27). 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 researches and provides guidance and 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, the Council's UPR mechanism and the Council's 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 204.

How OHCHR is funded

OHCHR is partially funded from the United Nations regular budget, which provided 40.9 per cent of the resources required to implement the Office's programme of work in 2011 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. During the 2010-2011 biennium, an amount of US\$151.6 million was allocated to OHCHR, compared with US\$120.6 million in 2008-2009, US\$83.4 million in 2006-2007 and US\$67.6 million in 2004-2005. For more information, please refer to page 124.

The level of voluntary funding for OHCHR's work has increased substantially over the last decade, almost tripling from US\$41.2 million in 2002 to a peak of US\$119.9 million in 2008. In 2009, the level of financial support slipped to US\$118.1 million before dropping further to US\$109.4 million in 2010 and then slightly recovering to US\$111.1 million in 2011.

The amount of voluntary contributions provided without earmarking has also grown steadily, rising from 7 per cent in 2002 to 56 per cent in 2009, dropping slightly to 54 per cent in 2010 and slipping further to 51 per cent in 2011. Please refer to pages 124-136 for more information on funding and trends and challenges, and pages 162-181 for the profiles of all donors in 2011.

How OHCHR spends its budget

Total expenditure, both under the regular budget and using voluntary, or “extrabudgetary” contributions, rose in 2011 to US\$212.3 million (compared to US\$193.1 million in 2010). 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, 48 per cent of the total expenditure in 2011 was devoted to fieldwork, principally

capacity-building projects and human rights monitoring, which was predominantly financed through voluntary contributions. Approximately 12.7 per cent was spent on thematic research and human rights mainstreaming, 11.1 per cent on supporting the human rights treaty bodies and 12.4 per cent on support to the Human Rights Council and its special procedures. The remainder was devoted to programme support (6 per cent) and executive direction and management, resource mobilization and outreach activities (9.8 per cent). Further information on the financial accounts for the year and the breakdown of expenditures and allocation of voluntary contributions can be found at pages 137-153.

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.

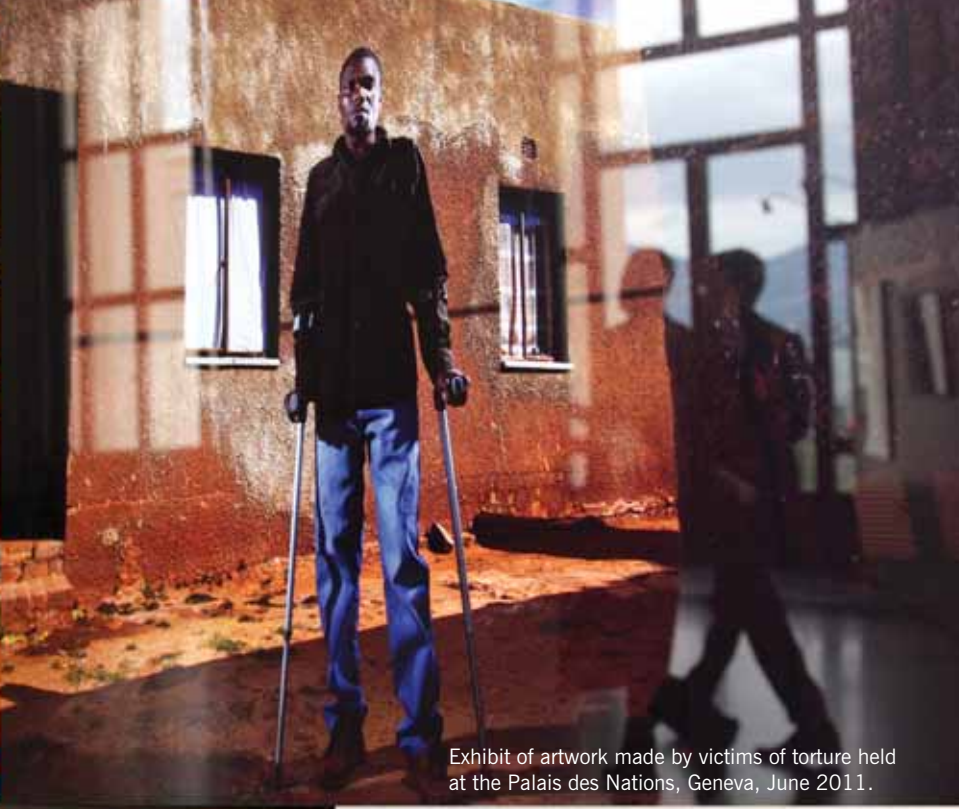


Exhibit of artwork made by victims of torture held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, June 2011.



OHCHR at a glance



- 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 Nepal was closed in December 2011. It is currently in a transitional period to finalize its activities and close its operations
- *** The Country Office in Tunisia is also the temporary location of the Regional Office for North Africa



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

Staff numbers are as of 31 December 2011. Map only refers to No. of staff at headquarters, New York office, regional and country/stand-alone offices. Number of staff working with human rights advisers and human rights officers serving in the human rights components of UN peace missions are not indicated.



Thematic Priorities



Discrimination

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

Background

The UN works to ensure the promotion and universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction based on race, sex, language, religion or other grounds. Equality and non-discrimination are the fundamental principles which underlie the United Nations Charter and international human rights instruments. OHCHR works to make a difference in the lives of victims of discrimination around the world. In many countries and communities, people continue to be excluded, marginalized or restricted in terms of enjoyment of their human rights.

In recent years, incremental progress has been achieved in combating racism, discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, largely through the enactment or amendment of constitutional protection and domestic legislation. Such legal regimes are important to protect rights and provide avenues for remedy and redress. Tangible progress, however, entails addressing structural causes, the interdependent nature of discrimination and summoning the political will to implement and enforce those laws. In some cases, it is the laws themselves, or the institutions and the practices, which are discriminatory. Contemporary manifestations of discrimination have appeared and modern challenges, such as migration and economic deprivation, have served to exacerbate or provide further justification for discrimination.

A revitalization of actions to combat discrimination and intolerance is therefore required. Discrimination in law and practice must be eliminated, including by providing access to justice and basic services and domestic accountability mechanisms.



UN
مظاهرة للنساء
النساء

WOMEN'S DAY

Darfur women march on International Women's Day.

OHCHR's role

OHCHR leads the work of the United Nations to promote equality and universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and prevent and combat discrimination. The Office advocates for, promotes and supports reforms, including through technical assistance to States in implementing their international obligations and the recommendations issued by human rights mechanisms in the field of equality and non-discrimination. In 2011, OHCHR worked with Member States on the adoption of legislation, public policies, national action plans and programmes; supported efforts of national human rights institutions (NHRIs), specialized equality bodies, civil society, individuals and groups facing discrimination; and developed thematic studies, capacity-building and methodological tools on the issue of discrimination.

Throughout 2011, the Office provided relevant international human rights mechanisms with substantive and technical secretariat support. It continued to support the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the follow-up mechanisms of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. These mechanisms consider key and emerging issues such as intolerance, the role of education and sport in combating racism and racial discrimination, freedom of religion and belief, freedom of expression and opinion and xenophobia. Pursuant to requests by the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, OHCHR organized several high-level panels on: good practices against racism; a global dialogue for the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace; and a high-level panel discussion on the promotion and protection of human rights through tolerance and reconciliation in recognition of the Nelson Mandela International Day. These activities fostered global dialogue and facilitated the sharing of good practices and an exchange of views on contemporary issues of racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

The High Commissioner's strategic advocacy also served to advance the non-discrimination and equality agenda. OHCHR played its leading advocacy role through public information, outreach and awareness-raising activities, including the development of materials and support for public information efforts led by NHRIs, specialized equality bodies and civil society partners on equality and anti-discrimination issues.

System-wide collaboration between the Office and UN agencies, funds and programmes on issues of

discrimination was another area of focus. While mainstreaming occurred to some extent in other organizations of the UN in 2011, OHCHR will strive to increase its role and effectiveness in mainstreaming the principles of equality and non-discrimination throughout the work of the UN at the global, regional and national levels.

The following are results this Office helped bring about in this area in 2011.

National laws, policies and institutions

EA 1 - Increased adoption or revision of national anti-discrimination legislation and administrative measures in compliance with international norms and standards in the area of anti-discrimination, in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Racial Discrimination

On request, OHCHR works with Governments to develop draft laws, legislation, policies, institution-building and institutional reform. OHCHR provides human rights expertise and advice, supports civil society organizations (CSOs) in their advocacy efforts and assists United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in providing comments on, inter alia, draft laws. To this end, OHCHR engages with international human rights mechanisms to ensure they advocate for the adoption of laws by Governments which are in compliance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) and promotes and protects the human rights of those who are marginalized. The Office assists States to establish and strengthen NHRIs and other mechanisms through which the complaints of individuals can be submitted and addressed and States can be held accountable for the implementation of their human rights obligations. It also provides technical assistance and capacity-building support to NHRIs on equality and non-discrimination in accordance with international standards.

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, was a main part of OHCHR's anti-discrimination work in 2011. The Office continued to support the elaboration of national action plans, including plans against racial discrimination and general discrimination. For the past two years, the Office assisted Member States with activities aimed at developing national action plans with the input and participation of OHCHR's country and regional offices. Support to national



Participants at a workshop on the rights of Afro-descendant people in Bolivia.

action plans to the following countries was provided in 2011: Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Uruguay. In September 2011, OHCHR organized a seminar on national action plans in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation for 10 countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The International Year for People of African Descent in 2011 was a catalyst for further efforts to promote and protect the human rights of people of African descent around the world. OHCHR was integral to many of the commemorative actions which took place under the theme of “Recognition, Justice and Development.”

Through its Regional Office for Central America, OHCHR implemented a two-year project on the institutional promotion and strengthening of the rights of people of African descent of Central America, with activities in the countries covered by the Regional Office, namely: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. In Bolivia, the National Council for Afro-Bolivian People was established in September and became a member of both the National Committee against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination and the National Human Rights Council. OHCHR contributed to this by organizing workshops and seminars and through financial and technical support.

In December 2011, Bolivia’s National Committee against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination, which was established with the support of OHCHR, adopted the Plan of Action against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination in compliance with the Durban process and Bolivia’s Law No. 045. This plan draws

on a participatory assessment of the current situation of racism and discrimination carried out in 2010-2011. The Office provided technical and financial support to the Vice-Ministry of Decolonization for the elaboration of the assessment and plan.

In 2011, the NHRI in Costa Rica began a process of engagement with Afro-descendant organizations on how it could strengthen its case-handling procedures with respect to cases of racial discrimination and racism. The Regional Office for Central America contributed to enhancing the capacity of NHRIs through training, exchange of experiences and technical advice. The NHRI also began to take up cases of racism and racial discrimination. A procedural handbook for dealing with cases of discrimination is being drafted to encourage systematization of the way it handles discrimination cases.

The NHRI in Nicaragua took similar steps to review its modalities for dealing with cases relating to Afro-descendant populations, particularly through a procedural protocol for cases and situations of racial discrimination and racism. OHCHR’s trainings have opened up a new space in which Afro-descendant civil society can interact with the national human rights institution. The NHRI has been a useful forum of discussion and exchange and the Office’s work has served to sensitize the NHRI and enhance the promotional functions it undertakes in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Afro-descendant communities.

The NHRI in Panama stepped up its work against racism and racial discrimination. The creation of an anti-discrimination unit charged with establishing

procedures on how to deal with cases of racial discrimination was agreed by the Ombudsperson. The NHRI has taken a more active lead in the Commission against Discrimination and a strategic plan is being drafted with the support of the OHCHR Regional Office for Central America.

Rights of persons belonging to minorities

In 2011, the European Commission adopted the European Union (EU) Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies which complements and reinforces the EU's equality legislation and policies by addressing the needs of Roma in four priority areas: equal access to employment; education; housing; and healthcare. Although the process of drafting the Framework could have benefited from wider consultation, its content generally complies with international human rights standards. The OHCHR Regional Office for Europe advocated vis-à-vis key stakeholders, such as the European Commission and civil society, for the Framework to contain key elements of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to Roma integration. The Regional Office also provided guidance to Member States and civil society organizations in the design and implementation of their respective national strategies.

International Year for People of African Descent

In 2011, OHCHR engaged in a number of activities to mark the International Year for People of African Descent (IYPAD) under the theme of "Recognition, Justice and Development." These commenced with an official launch by the Secretary-General on 10 December 2010 and included thematic panel discussions at the 16th session of the Human Rights Council, the 78th session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March 2011. An electronic "toolkit" was prepared to assist the work of OHCHR field presences on issues concerning Afro-descendants. A new fellowship programme was launched for participants from the Americas, Europe and the Middle East, enabling 10 Fellows to deepen their understanding of the United Nations human rights system. The IYPAD was closed by the Secretary-General in New York on 6 December 2011 during a ceremony at UN Headquarters with the participation of, inter alia, members of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent and civil society. During the 66th session of the General Assembly, a resolution was adopted proclaiming that the International Decade for People of African Descent will commence in 2013.



A group of Dalit people in Nepal.

To enhance attention paid to minority rights in laws and policies related to decision-making, OHCHR organized a regional roundtable for Central Asia in June 2011 in Bishkek. Experts provided thematic guidance on the implementation of minority rights in Kyrgyzstan and other countries of the region. Participants also adopted a concluding statement that reaffirmed their commitment to advancing minority rights and participation. The roundtable led to the increased involvement of OHCHR and its Regional Office in the drafting of a new governmental strategy on inter-ethnic and minority issues and contributed to the ongoing process of reforming minority consultative structures. The Government of Kyrgyzstan made sustained efforts to develop an ethnic policy concept paper to outline key principles and policies directed at fostering inter-ethnic cooperation, societal consolidation and respect for minority rights. Although work on the passage of the concept paper in Parliament was delayed due to the presidential elections and formation of the new Government in the last months of 2011, it is expected that the Government will consider this legislation in 2012.

In May 2011, Nepal's Parliament passed the long-awaited Caste-based Discrimination and Untouchability Act following sustained advocacy by a variety of partners, including OHCHR, the National Dalit Commission and civil society. The Act prohibits and criminalizes caste-based discrimination and practices of untouchability and criminalizes the incitement to commit such acts in the public and private spheres. Furthermore, the new law provides harsh penalties for public officials found guilty of such discrimination and requires perpetrators to provide compensation to victims. A 100-day campaign, entitled "I commit to end caste discrimination and untouchability" was launched by

the Office and the National Dalit Commission in September 2011 in order to increase public awareness of the new Act.

OHCHR-Nepal also supported the establishment and strengthening of local networks working to address caste-based discrimination in six districts across three regions of Nepal. These networks have been instrumental in helping to reduce the number of incidents of caste-based discrimination at the grassroots level and supporting victims, including by facilitating their access to the criminal justice system. In December, OHCHR-Nepal launched the public report, entitled “Opening the Door to Equality: Access to Justice for Dalits in Nepal” which provides a systematic analysis of the challenges faced by Dalits seeking justice. The report was based on information collected through OHCHR-Nepal’s monitoring and investigation of emblematic cases and serves as an important tool to promote reforms and change needed to ensure equal access to justice for all.

Indigenous Peoples

The Office provides support to national efforts to ensure that normative frameworks in the area of indigenous peoples are in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other relevant standards. In January 2011, a law on the rights of indigenous peoples was adopted in

Congo following a process that was initiated by OHCHR in 2006 in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and indigenous peoples’ organizations. The Law is fully compliant with international human rights standards and is the first of its kind in Africa.

In Colombia, the Office contributed to the establishment and functioning of a national technical assistance committee composed of representatives of indigenous and Afro-Colombian organizations, universities, UN entities and the Ombudsman’s Office. Regional committees were also established in five cities. The national committee played a leading role in the preparation of initial documentation, planning of field activities and identification of methodologies to collect inputs that are expected to be considered by the Colombian State in designing future legislation and public policy on informed prior consultation. Throughout 2011, a number of activities, including exploratory missions and field participatory processes, took place in 14 of the 32 departments of the country with the participation of more than 700 people, representing almost 50 different indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombian communities. As a result of the field-based participatory process undertaken, it was decided to elaborate subregional documents that will serve as guidelines for duty-bearers and rights-holders, in addition to the originally planned national document that will be the main output of this project.



In Guatemala, following technical assistance provided by OHCHR, significant improvement was observed in the number, analysis and follow-up of cases dealt with by the Commission on Discrimination and Racism and the Office for the Defence of Indigenous Women (DEMI) and an improvement in the use of international standards in the investigation of cases related to racism and discriminatory practices. In an emblematic case dealt with by DEMI, for instance, the Constitutional Court handed down a decision in November 2011 which granted three imprisoned indigenous women the possibility of having an interpreter in their language. In addition, the database established by the Office, which includes information on all complaints received by those institutions, facilitated the process and follow-up of those cases.

OHCHR-Mexico provided technical advice in cases related to indigenous peoples' access to justice. The Office's monitoring and advocacy efforts led to the release of a Mayan woman who had been unfairly detained for over three years. They also led to a judgment by the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary integrating international human rights standards and ordered a public consultation in the community in relation to the election of public officials. OHCHR continued to monitor and advocate for other indigenous peoples whose rights had been violated, including two indigenous Nahua human rights defenders who were arbitrarily detained in Atla, Puebla. They remain in prison and the case is pending resolution.

In Peru, a law on consultation with indigenous peoples was passed in September 2011 and a new Vice-Ministry of Intercultural Affairs was created following advocacy meetings among the Regional Representative of OHCHR, the Government, Congress, the judiciary, the Ombudsman and the Director of the National Department on Indigenous Peoples.

Discrimination against women in law and practice

The adoption and integration of laws which establish equality of treatment, opportunity and access of women and men were encouraged by OHCHR. The Office also sought to support the increased participation of women in decision-making processes and the abolition of discriminatory laws by providing technical advice and, in conjunction with other actors, carrying out substantial advocacy targeting Governments and other political partners.

In Guatemala, the Presidential Secretariat for Women (SEPREM) increased the awareness, knowledge and use of international human rights standards in its work plan, reports and design of public policies.

OHCHR-Guatemala participated in a working group established by SEPREM on the elaboration of the follow-up report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and provided technical assistance on the methodology of preparing periodic reports to CEDAW. This facilitated the preparation by SEPREM of the report that Guatemala is to submit by July 2012.

In Mauritania, Parliament adopted a law amending the Constitution to establish equal access for women and men to electoral mandates and electoral functions. The Office provided technical advice and carried out, in conjunction with other actors, significant advocacy targeting the Government and opposition parties which eventually led to the adoption of a road map. The Office also organized three seminars on the participation of women in decision-making and removing discriminatory laws unfavourable to gender equality.

In Mauritania, a forum on Islamic thinking and a cultural dialogue was organized by the *Association des Oulémas* of Mauritania, with the support of UN agencies, to develop a comprehensive national strategy to modify or eliminate negative cultural practices and stereotypes that are harmful to and discriminate against women and to promote women's full enjoyment of their human rights. As a result, a subregional Fatwa was issued to accelerate the elimination of female genital mutilation. A comprehensive study is underway to facilitate the development of the national strategy. In collaboration with UN Women, the Office is supporting the review of the *code du statut personnel* with particular attention focused on issues regarding the status of women in society.

In Sierra Leone, a draft Gender Equality Bill was prepared and submitted to the Government through the Office of the Attorney General. The Human Rights Section of the Integrated Peacebuilding Mission in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) provided technical and advisory services to the Government, the National Committee on gender-based violence and CSOs. In collaboration with the UNIPSIL Political Affairs Section, the Human Rights Section hosted several consultative meetings.

In Cameroon, the topic of gender responsive budgeting was presented during the subregional workshop on the application of a human rights-based approach to policymaking and budgeting as well as to the Cameroonian multipartner gender thematic group and members of the Government. In Rwanda, in July 2011, the OHCHR Regional Office for Central Africa advocated for the use of gender responsive budgeting as a tool

to realize women's human rights at the High-level Global Meeting on Increasing Accountability and Development Effectiveness through Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting.

In Asia and the Pacific, OHCHR continued its efforts to build a network among specialised women's commissions in several countries to provide capacity-building and mutual support. The commissions held a further meeting in Jakarta on 16 July 2011, with the participation of the Special Rapporteurs on violence against women and on culture, to discuss the impact of religion-based legal systems on respect for women's rights.

Persons living with HIV/AIDS, stigma and marginalization

The working group to draft the National HIV/AIDS Strategy 2012-2016 was established in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in September 2011 with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. The Strategy will address prevention, treatment and HIV in local communities and include special considerations to address discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS, including based on gender. The working group comprises Government representatives, lead civil society organizations concerned with human rights and sexual and

Ground-breaking constitutional reform on human rights generates concrete change in the life of an indigenous community in Mexico

"Our patience has run out. In this unjust war, we, as indigenous peoples, are not only the victims of organized crime but also of institutional violence from authorities, which do not recognize our ancestral rights and our ways of organization. Therefore we demand the constitutional recognition of our rights" said an indigenous community leader in Cherán, in the state of Michoacán. Community members are weary of the environmental destruction linked to illegal logging and the violence from organized crime groups. High Commissioner Navi Pillay heard their concerns during her visit to Mexico in July 2011, including the community's search for self-governance according to their own traditions. The forests surrounding Cherán are considered to be the economic, cultural and ecological lifeline of the Purépecha people, and the people of Cherán believe that only by governing themselves can they protect their forests and their own safety.

On 10 June 2011, after 10 years of discussion, including five years of advocacy and technical advice from OHCHR, Mexico promulgated a constitutional reform that fully embraces international human rights standards and provides for strengthened human rights

protection for over 112 million citizens, including Cherán's community. The reform gives constitutional status to the rights enshrined in all international human rights treaties to which Mexico is a party and provides that judicial interpretation should ensure the protection of the individual. In addition, the reform places greater restrictions on the declaration of a state of emergency; provides foreign citizens with the right to a hearing prior to deportation; strengthens the role of the human rights Ombudsman; includes human rights considerations within educational and penitentiary systems; and strengthens legal recourse for human rights protection, including through an emphasis on state responsibility and integral reparations. The High Commissioner publicly welcomed the enactment of the reform, saying it paved the way for greater promotion and protection of internationally recognized human rights in the country.

Within six months of the reform, fundamental changes have taken place concerning the protection of the human rights of Mexican citizens. Mexico's Supreme Court has overhauled its outlook on constitutional protection and officially declared the start of a "new

judicial era," announcing that judges throughout the country must act as the guardians of constitutionally and internationally enshrined human rights, no matter what jurisdiction they exercise. In the case of the community of Cherán, their legal and social struggle gained traction thanks to the constitutional reform. In October 2011, their case arrived at the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary which issued a sentence that allowed the indigenous group to elect, for the first time, their authorities in line with their traditions and customs. Among other points raised, the Court recognized the right to the community to do so. The Court ordered a public consultation in Cherán to verify the demands of the people. The overwhelming majority of voters that turned up for Cherán's public consultation process voted to elect their own governing structures in accordance with their traditions. The local Government of the municipality of Cherán was also elected in conformity with international legal standards on the right to self-determination. This case has become a best practice in the application of international human rights standards at the local level and in the exercise of the right to consultation of indigenous peoples.

reproductive health, the Office of the Ombudsman and OHCHR through its resident Human Rights Adviser (HRA). The working group includes persons living with HIV/AIDS represented through their self-help organizations. Contributions from the HRA have included technical advice on how to carry out a rights-based analysis and track human rights outcomes. The HRA will contribute to the review and finalization of the draft Strategy planned for early 2012.

In the Republic of Moldova, the new Data Protection Law was adopted in 2011 to improve Moldova's compliance with international standards in this area. The Law will enter into force in April 2012. Further attention will be needed to ensure that the practical implementation of the Law extends to key fields involving sensitive personal data. The HRA and the Resident Coordinator's Office commented on the draft, focusing on key aspects of discrimination, in particular in relation to persons with HIV/AIDS.

OHCHR co-sponsored the regional meeting on HIV and the law for ministers of justice and judges in West and Central Africa, in collaboration with UNAIDS, UNDP and the African Association of Highest Francophone Jurisdictions. At the conclusion of the meeting, a declaration of commitment was adopted which includes a number of recommendations, such as strengthening ministries of justice by establishing clear targets in areas of HIV-related laws and human rights. In addition, the capacities of seven civil society organizations were strengthened to support their engagement with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and its Committee on the Protection of the Rights of People Living with HIV and Those at Risk, Vulnerable to and Affected by HIV.

Persons with disabilities

Since the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2006, OHCHR has stepped up its work on the rights of persons with disabilities. OHCHR contributed to increasing awareness of the importance of aligning national anti-discrimination legislation with the CRPD. Staff at headquarters and in field offices provided assistance and support to States Parties in reviewing national legislation and policies on discrimination against persons with disabilities to ensure their consistency with the CRPD. OHCHR was also one of the main actors which founded the UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Multi-Donor Trust Fund on Disability. The aim of the Fund is to sponsor



A visually impaired person voting in Spain with the help of an 'accessibility kit' facilitated by the National Organization of Spanish blind people.

projects strengthening national capacity for the implementation of the CRPD (see box).

The Regional Office for Southern Africa has been actively participating in discussions on the need for an African Instrument to protect the rights of persons with disabilities to supplement the CRPD. With the support of staff at headquarters, the Regional Office provided Governments, NHRIs and CSOs, including Disabled Persons' Organizations (DPOs), with the information necessary to conduct an informed and constructive discussion on the subject. The Regional Office also worked closely with the Secretariat of the African Decade on Persons with Disabilities to strengthen the capacity of DPOs in the promotion and monitoring of the CRPD. The advocacy efforts undertaken by the Regional Office in 2011 led to the ratification of the CRPD and its Optional Protocol by Mozambique on 30 January 2012.

OHCHR's Human Rights Adviser in the Republic of Moldova worked with Government counterparts to develop a law on the social inclusion of persons with disabilities, which aims to incorporate the requirements of the CRPD into domestic legislation, including Moldova's first legal requirement of reasonable accommodation. The draft law was approved by the Government in December 2011 and sent to Parliament for adoption. The Human Rights Adviser also worked with UNDP, the NHRI, Parliament and the Ministry of Health to design a pilot Office of the Ombudsman in the Chisinau Psychiatric Hospital. The measure was approved in December 2011 and will be launched in 2012. In November 2011, following extensive efforts by OHCHR, the Ministries of Health, Justice and Labour, Social Protection and Family established an inter-ministerial working group to review domestic legislation and policies to ensure their consistency with article 12 of the CRPD. This article requires States Parties to move from the current system of substituted decision-making for people with psychosocial disorders to a system of assisted decision-making.

Also in the Republic of Moldova, OHCHR supported the Ministry of Health and the Government in improving protection of the rights of persons with psychosocial disabilities held in mental institutions, resulting in an agreement to establish an independent institutional complaint review mechanism - an Ombudsperson in psychiatric institutions - an idea proposed and developed by the Human Rights Adviser.

In Sierra Leone, which ratified the CRPD in October 2010, the Human Rights Component of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Mission in Sierra Leone, in collaboration with OHCHR, supported the Government in the process of elaborating the new Persons with Disabilities Act that was enacted in March 2011. The Act constitutes an important step towards the elimination of discrimination against persons with disabilities and the facilitation of their full participation and inclusion in society.

In Cameroon, persons with disabilities were sensitized on their right to participate in political life on an equal basis with others and the importance of their political participation. As a result of OHCHR's advocacy efforts, the Election Management Body made some polling stations accessible for persons with disabilities during the October 2011 elections.

Access to justice and basic services

EA 4 - Increased number of measures taken to improve access to justice and basic services of those affected by discrimination, particularly women, and with regards to the right to education

In Cambodia, OHCHR provided financial and technical support to the process of allowing the registration of communal title by seven villages of Phnong indigenous peoples in Mondulkiri Province. Working closely with non-governmental partners, the Office assisted individuals to file their claims with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Rural Development. The project on indigenous peoples involves 3,741 people.

In Serbia, as a result of joint efforts of the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights and the Ombudsman, with support from the OHCHR Human Rights Adviser, the Law on ID Cards was changed and temporary ID cards were introduced for people without a permanent or temporary residence address or those with a temporary administrative address. In addition, the Law on Residence was changed to introduce an obligation for municipal social welfare centres to provide an administrative address to persons whose residence cannot be established. This partially resolved the issue of access to personal documents for persons living in informal settlements.

Multi-Donor Trust Fund on disability

The Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) on disability was established to achieve the objectives of the UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD). The partnership aims to develop the capacities of national stakeholders, particularly Governments and organizations of persons with disabilities, for the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The MDTF brings together six UN agencies, namely OHCHR, the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), UNDP, UNICEF, ILO and WHO. The Fund, which is administered by UNDP, was officially launched on 8 December 2011.

In 2006, the General Assembly adopted the CRPD, acknowledging

the widespread discrimination, exclusion and marginalization that persons with disabilities are facing in all parts of the world. The CRPD embodies a paradigm shift towards a human rights-based approach to disability. It is comprehensive in scope, covering a broad range of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. Few countries, however, currently have adequate mechanisms in place to ensure its full implementation. In their everyday lives, persons with disabilities face numerous and multifaceted barriers which undermine the purposes of the CRPD and make its implementation by national stakeholders highly challenging. The UNPRPD was established against this background as the first global UN inter-agency initiative with a programmatic focus

on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. The MDTF on disability will allow for effective implementation of joint and individual programmes at the country level. The thematic priorities for the MDTF on disability include promoting ratification and reforming and/or developing legislation, policy, strategies and plans of action; improving the delivery of programmes and services (mainstream and specialized); raising awareness and enhancing dialogue and coordination between States, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, social partners and United Nations Country Teams; and improving data and research on disability.

The Advisory Office on Good Governance/Office of the Prime Minister, which acts as the main coordinating structure for the implementation of the Kosovo Action Plan on the implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Law, established a multi-sectoral working group to develop the Action Plan on the Anti-Discrimination Law 2012-2015. OHCHR engaged in sustained advocacy for the revision and amendment of this Law, which entered into force in 2004, but its implementation at all levels remained very low. The Office oriented its efforts in two directions: a) work at the policy level to influence the initiation of the revision and amendment of the Law; b) support for local NGOs to increase the demand for its implementation while ensuring local ownership of the process. As part of the working group, OHCHR presented its policy recommendations and undertook comparative research into equality bodies that could be used as a model by Kosovo institutions. Together with the OSCE, OHCHR will continue to substantively contribute to the process.

Efforts of OHCHR are among the factors resulting in the first legal recognition of a Muslim community in the Republic of Moldova. By identifying discriminatory processes applied by the authorities in registering the community, through extensive work undertaken in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, CERD, the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, as well as processes such as the UN-Moldova Human Rights Dialogue, OHCHR contributed to assisting the Government to overcome opposition to registration of the community.

Participation

EA 5 - Increase in use by individuals facing discrimination of existing national protection systems and their meaningful participation in decision-making processes and monitoring of public policies

Participation in elections 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. Organizations of persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples' organizations and women's groups participated as observers in the elections in Cameroon, following OHCHR's training and a publication on elections and human rights.

A draft bill on a 30 per cent quota for women in decision-making positions has been tabled in Sierra Leone. The Human Rights Section of UNIPSIL, in

collaboration with the Political Affairs Section, provided technical support and participated in the deliberations leading to this result. If the bill is enacted in early 2012, the quota will be applicable in the upcoming general elections in November 2012.

The Office continued to promote strategic litigation to challenge anti-discriminatory laws and test the judicial system's response to anti-discrimination cases with a view to implementing international standards.

The Office provided support to the European Centre for Minority Initiatives (ECMI), a local non-governmental organization (NGO) that works primarily on minority issues in Kosovo and provided direct legal aid in 44 cases of alleged discrimination related to the restoration of destroyed property, the return of seized property, access to records, acquisition of personal documents, repatriation, etc. In addition, ECMI drafted a report on the pattern of segregation of Roma children to separate classrooms. The report provides a set of recommendations to the Ministry of Education on the adoption of an administrative instruction based on the Law on Primary Education and existing inclusive policies to stop discriminatory practices at school. Another local partner of OHCHR, the Youth Initiative on Human Rights (YIHR), received technical advice on drafting a report on the implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Law in Kosovo. The report, which was issued in December 2011, outlined the weaknesses in existing legislation as well as institutional capacity gaps in the implementation of the Law. OHCHR also made small grants available to civil society organizations in Mitrovica and Zveçan for activities with the objectives of: promotion and protection of human rights, such as campaigning for ratification or implementation of human rights instruments; and monitoring, documenting, providing legal aid, strengthening the rule of law and improving access to justice.

In Guatemala, the Office provided capacity-building and training to key indigenous organizations involved in strategic litigation under the Maya Programme which led to an increase in the number of strategic cases presented before the national courts and tribunals. In 2011, of the 11 organizations included in the first phase of the programme, 10 presented cases. One indigenous organization, for instance, sought an injunction (*amparo*) in the Constitutional Court in relation to the General Law of Communications alleging it had limited the freedom of expression and communication of indigenous peoples. The case is now pending final resolution. In another case,

some indigenous organizations sought an injunction in the Constitutional Court in relation to the Government-established process to approve an initiative to regulate the right of indigenous peoples to consultation. The Court granted the injunction, suspending the process, as it limited the scope of the right to consultation established in ILO Convention No. 169 and called on the President to redirect the initiative.

OHCHR-Bolivia contributed to enhancing the visibility of indigenous peoples' rights through monitoring activities. The Office's monitoring and advocacy efforts contributed to the decision of the Departmental Legislative Assembly of Santa Cruz to enable two indigenous members, who had thus far been prevented from taking office by the majority of the Assembly, to finally do so. Both members were elected through procedures that respected their traditions.

In the Central African Republic, efforts to enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to promote and protect human rights had some positive results. A local network of human rights groups was selected for funding by the Assisting Communities Together Project, a joint UNDP and OHCHR initiative. The Human Rights Section of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) had been active in supporting the creation and development of the network, for instance by holding weekly human rights education sessions and organizing joint human rights promotion activities. For the first time, the network will obtain a small grant to carry out a human rights advocacy campaign. The campaign seeks to fight discrimination against women and minority groups, mainly the Peuhl minority, through theatre performances and radio talks.

In Papua New Guinea, OHCHR used public information tools and distributed materials as a means of increasing dialogue on human rights and engagement with the Government, advance the human rights agenda and promote the participation of civil society and other stakeholders. OHCHR developed communication strategies, used social media, created a website, produced a film and organized art festivals to advocate for greater human rights protection and disseminate information about human rights to the general public. These outreach activities significantly improved access to information and opportunities for dialogue on how to advance the human rights agenda.

Engagement with human rights mechanisms

EA 7 - Increased number of victims of discrimination and national human rights institutions acting on their behalf using the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary bodies, special procedures and treaty bodies to promote equality and non-discrimination

Nine minority representatives (Arabic and English speakers) and 25 indigenous Fellows (English, French, Spanish and Russian speakers) received in-depth training on human rights mechanisms through the OHCHR fellowship programme which gives the Fellows an opportunity to contribute to the Forum on Minority Issues and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. OHCHR also inaugurated a senior fellowship programme which gives more experienced minority and indigenous representatives hands-on experience in the work of OHCHR. In the selection of Fellows, gender balance was a key consideration.

In October and November, 10 Fellows from Europe, the Americas and the Middle East gathered in Geneva for the inaugural OHCHR fellowship programme for people of African descent. Exchanges with UN human rights staff and experts, as well as training and participation in key human rights mechanisms and bodies, enabled them to deepen their understanding of the United Nations human rights system and gain skills to support their communities better.

Responsiveness of the international community

EA 10 - International community increasingly responsive to situations characterized by discrimination against individuals and groups

In June 2011, the Human Rights Council adopted a resolution focused on violence and discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (A/HRC/RES/17/19). The adoption of the resolution was due in part to efforts led by the High Commissioner to raise awareness about the susceptibility of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons to a wide range of human rights violations. In addition to issuing public statements and organizing and participating in panel discussions and other meetings, OHCHR produced newspaper opinion editorials on the issue, as well as online videos, web-based stories and other public information materials. In follow-up to the resolution, the Office prepared a report on violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and

gender identity which documented discriminatory laws, practices and acts of violence directed at individuals on the basis of their actual or presumed sexual orientation or gender identity. The report called for the reform of laws in more than 70 countries that criminalize consensual same-sex relationships, as well as an end to discriminatory restrictions on freedoms of expression, association and assembly and the legal prohibition of discrimination in employment, education and healthcare. The report also highlighted the need for measures to tackle homophobic violence, including training for law enforcement personnel, investigation of reported cases and systems to track, record and report such violence.

During various sessions of the Human Rights Council and on other important dates, including the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, OHCHR organized a number of high-level panels on issues such as tolerance and peace, best practices against racism and current human rights situations around the world, drawing from the inspiration of the Nelson Mandela International Day, to raise the awareness of the international community. OHCHR also produced and disseminated copies of an electronic toolkit for its field offices and other stakeholders containing materials on how to tackle discrimination against people of African descent.

In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 16/28, OHCHR actively engaged in the General Assembly High-level Meeting on AIDS by providing a human rights-based perspective. The High Commissioner's report to the Council provided further information on the role that the Office played and an analysis of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS from a human rights perspective.

The High Commissioner continued her advocacy efforts related to maternal mortality and morbidity underlining that this is an issue of discrimination against women and therefore a human rights concern. Following up on her landmark report to the Human Rights Council in 2010, the High Commissioner presented to the Human Rights Council a compilation of good practices in which a human rights-based approach had been applied to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity. The report identified five key areas in addressing maternal mortality and morbidity in line with human rights obligations. These included: enhancing the status of women by removing barriers to an effective human rights-based approach to eliminate maternal mortality and morbidity; ensuring respect for sexual and reproductive health rights;

strengthening health systems to increase access to, and use of, skilled care; addressing unsafe abortions; and improved monitoring and evaluation practices. In conjunction with the presentation of this report, the High Commissioner participated in a high-level side event on maternal mortality at the Human Rights Council, with the Vice-President of Colombia, the Ambassador of New Zealand and senior representatives from the UN and civil society, promoting the integration of a human rights-based approach in follow-up actions undertaken by the Human Rights Council to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity. The Human Rights Council adopted a resolution requesting the High Commissioner to develop technical guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the reduction of preventable maternal mortality and morbidity for submission to the Council at its 21st Session.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations

EA 11 - Increased integration of equality and non-discrimination standards and principles into UN policies and programmes with respect to development, humanitarian action, peace and security and economic and social issues

OHCHR works within and across the UN system in Geneva, New York and the field to promote and protect human rights; to integrate a human rights-based approach into the UN's activities; and ensure that the principles of equality and non-discrimination remain as a solid foundation of the UN's programming in all spheres and activities.

Through the Gender Integration Cluster, OHCHR promotes a human rights-based approach to gender mainstreaming efforts within the United Nations. Following the adoption of the OHCHR Gender Equality Policy in September 2011 and the development of a Gender Equality Strategic Plan (2012-2013) translating the Policy into concrete action, the Office is serving as one of the pilot organizations to test the System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, coordinated by UN Women. Within this framework, OHCHR is contributing to the development of system-wide standards and performance measures on gender mainstreaming to ensure that human rights principles and concerns are adequately reflected.

In May 2011, OHCHR, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women issued an inter-agency statement on preventing gender-biased sex selection. The statement recognizes gender-biased sex selection as a

manifestation of impermissible discrimination against women and emphasizes that measures to address this phenomenon must not violate women's human rights. It offers specific recommendations to a variety of stakeholders on how to address gender-biased sex selection and provides an important basis for interventions designed to eliminate a practice which has serious implications for women's enjoyment of their human rights. OHCHR coordinated the inter-agency launch of this statement which received wide coverage in the media in June 2011. The statement is a powerful example of inter-agency coordination to convey a unified UN voice on an important women's human rights issue.

OHCHR issued a new tool on minority issues for UN staff and others, entitled "Minority Rights: International Standards and Guidance for Implementation." The handbook provides guidance on standards and mechanisms pertaining to the protection of minorities and a checklist for developing programmes and projects on minorities, including combating multiple forms of discrimination against minority women.

The United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP), a joint initiative of OHCHR, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF became fully operational in 2011. The Policy Board, which includes representatives of agencies and indigenous experts, was co-chaired by OHCHR. The Board held two meetings in 2011 and approved six country programmes (Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Nepal and Nicaragua) and one regional programme (South-East Asia) to be implemented in partnership with indigenous peoples in 2012. These programmes aim to advance human rights standards contained in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169.

At the field level, the Human Rights and Transitional Justice Section of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste launched the first public report by a peacekeeping mission, in September 2011, on the rights of persons with disabilities. The objective of the report was to mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities in human rights work, create opportunities for persons with disabilities to participate in human rights activities and advocacy and raise awareness about the rights of persons with disabilities through public reporting and advocacy. The findings and recommendations of the report are being used to facilitate discussion on how the Government, civil society and international actors in

Timor-Leste can work together to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

Challenges and lessons learned

During 2011, gaps in the full and effective implementation of international obligations persisted, despite widespread ratification of the core international and regional instruments protecting the right to equality and non-discrimination. OHCHR continued to provide tools and guidance notes, as well as specific trainings and technical assistance to support States Parties in domestic implementation. Support to States for the elaboration and development of national action plans was a useful anti-discrimination activity at the national level and encouraged the participation of domestic actors in national processes. OHCHR will continue advocating for, and supporting, the elaboration of national action plans in the future.

Maintaining international consensus on anti-discrimination work has been a significant challenge. The Durban Declaration and Programme of Action established a comprehensive anti-discrimination framework to address a range of issues concerning discrimination and intolerance, which was reaffirmed at the Durban Review Conference of 2009. These instruments outlined contemporary forms and manifestations of discrimination, including discrimination and intolerance based on religion and belief. While the 10th Anniversary Political Declaration urges a renewed political will in relation to anti-discrimination issues, sensitive issues will remain at the forefront for the foreseeable future.

It has also been necessary to build an understanding around the importance of addressing emerging issues at the international level. In this regard, continued advocacy by the High Commissioner and the Office will be necessary.

While the impact of advocacy on the promotion and respect for women's human rights has resulted in institutional changes and reform measures, the challenge of addressing certain cultural and traditional beliefs and practices, which constitutes discrimination against women and girls, persist. This calls for scaling up the Office's work on implementation at regional, national and community levels.

Impunity and the rule of law

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

Background

Developments around the world in 2011 demonstrated that UN engagement to strengthen the effective protection of human rights and the rule of law is more essential than ever. Within the UN system, OHCHR continued to play a leading role in nurturing positive conditions for respect of the rule of law and democracy, in particular through its focus on combating impunity and strengthening accountability.

The absence or collapse of the rule of law in any State can result in violent conflict or repression, leading to gross violations of human rights. Impunity is often the primary obstacle to upholding the rule of law. Human rights become a mockery when killings, disappearances, torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence go unpunished, when amnesty laws exempt perpetrators from responsibility, when inquiries into excessive use of force fail to produce results and when economic, social and cultural rights cannot be attained through a judicial process.

Establishing effective mechanisms to ensure that perpetrators of human rights violations will not go unpunished is an important step in restoring the rule of law in the aftermath of conflict or authoritarian regimes. National accountability mechanisms are also vital to ensuring that victims obtain appropriate remedies and redress.

Transitional justice is recognized as essential for countries recovering from conflict or repressive rule. Rooted in the rights to justice, truth, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence, transitional justice mechanisms constitute a comprehensive approach to combating impunity, ensuring accountability for past human rights violations, redress for victims of violations of human rights and advancing broader institutional reform necessary to address the root causes of strife and conflict.



A South Sudanese woman casting her ballot in South Sudan's referendum on independence.

OHCHR's role

OHCHR engages in dialogue with States on ways to achieve legal protection of human rights and accountability for violations. At the country level, OHCHR's efforts focus on dialogue with Governments, institutions concerned with the administration of justice, law enforcement agencies, NHRIs and CSOs to promote principles of accountability and the rule of law, share examples of good practice and provide technical advice.

At the global level, OHCHR supports the development of relevant international norms and standards, collects good practices, elaborates guidance tools and carries out capacity-building activities. It also supports human rights mechanisms in their efforts to enhance the legal protection of human rights and accountability. The Office has assumed a lead role within the UN system on transitional justice and chairs the Working Group on protecting human rights while countering terrorism of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force established by the Secretary-General.

At the national level, OHCHR is involved in policy development, normative guidance and capacity-building activities which contribute to the development of robust, rule of law-based justice systems by providing ongoing assistance to Member States in these human rights capacity-building activities for judges, prosecutors, defence lawyers and law enforcement agencies. Such assistance includes support and needs assessment in the field of human rights, implementation of specific activities, review of relevant legislation and procedures to ensure compliance with international human rights standards and the delivery of practical human rights training programmes.

The following are results the Office helped bring about in this area in 2011.

National laws, policies and institutions

EA 1 - Increased number of democratic institutions engaged in issues related to combating impunity

Constitution-making and Constitutional Courts

OHCHR advocates for the inclusion of strengthened provisions with regard to human rights in constitutions and encourages constitutional courts to apply international human rights standards in their decisions.

In Mauritania, the criminalization of torture, slavery practices and *coup d'états* and the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) were incorporated in the Constitution. OHCHR helped to identify relevant human rights issues and ensure compliance of the constitutional amendments with the country's international human rights obligations.

In Somalia, the Human Rights Unit of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) contributed to the constitution-making process by promoting two dialogues that provided an opportunity for human rights defenders, civil society groups and Government officials to review the draft constitution from a human rights perspective. Through a training-of-trainers exercise in Nairobi, OHCHR, in cooperation with UNDP, built the capacity of members of the Independent Federal Constitutional Commission of Somalia and civil society representatives so they could conduct a human rights audit of the draft constitution.

In Mexico, an important constitutional reform allows for better integration and protection of human rights, giving constitutional status to all human rights provisions enshrined in international treaties to which Mexico is Party. OHCHR-Mexico's contribution to this included facilitating broad dialogue among academics, human rights experts and NGOs which resulted in the publication of a "Comprehensive Proposal for Constitutional Human Rights Reform." This document included progressive proposals on the integration of the body of international human rights law into Mexico's Constitution.

In Guatemala, the Constitutional Court incorporated international human rights standards in some of its policies and decisions, including in cases of torture and violence against women and cases related to indigenous peoples, such as the right to consultation. OHCHR contributed to this result by disseminating material on international standards in relation to key human rights cases, capacity-building activities and sustained advocacy.

Compliance of national legislation and policies with human rights

OHCHR plays an important role in providing advice on draft laws to ensure that human rights concerns are fully taken into account, including in legislation such as criminal codes and codes of criminal procedure. For instance, as a member of the Criminal Justice Working Group in Afghanistan, OHCHR-United Nations Assistance Mission in

Afghanistan (UNAMA) contributed to compliance of national legislation with international human rights standards through the provision of comments on the draft Criminal Procedure Code and by participating in task force meetings for the drafting of the National Priority Programme on Law and Justice.

Enforced disappearances continue to be a major concern in many parts of the world. In Nepal, although the draft Criminal Code introduced in Parliament includes a provision to criminalize enforced disappearances, the draft Penal Code and the draft bill for the Commission of Inquiries of Disappearances continue to have shortcomings. OHCHR-Nepal contributed to improved compliance of these bills with international standards by providing analysis and assistance to legal professional groups, CSOs and victims' groups in their advocacy work. In Colombia, OHCHR facilitated the creation of a participatory mechanism to regulate a law that pays homage to victims of enforced disappearances and provided support to discussions in Congress on a draft law related to enforced disappearances and on the draft law, passed by Congress in June, on land restitution and victims' rights. Following the adoption of the Law, OHCHR-Colombia contributed with an analysis on its benefits and gaps. This analysis fed into the UN's position on the matter (included in the 2011 Human Development Report) and contributed to a better understanding of this landmark piece of legislation among the international community, civil society and the public-at-large.

OHCHR provided advice in several countries on new legislation on the rights of prisoners and detainees and the prohibition of torture. In Uganda, OHCHR provided a legal analysis of the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Bill which underwent its first reading and complies with international standards. In Cambodia, the Law on Prisons was passed in December 2011. While it did not include all comments made by OHCHR on compliance with international human rights law, it improves the previous legal framework. In particular, the Law emphasizes: rehabilitation; the requirement of separation of different categories of prisoners; greater attention to the needs of women and children; the inclusion of minimum design standards for prison construction to ensure basic conditions; an absolute prohibition against torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment; strengthened safeguards against arbitrary detention; and clear reference to the broader Cambodian legal framework. As the Law could have provided stronger guarantees of the rights of persons in detention, OHCHR continues to raise these concerns as



A police officer in Nepal.

secondary legislation and administrative procedures are developed to implement the Law.

Several OHCHR field presences devoted special attention to assisting national legislative processes regarding various aspects of the administration of justice. In Guatemala, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the General Attorney's Office, which made significant progress in 2011, including with the adoption of internal regulations on strategic investigation and prosecution, particularly in cases related to the internal armed conflict. The General Attorney also promoted the reform of the Statutory Law that would ensure greater compliance with international standards in Congress.

The National Congress of Honduras approved new legislation on judicial governance and careers. Through the organization of a seminar with international experts, its participation at a plenary Congress session and a publication, OHCHR contributed to ensuring that the Law complies with international principles on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.

In Colombia, a law on intelligence was adopted by Congress in June which included suggestions on compliance with international standards made by OHCHR. Through this Law, and in accordance with OHCHR's advice, a new intelligence institution was created, with new democratic control mechanisms.

In Kenya, the National Council on the Administration of Justice was established as a mechanism to ensure a coordinated approach to the administration of justice and secure the independence and accountability of the judiciary. OHCHR's comments and suggestions were reflected in the draft bill which was adopted by Parliament.

In Liberia, the Human Rights and Protection System (HRPS), national and UN partners collaborated on the development of the Children's Act, a children's justice curriculum and ethical guidelines for professionals working with children in conflict or in contact with the law. HRPS' input included suggestions to mainstream human rights in legislation and policies. The comprehensive and human rights-compliant Children's Bill was signed by the President in February 2012. In Lebanon, OHCHR's Regional Office for the Middle East contributed to the elaboration of the Code of Conduct for the security forces, adopted by the Directorate of the Internal Security Forces, by providing technical advice to the drafting committee and advocating with members of the Internal Security Forces.

Legislation focused on the protection of the rights of victims and witnesses is fundamental. In Kenya, OHCHR provided advice to national authorities on the legal and institutional framework for the newly created Witness Protection Agency and its Advisory Board which will contribute to ending impunity by aiding investigations and prosecutions and protecting evidence and witnesses of alleged crimes. At the European Union level, the adoption of a draft directive would constitute an important development in harmonizing legislation and ensuring the protection of all victims of crimes, regardless of their nationality or where the crime is committed. Nevertheless, the directive requires some adjustments to ensure that the human rights of victims are fully respected. The OHCHR Regional Office for Europe, in cooperation with UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women and UNHCR, prepared joint comments addressed to the European Commission to ensure that the draft directive is fully compliant with international human rights standards.

Legislation on freedoms of expression and assembly was the focus of attention for OHCHR in several countries. In Iraq, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq's (UNAMI) Human Rights Office continued its advocacy with the Government and State authorities through amendments so as to improve the Journalist Protection Law and ensure it is amended to comply with international standards. It contributed to

raising awareness of these standards by national stakeholders through several meetings, including a national conference on freedom of expression for national authorities and members of the Council of Representatives. In Mexico, OHCHR provided technical input and guidance to the drafting of a bill which abolished libel and slander as crimes. In Togo, a new law was adopted by Parliament which guarantees the right to public gatherings by means of providing prior information to authorities. OHCHR supported consultations on the draft, including through the organization of a workshop with broad participation from CSOs and political parties and advocating for its compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and recommendations issued by the Human Rights Committee after its consideration of Togo's fourth periodic report under the Covenant.

In new countries, such as South Sudan, and countries recently in transition, such as Tunisia, OHCHR contributed to the initiation of legislative reform. In Tunisia, reforms related to legislation on political parties, the release of political prisoners, the dissolution of the political police and security apparatus and freedom of the press were initiated. OHCHR-Tunisia assisted national counterparts, including through the dissemination of guidance provided by treaty bodies and special procedures, to ensure that new laws comply with international human rights standards. In South Sudan, the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan's (UNMISS) Human Rights Division offered advisory services to support the formulation of the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan (TCSS) and provided advice on national legislation and the ratification of international human rights instruments. Most comments provided on the South Sudan Nationality Act of 2011 were incorporated into the Act.

In addition to supporting legislative reform, OHCHR also provided support to States regarding policy reform, in particular related to the administration of the justice sector. For instance, the 2011-2015 Strategic Plan of the Burundi Ministry of Justice was developed in 2011 and includes reforms pertaining to judicial independence and accountability. Following advocacy work of the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), two key activities were undertaken: the organization of a national conference on justice which will serve as a platform for recommendations on different issues related to judicial independence and a study on the capacity-building plan for the Supreme Council of Magistrates which will serve as a preliminary step for wider reforms.

In Afghanistan, a Human Rights Support Unit was established within the Ministry of Justice to strengthen the Government's capacity to fulfill its international human rights obligations under the human rights treaties it has ratified, which have also been incorporated into its Constitution. OHCHR/UNAMA, in collaboration with UNDP, supported the establishment of the Unit. The Office also conducted training on the human rights-based approach for newly recruited staff and provided policy advice and technical advice to the Unit for the development of an action plan to implement recommendations of the UPR.

In Guinea-Bissau, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) facilitated the creation of an interdisciplinary committee to ensure the compliance of prisons and detention centres with international standards for detention. As a result of monitoring findings related to the administration of justice, the Government agreed to the creation of an integrated structure for the administration of the correctional system. OHCHR provided technical support to the drafting of the terms of reference for the structure which is expected to be created in 2012.

Strengthening human rights compliance by judicial and law enforcement institutions

The joint OHCHR-DPKO Rule of Law Indicators Project (ROLIP) was launched in 2011 receiving the endorsement of the UN Rule of Law and Coordination Resources Group as a system-wide guidance tool. The project was being implemented in Haiti and Liberia and the indicators were launched in South Sudan in late 2011. Through ROLIP, national authorities are provided with the necessary information and guidance to assess and identify areas in need of reform, such as performance, integrity, transparency and accountability of national criminal justice institutions and ensure compliance with international standards regarding fair trials and the treatment of members of vulnerable groups.

In 2011, OHCHR organized and facilitated human rights training sessions in field presences around the world for the judiciary, police and other security forces, including military forces in order to contribute to improving their compliance with international human rights standards.

With the ILO, the OHCHR Regional Office for South America organized and conducted a two-month course in Peru focused on the direct applicability or the interpretative value of international human rights treaties in domestic



OHCHR briefing on human rights for police officers at the Abidjan Police Training School.

courts. The course was broadcast live on the judiciary's television channel for public prosecutors and judges in several judicial regions throughout the country, including the primary indigenous regions. Through these activities, 50 public prosecutors and judges have been able to increase their awareness, knowledge and skills of the application of human rights treaties and standards relating to indigenous peoples.

In Haiti, over the past two years, there has been an improvement in the police's respect of the 48-hour maximum period before detainees are brought before a judicial authority, as provided by law. The Human Rights Section (HRS) of MINUSTAH contributed to this result by training national police officers. The training also resulted in a significant decrease in the ill-treatment of detainees in police stations.

In Kiribati, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands, the police and representatives of a number of ministries attended workshops on monitoring and documenting human rights violations which focused on their duties ensuring that violators are prosecuted. In Papua New Guinea, this resulted in police working with human rights defenders to pursue accountability through the formal justice system in cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), including gang rape.

OHCHR trained 250 police, gendarmes, customs officers and soldiers in the security forces in five regions of Guinea on human rights and law enforcement. These forces have shown improvement in crowd control techniques which has led to fewer confrontations with the population and a reduction in casualties caused by law enforcement agents.



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OHCHR similarly helped strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials in Guinea-Bissau, including those in the penitentiary system, through training, monitoring, reporting and advising authorities on necessary measures. This contributed to a significant reduction of arbitrary detentions and ill-treatment in prisons and detention centres and prompted the creation of an interdisciplinary committee to provide support to the authorities in adequately managing the penitentiary system.

In Sri Lanka, the Inspector General of Police approved the comprehensive training curriculum and lessons plan for the core human rights training programme of the Sri Lankan police which was translated and printed in Sinhala, Tamil and English. The training-of-trainers workshop on human rights and policing that was held by OHCHR in 2009 formed the basis of these materials.

In Togo, the Justice and Security Ministries and OHCHR carried out a training programme on human rights norms in the administration of justice for magistrates and criminal investigative police officers. The programme was the first to bring together these entities and contributed to enhancing their understanding of and ability to apply human rights norms in their work.

The human rights training of members of armed forces is crucial. In Burundi, on BNUB's recommendation, the Minister of Defence re-launched a capacity-building programme for members of the armed forces elaborated by BNUB. Training of military focal points in human rights was conducted after informal consultations with the Ministry and a retreat was organized in collaboration with high-ranking military officers on the application of international human rights standards and humanitarian law and their role as supervisors. It was decided that the programme

would be integrated into the overall development of the security sector to further strengthen the capacity of the armed forces leadership to protect human rights.

In South Sudan, the Sudan People's Liberation Army is being converted from a guerrilla force into a professional and disciplined armed force that will operate under democratic civilian control. Compliance with human rights standards improved, partly as a result of human rights trainings conducted by the Human Rights Component of UNMISS for division commanders and military personnel.

As a result of various trainings on human rights protection, law enforcement and elections monitoring, the Ugandan People's Defence Force (UPDF) has begun to comply with international human rights standards in personal security, bodily integrity and public freedoms issues, including in relation to the Karamoja Disarmament process and the political context before, during and after elections. The UPDF in Karamoja is now rolling out its own training programme for Local Defence Units and UPDF command that is based on material provided by OHCHR and the Uganda Human Rights Commission.

Monitoring of detention facilities, advocacy efforts and public reporting contribute to improving the treatment of prisoners by law enforcement officials. In Afghanistan, for instance, OHCHR/UNAMA undertook systematic monitoring of its advocacy with the Government in relation to recommendations made in the Arbitrary Detention Verification Campaign report and released a report on the treatment of conflict-related detainees held by the National Directorate of Security (NDS) and Afghan National Police (ANP). Following OHCHR/UNAMA's activities, Government and international security forces (ISAF) made immediate changes to their policies on the

treatment of detainees and the prevention of torture in Afghanistan. Thus, a system for tracking detainees and information on their treatment was introduced by ISAF to ensure appropriate treatment of detainees handed over to national authorities. The Afghan Government implemented some recommendations regarding detention and fair trial guarantees, including: the establishment of an internal oversight commission by the NDS while the external oversight of the ANP is being developed by the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission; and initiation of reform of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Penal Code.

Democracy and elections

Respect for and protection of human rights is essential to democracy and free and fair elections. Free and fair elections were held in Côte d'Ivoire in December 2011. Through training and support material provided by the Human Rights Division of UNOCI, law enforcement officials were equipped with techniques and tools to ensure that human rights were upheld during the elections. Civil society groups, media practitioners, members of political parties, as well as the general electorate were sensitized to critical human rights norms related to elections, their importance and how to advocate for their respect. In Cameroon, human rights civil society organizations produced reports from a human rights perspective on elections, following training and documentation received from OHCHR's Regional Office for Central Africa.

National human rights institutions

NHRIs and Ombudsmen's Offices are among mechanisms to ensure the compliance of States with their human rights obligations. Their work can have a direct role in combating impunity and promoting the rule of law.

OHCHR advocates for and supports the establishment of new NHRIs compliant with the Paris Principles in all regions. In 2011, the Regional Office for South America supported efforts to establish a NHRI in Uruguay by raising awareness among parliamentarians and the Governments about the importance of taking steps to establish the institution and participating in the development of a strategy for the institution, taking into account best practices from around the region. The Uruguayan Congress created a joint commission (Senate and Representatives Chambers) to select the five Commissioners of the national human rights institution. It is anticipated that the first Commissioners will be appointed in 2012, starting the process of the progressive establishment of the Uruguayan human rights institution, as included in the Uruguayan United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011-2015 signed by the Government. The Regional Office also collaborated closely with the newly created National Human Rights Institute in Chile and advocated for legislation that would make it compliant with the Paris Principles. In March 2011, the Chilean Senate adopted a

Juveniles held with adult prisoners are released as a result of human rights monitoring

Four juveniles who had been held in detention at the Sefadu prisons in Kono, eastern region, Sierra Leone, were released on 13 August 2011 by the resident magistrate of Koidu. They were initially charged as adults by the Sierra Leone police and were only identified as juveniles during a visit by the magistrate that followed a justice sector coordination forum promoted by the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL). The forum took place in the wake of other similar initiatives conducted throughout the country. In 2011, justice sector fora were held in eight different districts in response to the recurrent monitoring findings and

challenges of the justice sector institutions. The findings indicated lapses and coordination flaws that negatively impacted on human rights, including the right to due process, among the various actors within the administration of justice chain. The fora aimed at creating a platform for justice sector stakeholders to discuss human rights flaws, share information and devise practical strategies, including advocacy measures to improve justice delivery. In the case noted above, the boys were released after engagements between HRS, the magistrate and prison authorities to ensure that their matter was brought before the court. This is, however,

not an isolated case. State authorities generally lack the knowledge and equipment for age assessment or deliberately inflate the age of child offenders to subject them to stringent sanctions. Some training has been provided, but this is affected by the frequent movement and postings of personnel from one duty station to another. In its regular monitoring of detention facilities, UNIPSIL often finds juveniles being detained in the same cells as adults. This issue continually forms a part of UNIPSIL's engagement with relevant authorities. The justice sector fora provide a new and effective way to tackle this problem.

resolution recommending that the Government prioritize the legal initiative aimed at the establishment of a NHRI that is compliant with the Paris Principles. The resolution reflected comments provided by OHCHR factsheets and letters to parliamentarians.

In November 2011, the Parliament of Comoros passed a law on the establishment of a National Commission for Human Rights and Liberties, drafted with the substantive input and support of OHCHR's Regional Office for Southern Africa, UNICEF and UNDP. Following technical advice provided by FOTCD in cooperation with BNUB and the Independent Expert on Burundi, Burundi established the National Independent Human Rights Commission in May 2011 compliant with the Paris Principles.

In Guinea, the *Conseil National de la Transition* reviewed draft legislation on the establishment of a NHRI with OHCHR providing technical assistance and comments on the draft law and organizing a workshop for stakeholders on the process of establishing a NHRI based on the Paris Principles. The draft legislation incorporated the recommendations of the workshop and was submitted to the President for promulgation into law. It is expected that the law will be passed in 2012.

A plan for the creation of an independent national human rights commission was developed and implemented following a participatory process involving the Government of Niger, civil society organizations, unions, the media, the National Observatory for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the UNCT. The support provided by the Human Rights Adviser was critical to the mobilization of resources, provision of advice on the Paris Principles and sharing of good practices. The process resulted in the drafting and validation of a draft law on the creation of a NHRI in conformity with the Paris Principles.

Vanuatu is taking steps towards the establishment of a NHRI in compliance with its commitment under the UPR. OHCHR's Regional Office for the Pacific organized a scoping mission in Vanuatu on the establishment of a NHRI. Together with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Asia Pacific Forum (APF), OHCHR has been actively following up on the recommendations of the mission with the Government. A consultation on the establishment of a NHRI is due to be held in Vanuatu in 2012.

Following the OHCHR assessment mission deployed to Yemen, which recommended the establishment of a NHRI in line with the Paris Principles in its report

to the Human Rights Council, the Yemeni Government adopted a framework document for the implementation of OHCHR recommendations, including for the establishment of a national institution. Parliament is currently discussing the adoption of this document.

In many countries, once NHRIs are established, OHCHR continues to provide support. In some cases, such support consists of the training of commissioners and staff on international human rights law and ensuring that NHRIs function in full compliance with the Paris Principles. For instance, in Cameroon, OHCHR facilitated and funded technical advisory services and training for NHRI commissioners and staff to, inter alia, assist them to more effectively address individual cases alleging human rights violations. As a result, the commissioners and staff of the NHRI acquired skills in human rights monitoring and have improved knowledge on how to respond to individual complaints.

Following advocacy efforts by the OHCHR Regional Office for Central Africa, Gabon has undertaken steps to make its national human rights commission operational. The members of the Commission have been appointed and a review of the law establishing the Commission to ensure it is compliant with the Paris Principles is envisaged.

A regional meeting of English-speaking Caribbean NHRIs in Trinidad and Tobago resulted in the Port of Spain declaration through which national institutions of the region committed to becoming "A" status institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles. The seminar was organized by OHCHR and the Commonwealth Secretariat, with administrative support from the UNCT in Trinidad and Tobago.

The International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions upgraded the Mauritanian Human Rights Commission from "B" to "A" status. OHCHR provided technical advice and support to reinforce the capacities of the Commission and ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles. Following the Office's advocacy efforts, the Mauritanian Constitution was amended to affirm the role of the National Human Rights Commission. Similarly, in Congo, the Regional Office for Central Africa organized a seminar for the NHRI to sensitize stakeholders on the steps needed to ensure their compliance with the Paris Principles (currently accredited with "B" status). As a result, the Government took steps to review the current Law establishing the Commission to make it fully compliant with the Paris Principles.

In Haiti, the Ombudsman's Office (OPC) is implementing a decentralization plan and maintains regional offices in nine jurisdictions outside of Port-au-Prince. The OPC is supported by the HRS of MINUSTAH. In particular, the HRS worked with OPC personnel in the interior to address human rights violations in the context of detention and 735 cases of illegal detention were addressed.

OHCHR-Nepal contributed to the capacity-building of the National Human Rights Commission through a joint project with UNDP. The project allowed for the training of the NHRC's staff; the production of publications for human rights defenders, security forces and Government officials; and the undertaking of advocacy and consultations with stakeholders on thematic human rights issues. The project also supported a high-level panel discussion on withdrawals of cases of serious crimes and activities to mark important days such as the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture. Through the same project, the NHRC successfully coordinated the exhumation, by relevant State actors, of the remains of five people who were allegedly victims of disappearance during the conflict. The first four victims were exhumed in 2010 and 2011.

In Myanmar, OHCHR's Regional Office for South-East Asia engaged with the newly established Human Rights Commission through a workshop which provided an opportunity for members of the Commission and mid-level Government officials to familiarize themselves with international human rights law.

In South Sudan, significant progress was made in strengthening the capacity of the NHRI. As the major partner for the implementation of national-level programming, UNMISS's Human Rights Division forged a strong relationship with the Commission through training, technical and advisory services and joint programmes. With the assistance of a consultant recruited by the Office, the Commission has developed a complaints and investigation mechanism that has strengthened its monitoring mandate. The Commission also successfully launched the South Sudan Human Rights Forum which serves as a mechanism for the exchange of information and dialogue on human rights concerns among the Government, the UN and international partners.

In October, the Kosovo Assembly appointed five deputy Ombudspersons following a transparent process compliant with statutory requirements related to minority and gender representation. OHCHR has contributed to this result and provided comments on the rules of procedure for the selection process and the Paris Principles. The entire

selection process was monitored by civil society organizations and international agencies present in Kosovo. For the first time since its establishment and the transfer of authority to Kosovo institutions, the Ombudsperson Institution is fully staffed. After the selection of the deputy Ombudspersons, OHCHR closely cooperated with the institution and provided guidance and support in addressing discriminatory provisions in legislation. By the end of 2011, the Ombudsperson Institution processed the first case to the Constitutional Court which had positive outcomes.

The UN Joint Programme to strengthen the capacity of the Ombudsman Institution in Tajikistan was launched by the UN Resident Coordinator. OHCHR cooperated with the Ombudsman Institution to strengthen its capacities through a number of activities, including by organizing a seminar on methodologies of interviewing victims of torture and other serious human rights violations and providing assistance in preparing the Institution's application for accreditation. Extensive joint work was undertaken on the promotion of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) and international standards related to the elimination of torture. This resulted in a public statement issued by the Ombudsman on a recent case of torture which appealed to authorities to initiate an immediate investigation. The Ombudsman's Office has undertaken steps to strengthen its position by introducing legislative changes related to the implementation of its mandate. As an example, a law was adopted obliging all State bodies to provide feedback on its inquiries. Changes to the Criminal Procedure Code were also introduced on the competence of the Ombudsman to visit closed institutions; the first of which were carried out in the last quarter of 2011.

National preventive mechanisms

Supported by technical assistance provided by OHCHR, the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) in Honduras approved a strategic plan which significantly improves its compliance with international human rights standards. Implementation of this plan is ongoing and some key goals have already been achieved, such as the publication of a report on the state of the penitentiary system in Honduras. OHCHR advocated with the Government, in coordination with the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT), on the importance of ensuring that the NPM was equipped with appropriate resources to fulfil its mandate.



A police officer in Cambodia participating in a seminar on national preventive mechanisms.

A draft law on the NPM, compliant with OP-CAT requirements, was submitted to the Kyrgyz Parliament by a group of parliamentarians. OHCHR's Regional Office for Central Asia contributed to the elaboration of this draft by the provision of technical advice and expertise through, inter alia, the hiring of a national expert to advise on and promote OP-CAT standards. The Office also conducted advocacy during high-level meetings with relevant Government officials and Members of Parliament. The draft law is expected to be considered in 2012.

In Paraguay, Congress passed a law approving the establishment of an NPM in compliance with the OP-CAT. Congress is considering the harmonization of the definition of torture with international standards. OHCHR disseminated the recommendations addressed to Paraguay by the SPT and international standards on torture through publications issued by the Committee against Torture and the OP-CAT. OHCHR also organized a seminar with the Human Rights Network of the Executive Branch, institutions involved in the implementation of the SPT recommendations and CODEHUPY (a national NGO network) in Congress. The Vice-President of the SPT also provided support to this seminar by presenting best practices in the region.

In Serbia, Parliament adopted relevant legislative changes and appointed the Ombudsman as the NPM, in line with the OP-CAT. OHCHR intensively advocated for the appointment of the NPM in Serbia and worked with the Ombudsman to ensure the

developed model fully complies with international law requirements. OHCHR worked closely with the Ombudsman's Office to strengthen the institution and its ability to provide effective human rights protection. With OHCHR support, the Ombudsman established a system for the effective monitoring of and reporting on Roma rights.

Human rights action plans

Human rights action plans can serve as important tools for developing a comprehensive and inclusive strategy for combating impunity. In the Republic of Moldova and Sri Lanka, for example, the HRA provided technical support to the elaboration of the National Human Rights Action Plan adopted in June and September 2011, respectively. In Paraguay, the National Human Rights Action Plan, presented in December 2011, was prepared following a participatory process with the active involvement of State institutions, universities and civil society organizations. The Plan incorporates recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms. Its overall goal is to enhance harmonization among State institutions working on human rights issues and ensure the compliance of public policies with human rights standards.

National accountability mechanisms

EA3 - National accountability mechanisms established and functioning for combating impunity in accordance with international human rights standards and best practices

OHCHR supports the establishment and effective functioning of national accountability mechanisms in a variety of ways, including through: advocacy; the provision of technical assistance and advice on the development and reform of normative frameworks; providing training to accountability actors; developing guidance materials; and undertaking and supporting human rights monitoring.

In Colombia, as a result of monitoring activities undertaken by the Medellin field office, OHCHR was able to document and thus make visible cases of ill-treatment and torture committed by the police. OHCHR's monitoring and recommendations resulted in the establishment of an accountability and sanction mechanism for police station commanders to prevent ill-treatment and torture committed by their subordinates or related to omissions in the exercise of their duties.

In Haiti, the HRS investigated 52 cases of human rights violations and advocated for and supported

action by national justice and accountability mechanisms. The investigations, involving more than 100 police officers across the country, related to more than 25 civilian deaths, alleged summary executions and torture. Information collected by the HRS during its investigations was regularly shared with the police and the judiciary. Prosecutors across the country opened investigations into at least 22 cases and the HRS supported several *juges d'instruction* to carry out their investigations, leading to the arrest and detention of about 10 police officers.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Joint Human Rights Office (JHRO) deployed seven Joint Investigation Teams, including JHRO Human Rights Officers, to gather information on incidents to enable the opening of criminal investigations and prosecutions. JHRO also supported the holding and observed the proceedings of 30 court hearings (including mobile court hearings) across the DRC. As a result of these trials, 276 judgments were delivered by Congolese courts, leading to 22 convictions for serious crimes under international law, including war crimes and crimes against humanity.

In Bolivia, OHCHR observed more than 90 hearings in cases concerning human rights violations, including the trials related to violent racist incidents in Sucre in 2008 and the massacre of El Porvenir. It also met with judges, public prosecutors, defence lawyers, defendants and victims and prepared a number of legal opinions regarding these cases. In some instances, OHCHR's actions assisted in increasing the protection of people at risk (i.e., witnesses, victims or lawyers) and mitigated tensions during hearings.

A guardian system was established within the Office of the Prosecutor General of Guinea-Bissau to prevent child abuse, partly as a result of advocacy of the Human Rights Component of UNIOGBIS for funds and technical support. The Human Rights Component also strengthened the coordination and oversight role of the guardian *ad litem* system over the judiciary police with regard to child protection.

In Kyrgyzstan, OHCHR's advocacy work with central and local authorities in Osh contributed to the promulgation of three orders in 2011 by the General Prosecutor which outlined concrete steps to address impunity, torture and ill-treatment. OHCHR also hosted the General Prosecutor's first meeting with local human rights organizations in southern Kyrgyzstan and monitored the implementation of the orders of the General Prosecutor through regular meetings with local prosecutors. Furthermore, the

Regional Office for Central Asia's NGO partner, Civil Initiative on Internet Policy (CIIP), led to the development of a website dedicated to human rights in Kyrgyzstan containing human rights-related news, articles and reports. The website will include an interactive map of human rights violations and a human rights legislation database and will serve as a platform for human rights NGOs. CIIP monitored Kyrgyzstan's media and prepared reports on inter-ethnic relations and freedom of speech which present an overview on restrictions on freedom of speech, defamation, violence against journalists, ethnic slurs, regionalism and language concerns. The Office provided advice, guidance and technical assistance in this process.

In Nepal, accountability for human rights violations weakened in 2011, following a series of attempts by the Government to withdraw a large number of criminal cases and recommended pardons for, and the promotion of, several persons convicted, or facing credible allegations, of serious crimes. The Supreme Court played an increasingly important role in subjecting Government decisions to judicial review. OHCHR-Nepal contributed to this process, including by publishing a legal opinion stressing that regular criminal proceedings cannot be transferred to a transitional justice mechanism. The content of this opinion was reflected in a Supreme Court order requiring the continued investigation and prosecution of such cases under the regular criminal procedure, irrespective of the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms.

In South Sudan, as a result of a report issued by UNMISS's Human Rights Division, the President of the Republic ordered a high-level inquiry into allegations of human rights violations by the Southern Sudan Police Service (SSPS) at the Rajaf Police Training Centre. The report documented a pattern of serious human rights violations by senior police officers, including arbitrary detention, torture and rape of police recruits at the Centre. The Minister of the Interior took steps to address some of the human rights concerns raised in the report, but the SSPS continues to face significant challenges in becoming an effective, accountable and professional law enforcement authority that operates in compliance with human rights standards. The Division provided trainings and prepared trainers' manuals to equip police educators with capacity-building tools.

OHCHR continued its work on the protection of victims and witnesses involved in judicial, quasi- and non-judicial proceedings to strengthen accountability for human rights violations. At the national level,

OHCHR deployed senior international experts to Kosovo, Nepal and Uganda to support efforts of national authorities to develop legal frameworks and programmes aimed at more effective protection for victims and witnesses and compliance with international human rights standards. Expert reports on needs in Kosovo, Nepal and Uganda, including recommendations for the development of effective programmes, were shared with national authorities. The Kosovo Assembly adopted a law on witness protection which establishes a witness protection programme. In 2011, OHCHR commissioned research which resulted in an internal report that outlined recommendations to enhance the Law's compliance with human rights standards. In Uganda, OHCHR supported the organization of a judicial colloquium on victims' and witness' protection and the administration of justice and provided technical assistance for the elaboration of draft Witness Protection Guidelines, which are currently under final revision. A seminar on national legislation related to witness protection was organized in Argentina. The seminar fostered national dialogue on the need to review and improve aspects of the witness and victim protection programmes.

Transitional justice mechanisms

EA3 - Transitional justice mechanisms progressively established and functioning in accordance with international human rights standards and best practices

Over the past year, OHCHR supported transitional justice processes in more than 20 countries which included assistance in carrying out national consultations, the design and implementation of judicial accountability mechanisms, truth-seeking processes, reparations programmes and institutional reform.

For example, OHCHR supported the steps taken towards the enhanced functioning of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of Togo through the provision of logistical, strategic, technical and administrative support and training. In 2011, the Commission held a total of over 400 hearings. OHCHR also organized an induction workshop on transitional justice for the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Côte d'Ivoire, which increased awareness among commissioners of international standards and good practices.

The Government of Burundi took steps towards the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission. In October 2011, a Technical

Committee appointed by Presidential Decree submitted its report to the President and BNUB. The report includes a draft law on the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms, particularly the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. BNUB and OHCHR provided substantive technical and logistical support to the Committee. Following an analysis of the report, the UN recommended that the Government take into account the conclusions of the national consultations, views of civil society and relevant international standards with regards to the Commission's establishment.

In Guinea, the National Reconciliation Commission has initiated transitional justice processes with consultations. OHCHR-Guinea provided technical advice to the Commission and organized capacity-building workshops for civil society in Labe, Nzerekore and Mamou on international human rights standards and methods of monitoring and reporting human rights violations. Closer partnership with civil society has ensured a continuous flow of accurate information and reports, especially from the interior of the country where OHCHR does not have a presence.

In Timor-Leste, the draft laws on the follow-up institution to the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR - *Comissão de Acolhimento, Verdade e Reconciliação*) (named Public Memory Institute in the current draft) and the reparations scheme were passed in the first and second readings in 2010. Although the third reading has not yet taken place, it was announced in December 2011 that it would be undertaken in February 2012. The Human Rights and Transitional Justice Section of UNMIT provided technical and financial assistance for the drafting of both laws, advocated for their approval and supported the creation of a national victims' association.

During 2011, some progress was made with regard to legislation to establish two transitional justice mechanisms in Nepal, albeit more than six years after they were originally proposed. A legislative subcommittee was appointed to finalize the relevant bills in May 2011 and OHCHR worked with committee members on substantive issues related to international law, standards and best practices. Progress was achieved in reaching consensus on a number of contentious issues. In November, following the conclusion of a seven-point agreement between parties regarding commitments to the adoption of transitional justice bills, an informal task force was appointed to finalize the bills at the political level. Subsequently, it has become apparent that provisions to allow for a broad amnesty, including for serious violations of international



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Egyptians protest in Tahrir square.

human rights law, could be included and that important provisions empowering the mechanisms to recommend prosecutions could be removed. The Office continues to advocate against a broad amnesty, calling for the respect of the right of victims to an effective remedy.

OHCHR provided technical and logistical support to the DRC national authorities, which contributed to the holding of several trials that resulted in convictions of perpetrators of human rights violations, including sexual violence. A presentation of a report by the High-Level Panel appointed by the High Commissioner on reparations for victims of sexual violence in the country has been followed up by the formation of the joint OHCHR/UN Women project to strengthen reparations programmes for victims in the DRC.

In collaboration with OHCHR, the Uganda Human Rights Commission carried out field consultations on reparations and remedies for victims of the armed conflict, the results of which contributed to ongoing national discussions on transitional justice policy. The completion by OHCHR of specialized field research on gender and reparations in Uganda and the presentation of its findings to the Government, donors and civil society resulted in raised awareness of national stakeholders on international human rights obligations and the need to ensure reparations for victims of sexual violence.

The Human Rights Section of UNIPSIL supported, through the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, the establishment of reparations programmes in

Sierra Leone. The programmes conducted a number of symbolic community reparations events and delivered partial benefits to 20,000 of the 32,000 registered victims. A National Trust Fund for Victims was established to facilitate the sustainability of the programme, although lack of funding presents a serious challenge.

OHCHR provided advice to the Libyan Interim Government on transitional justice processes with a view to improving their compliance with international human rights norms and standards. It also provided advice on, and facilitated coordination among, international actors which could assist the newly established National Commission for the Search and Identification of Missing Persons.

OHCHR supported the creation of a Regional Commission tasked with establishing facts about war crimes and other serious human rights violations committed on the territory of the former Yugoslavia from 1991-2001 (RECOM), including through participation in expert panels, information discussions and the dissemination of relevant materials, as well as sensitizing international partners about the importance of the initiative. RECOM's draft statute was adopted by a coalition of civil society organizations in March 2011.

In Cambodia, OHCHR engaged in activities aimed at capitalizing on the opportunity created by the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) to promote human rights, including through a variety of trainings, public lectures and supporting



Demonstration of "los indignados" (the indignant) to demand the protection of their rights.

efforts by civil society to ensure lessons learned from the ECCC inform domestic practices. Together with the East-West Management Institute and the British Embassy, OHCHR is also creating an Annotated Code of Criminal Procedure, drawing on the jurisprudence of the ECCC. OHCHR supported the Secretary-General's Panel of Experts on Sri Lanka and completion of the report by the Panel of Experts which advised on accountability measures to address the serious human rights violations that occurred during the war.

Access to justice and basic services

EA 4 - Increased access to justice for marginalized groups

Throughout the year, OHCHR continued efforts to ensure that individuals and groups facing discrimination, in particular women, minorities and indigenous peoples and people of African descent, have increased access to justice.

For instance, in Kyrgyzstan, five Kyrgyz human rights NGOs provided free legal aid for the population affected during, and in the aftermath of, the June 2010 violence in the southern part of the country in order to contribute to the restoration of justice and promotion and protection of human

rights. The five NGOs received technical and financial support from OHCHR's Regional Office for Central Asia and maintain a network of lawyers experienced in criminal law who are on-call seven days a week and provide immediate legal representation to arrested individuals. By the end of the year, more than 12 legal clinics were opened in several districts of Osh and Jalal-Abad regions, including in marginalized areas of the country.

Participation

EA 5 - Rights-holders, especially women and others who have suffered discrimination, increasingly use existing national protection systems and participate in decision-making processes and the development and monitoring of public policies

Since the establishment of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) in Kenya, victims of the human rights violations that occurred in 2008 have come forward to accuse the police and/or the judiciary of failing to prosecute their cases. In 2011, the HRA worked closely with the victims' assistance network, in particular the Civil Society Network (CSO-Network), based in Kisumu and the Independent Medical Legal Unit (IMLU), based in Nairobi. In particular, the HRA contributed to discussions on mechanisms of redress

and supported the participation of the CSO-Network in the victims' forums. As a result, the CSO-Network was able to bring in witnesses to testify during the TJRC hearings in Kisumu.

OHCHR-Guatemala provided technical assistance to women's organizations which incorporate international human rights standards in their legal claims, thus resulting in positive decisions, including that of the local tribunal in Salama which condemned the killing of two indigenous women because of their sex.

International and regional human rights law and institutions progressively strengthened and/or developed

EA 8 - Advances in the progressive development of international human rights law in selected areas of focus

In the Great Lakes Region, OHCHR assisted the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region's (ICGLR) Regional Committee on the Prevention of Genocide, War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity and All Forms of Discrimination. The Office provided the Committee with technical and financial support for its annual meetings; mobilized additional partners, including the OIF and the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide to attend and support these; and provided information on the human rights situation in the countries of the region. This information provided background for the Committee in its discussions of situations which needed attention and making relevant recommendations to Member States.

The Committee also adopted a workplan which includes policies and measures to guarantee the rights of victims of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity; and the rights to truth, justice and compensation, including gender-sensitive measures.

Responsiveness of the international community and the United Nations system

EA 10 - International entities, including the International Criminal Court (ICC), international tribunals and the Human Rights Council and other UN human rights mechanisms increasingly responsive to critical accountability situations

The High Commissioner continued to call for ratification of the Rome Statute by all States so that the ICC becomes a universal institution. In 2011, the number of States Parties to the Rome Statute rose to 120, following its ratification by Cape Verde, Grenada, Maldives, Tunisia and Vanuatu.

In 2011, the High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for human rights addressed the Security Council on a number of occasions on situations and violations of human rights and accountability in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, Syrian Arab Republic and South Kordofan, thereby increasing the Security Council's understanding of critical human rights issues in order to facilitate effective action.

Through its contribution to the Secretary-General's report on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies (S/2011/634), OHCHR drew the attention of the Security Council to the need to make explicit reference to accountability, combating impunity and the provision of remedies for victims. OHCHR emphasized the need to: foster accountability for gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law, including by supporting the implementation of recommendations of international commissions of inquiry; reject any endorsement of amnesties for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights and support for the implementation of transitional justice and rule of law provisions in peace agreements; encourage further attention to the rights of victims to a remedy and reparations, in particular the victims of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence; and to provide for transitional justice measures when establishing new mandates.

OHCHR, along with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking, co-organized an expert panel discussion on The Right to Remedies for Victims of Trafficking raising awareness on the rights of victims to an effective remedy and generated discussion about the need to strengthen coordination among UN and other partners in order to address the issue from a human rights perspective, rather than exclusively from a crime control perspective.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations

EA 11 - Combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic societies

The outcome documents of the Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force reflect a human rights perspective. OHCHR contributed to these developments in the area of security sector reform (SSR) through guidance notes on peace processes and SSR, democratic governance of the security sector, national security policies and strategies and gender-sensitive SSR.

OHCHR proposed drafting suggestions reflecting international human rights standards in an UNODC project, mandated by ECOSOC, to develop principles and guidelines on access to legal aid. As a result, the Intergovernmental Working Group adopted draft principles and guidelines in conformity with international human rights law that will be considered by the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The draft principles and guidelines provide extensive guidance to States on how to fulfil their obligations regarding legal aid in the criminal context.

In Madagascar, OHCHR and UNFPA were appointed as co-chairs of the Working Group on human rights and gender. OHCHR provided substantive support and input into a joint project with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF that analysed initiatives in access to justice in Madagascar and proposed measures for judicial reform, including transitional justice. The study informed the planning of UNCT activities following the signature by the Southern African Development Community-sponsored road map on 17 September 2011, ending three years of political crisis in the country.

OHCHR has worked to underline the close and interdependent relationship between human rights and democracy within the United Nations system. With DPA and International IDEA, OHCHR organized a round table on democracy and human rights in New York. The round table discussed democracy movements and their characteristics in a number of States, including those involved in the Arab Spring. It also underlined the importance of the UN working with regional and subregional organizations when reacting to unconstitutional changes of Government and in the promotion of democratic movements and democracies.

OHCHR and UN Women commissioned a study on reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence which will inform the 2012 development of a guidance note on this issue for the UN system. In addition, OHCHR co-chaired a joint OHCHR/UN Women international expert panel on Securing Justice for Women in Post Conflict States. Information from this panel fed into the establishment of a Task Force on Women's Access to Justice during the 10th Annual Session of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality in February 2011. The Task Force, which is

Inter-agency collaboration to promote universal birth registration

Birth registration establishes proof of a child's identity and nationality. This improves their access to education and healthcare. It also increases their protection from crimes and human rights abuses, such as illegal adoptions, child labour and trafficking. A child's right to a nationality is guaranteed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child of the Timor-Leste Constitution.

During 2011, the Ministries of Justice, State Administration, Health, and Education, as well as a number of religious institutions, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to boost birth registration in Timor-Leste. The MOU was implemented through a campaign that registered 63,300 children (49 per cent females) below the age of five years at the local level. Village chiefs were instrumental in carrying out this

campaign and were supported by UNICEF and the United Nations Police (UNPOL). Following this campaign, UNICEF estimated that 86 per cent of all children under the age of five were registered. It was widely recognized that more work was required to complete birth registration for all children under the age of five. The Human Rights and Transitional Justice Section (HRTJS) of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) identified the need to expand the campaign to include older children and the general population. HRTJS addressed this gap by meeting with UNICEF and national partners to create collaborative opportunities for an expanded advocacy campaign.

As a result, in November 2011, three events took place to celebrate the International Day for Children with the theme "Children's rights are not options! We have an

obligation to assure their rights." The events were organized by the National Commission for the Rights of the Child with support from the HRTJS, UNICEF and national and international NGOs. In the same month, HRTJS, in cooperation with the Commission, started a media campaign on birth registration for children between 0 and 18 years of age through a radio programme and pamphlet dissemination. The aim of the campaign was to highlight the importance of birth registration as a first step in ensuring legal recognition of children of all ages by the State. During December 2011, HRTJS continued the campaign by organizing and participating in a radio interview on birth registration in Tetum with UNMIT's Public Information Office, highlighting the human rights and derived benefits that every citizen may obtain from being registered at any age.

co-led by OHCHR, was established in response to the perceived need to enhance coordination among UN entities and strengthen coherence on the rule of law and women's access to justice.

Challenges and lessons learned

OHCHR contributed to ongoing efforts of the UN system to enhance the rule of law and combat impunity during 2011. Bearing in mind the growing demands arising from recent developments taking place, in particular in North Africa and the Middle East, more efforts and resources are needed to ensure that OHCHR can meet the many challenges of this critical time for human rights. While the international community has made progress in addressing heinous crimes through the development of new standards and international criminal procedures, recent intergovernmental debates have demonstrated the need for sustained efforts to ensure that the UN system appropriately responds to serious human rights situations and impunity-related issues. Strategic efforts must be made to address these challenges and 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.

Much more remains to be done at the national level, including securing clear political commitments from States to counter impunity. OHCHR's advocacy work need to continue and OHCHR will need to respond to calls for technical assistance and the provision of expert legal advice, including for the drafting and amendment of relevant legislation.

Sustained efforts are also required to create the conditions for the establishment and protection of independent national judiciaries, support their training in relation to the national-level implementation of international human rights standards and ensure access to justice for all, including members of the most vulnerable groups and those most subject to discrimination.

OHCHR has developed expertise in transitional justice and provides conceptual and analytical

support, advice and assistance in the design and implementation of transitional justice processes from a human rights perspective, as well as capacity-building and partnership with national and international actors. This has resulted in increased requests for assistance from national authorities, intergovernmental bodies and other UN agencies; demonstrating the importance being placed on addressing transitional justice from a human rights perspective. Requests received in the context of ongoing transitions in North Africa and the Middle East have been significant.

OHCHR has developed methodologies to monitor, initiate and investigate inquiries into gross violations of human rights. Experience has shown the continued need to stress the indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights when conducting monitoring and investigation activities. To this end, OHCHR should enhance its focus on assisting national partners to strengthen their capacity and providing support for the establishment and effective functioning of NHRIs which can play an important role in ending impunity and ensuring accountability.

OHCHR has a field presence in nearly every country in which the ICC and other international justice mechanisms are engaged and has actively fostered partnerships with these mechanisms. More substantive guidance will be needed, however, to strengthen these relationships and capitalize on the potential for cooperative activities. In addition, OHCHR should increase its contribution to enhancing the investigative and prosecutorial capacity of national jurisdictions. The recommendations of human rights treaty bodies and special procedures which address issues of impunity provide guidance for action to all national-level stakeholders. Further efforts are needed with regard to their implementation and follow-up.

OHCHR's leadership in enhancing accountability for violations, fostering transitional justice measures and supporting institution-building has 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 emphasize the broader human rights message.

Poverty and economic, social and cultural rights

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

Background

At the end of 2010, a desperate Tunisian individual denied the most basic elements of a life in dignity was driven to set himself alight - a spark that lit the fire of the Arab Spring. The events of the Arab Spring fuelled demands for human rights worldwide and exposed the fallacy of the assumption that economic or social progress can be achieved in isolation from enjoyment of human rights.

Against this backdrop, the imperative to respect, protect and fulfil economic, social and cultural rights acquires even greater urgency. In the context of this global awakening, the High Commissioner reminded Governments and international institutions that health care, education, housing and access to justice are not commodities for sale to the few, but are rights, guaranteed to everyone, everywhere, without discrimination. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties call for the enjoyment by all of fundamental values and principles of dignity and freedom; universal standards for all to be upheld at all times.





The year 2011 also marked the global commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the UN Declaration on the Right to Development. Human rights, including the right to development, provide both intrinsic and instrumental standards for development work. Development must be guided by, and aim for, human rights protection and be participatory, empowering, sustainable, accountable and non-discriminatory. The empowerment of women, minorities and marginalized communities generates significantly more development resources. At the international level, the need for system-wide policy coherence, based on international human rights and humanitarian law, is imperative.

OHCHR's role

At the core of OHCHR's work is the provision of guidance and technical advice, legal analysis and applied research, development of methodological tools and learning packages, capacity-building and sharing expertise on economic, social and cultural rights and human rights-based approach to development with Member States, NHRIs, CSOs, UN partners and advocacy groups.

As part of its efforts 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, which is tasked to review the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in States Parties and to other treaty monitoring bodies and special procedures of the Human Rights Council.

OHCHR endeavours to integrate all human rights, including the right to development and their gender dimensions, into international cooperation and national development policies and economic and social programmes, particularly in the context of the implementation and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In this regard, OHCHR leads UN system-wide efforts to mainstream human rights and is an active participant in the ongoing discussions on the post-2015 development agenda within and outside the UN.

The following are results the Office helped bring about in this area in 2011.

National laws, policies and institutions

EA 1 - Increased compliance with international human rights standards by relevant State institutions in domestic laws, policies and programmes relevant to development, poverty reduction and economic, social and cultural rights

OHCHR assisted Governments, civil society and other national stakeholders, upon their request, to make necessary changes in national legislation and policies to realize economic, social and cultural rights and integrate human rights in national poverty reduction strategies, development policies and budgets. Along with methodical tools, OHCHR's applied research, technical advice and practical learning which were instrumental in raising awareness and building capacities of national partners to align national policies and programmes with human rights obligations.

As a result of OHCHR's multi-year advocacy efforts to raise awareness and promote the full implementation of the ICESCR with national partners, the Guiding Principles on Development-based Evictions, elaborated by the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, are increasingly being put in practice. In Serbia, for example, the Guiding Principles were used by OHCHR in response to the relocation of a Roma settlement in Belgrade, provided a planning framework for alternative housing solutions and helped promote the participation of civil society and communities in determining just solutions. In Haiti, the President declared, on 22 July 2011, that his Government was opposed to forced evictions and requested that municipalities put a hold on any evictions of camp inhabitants. This was a result of long-term advocacy by OHCHR and its partners.

In Guatemala, the Office assisted national stakeholders and civil society in their claims for policy change in the areas of sexual and reproductive health and food security. Key women's organizations promoted the incorporation of human rights standards on sexual and reproductive health into a resolution issued by the Ombudsman. In line with recommendations of OHCHR and special procedures, the Government increased social spending between 2009 and 2011 and presented proposals to institutionalize a Cash Transfer Programme to Congress.

A number of Government agencies and national and regional human rights institutions have engaged in the development and use of indicators to foster the implementation of human rights, drawing on



OHCHR's methodology for human rights indicators. In Nepal, for instance, OHCHR facilitated the strengthening of the Government's human rights-based approach to national planning and programming on poverty reduction, including through the development of human rights indicators to monitor economic, social and cultural rights. Launched in September 2011, Nepal's national human rights indicators, which replicated OHCHR's indicators framework, are intended to assist national stakeholders in monitoring the status of the rights to adequate food, housing, health, education and work.

OHCHR has also supported efforts to incorporate a human rights perspective into the development of national programmes, policies and budgets. In July, the Government of Ecuador adopted a guide on the formulation of human rights-based sector-specific public policies through a ministerial decree. This guide, developed with technical and financial support from OHCHR, adopts a human rights-based approach to planning as a mandatory methodology for all branches and departments of the Executive and makes operational the equality agendas enshrined in the Constitution. It also establishes the mandatory and systematic use of the recommendations of international and regional human rights mechanisms in the diagnosis and formulation of public policies. The Mexico City Governmental Mechanism to implement and evaluate the local human rights programme was established with sustained technical assistance

from OHCHR. Substantive progress was also reported in the elaboration of two new human rights assessment processes in the states of Oaxaca and Baja California, Mexico. In the context of the proposed 2012 State budget, the Parliament of Timor-Leste considered the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights to increase public expenditure on social services and agriculture. The final, adopted budget for 2012 increased funding for health and education by 47 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively.

The Office organized a regional workshop on a human rights-based approach to the budget process in December 2011 in Cameroon. Delegations from seven countries from Central Africa, including officials from finance and planning ministries, NHRIs and civil society, attended this event and identified concrete entry points and follow-up actions to advance human rights in their respective national development agendas, public policy and financial frameworks. For example, the Government of the Central African Republic was able to further influence positively the adoption of a 2012 financial law by the Parliament which resulted in the planned allocation of more financial resources to human rights activities in key ministries. Similar workshops on human rights and budget processes were delivered in the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Kenya and Nepal, directed at national actors from the Government, NHRIs, civil society and the UNCT.

Putting human rights into practice through development: the Ecuadorian experience

Human rights and development share a common objective: to improve people's well-being. Some economic strategies focus narrowly on growth, yet this is insufficient for human development. Human rights provide the normative framework to protect the freedom and equality of all individuals and bring principles of accountability and social justice to the development process.

By incorporating human rights principles into national development strategies, Governments are more likely to be successful in achieving the MDGs and realizing the UN Charter's vision of a more equal and just world.

During a summit on the MDGs in September 2010, the High Commissioner offered her Office's support to countries "willing to integrate human rights into their development and cooperation policies." She said it was her

intention to bring the findings from such country experiences to the attention of a "Special Event" on the MDGs in 2013. "This," she added "will help identify success factors towards achieving the MDGs."

In 2010, the Government of Ecuador requested assistance from OHCHR to integrate human rights principles and approaches into development planning. The collaboration between the Government of Ecuador and OHCHR resulted in the publication in May 2011 of a *Guía de Formulación de Políticas Públicas Sectoriales*, a guide for the formulation of sectoral policies.

The guide, issued by the National Secretariat for Development and Planning of Ecuador, represents the first in a series of efforts by the Government, with OHCHR's assistance, to ensure that human

rights will contribute to the vision of *Buen Vivir*, or good living. This vision, enshrined in the Ecuadorian Constitution adopted in 2008, is based on the principle that there is no real development without the full enjoyment of human rights by all.

The State, which according to the Constitution of Ecuador embodies the principles of human rights and justice, must design and implement public policies that ensure the full enjoyment by all of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The guide has been made available as a working document to support the formulation of human rights-based sectoral policies by all Ministries and Secretariats of the Republic of Ecuador and will be piloted in June in the water and sanitation sector with the assistance of OHCHR.

In Liberia, the Office organized workshops on human rights and business for the National Investments Commission. This resulted in the development and endorsement of a "Ten Principles Framework on Business and Human Rights," aimed at guiding the negotiation of concession agreements and monitoring and advising business operations. OHCHR and UNDP collaborated to support the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs to integrate human rights in Liberia's Second Poverty Reduction Strategy for 2012-2017 (PRSP II). A briefing paper analysing the Liberian National Budget for 2011-2012 from a human rights perspective was presented to the legislature by civil society organizations.

Access to justice and basic services

EA 4 - Increased number of measures taken to improve access to justice and to quality economic and social services by discriminated groups, and particularly women, indigenous and minority groups and people living in poverty

OHCHR engaged in advocacy, awareness-raising and capacity-building activities to improve access to justice and quality economic and social services by individuals and groups experiencing discrimination.

OHCHR strengthened the capacity of judges, lawyers and civil society organizations on the judicial protection of economic, social and cultural rights through training activities in Bolivia, Central America and Western Africa. Support was also given to the Kyrgyz NGO OOSZN in their provision of legal aid and humanitarian assistance to homeless people in Jalal-Abad, southern Kyrgyzstan, and bringing local authorities' attention to the various ways and means of preventing and reducing homelessness.

In Timor-Leste, OHCHR provided technical and financial support to a national NGO, Forum-DESK (Forum on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), on advocacy on the right to education, based on their past monitoring activities and consultations with Members of Parliament, the Ministry of Education, local authorities and civil society. As a result, the Ministry of Education included the re-opening of four schools in the subdistrict in its 2012 programme.

Following the visit to the United States of America of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, the community of Seville received notice that it was eligible for two types of grants from the State of California. It had previously been informed that it was ineligible. The community is

currently using these funds to implement different solutions to improve water quality. The Special Rapporteur had convened a public hearing with the local communities who had expressed concern regarding the safety of the drinking water, particularly regarding nitrate contamination.

Participation

EA 5 - Discriminated groups, and particularly women, indigenous and minority groups and people living in poverty, increasingly advocate for their economic, social and cultural rights and participate in decision-making processes and the formulation and monitoring of relevant public policies

Participation is vital for achieving equal, equitable and sustainable public policy outcomes. International human rights standards should be the normative baseline for participation. The 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development requires that participation be “active, free and meaningful.”

In Guatemala, following OHCHR’s technical assistance to key civil society organizations, five legal claims filed against the State on the violation of the right to food were admitted by the court in Zacapa, marking the first occasion on which such claims had been admitted. The aim of these cases

was to align jurisprudence with international standards concerning the right to food.

In Cambodia, the Office promoted and facilitated the further involvement of civil society organizations in prison reform work, including through legal aid support. For example, support to the Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture on prison farming yielded positive results, including enhanced capacities of staff and prisoners, improved production techniques and increased yields, which led to higher income-generation by prisons and increased prisoners’ rations. The Office supported SIPAR, a French NGO working towards the reconstruction of Cambodia through youth education, in its partnership with the General Department of Prisons to improve literacy, education and rehabilitation opportunities through the establishment of libraries in four prisons. The Office has also been working closely with VBNK, an institute to serve facilitators of development, to build the capacities of the core team of prison trainers from the General Department of Prisons and the Royal Police Academy of Cambodia.

In the North-East Department of Haiti, OHCHR provided support to CSOs in relation to public policy monitoring and the identification of development priorities within local public budgets. A report on



Guatemalan students learn about human rights with interactive materials developed by OHCHR.

human rights priorities to be used as a reference document in the preparation of public policies and budgets was presented to local officials, civil servants and elected parliamentarians. Parliamentarians for the North-East Department publicly endorsed the report and presented it to the Prime Minister.

In Liberia, OHCHR provided technical support to civil society networks so that they are now able to gather data and monitor the implementation of the human rights-based approach in Liberia's Poverty Reduction Strategy and County Development Agendas in relation to health, education and the rights of persons with disabilities in five counties. In addition, the Office facilitated a pilot project on the new Freedom of Information Law, the County Development Fund and Social Development Fund, implemented in three counties with support from the World Bank. The results include the establishment of a civil society human rights and budget network for a number of sectors at the county level, enhanced capacities of local CSOs to monitor the use of these development funds and the creation of a database containing over 300 active CSOs in 15 counties in preparation for strengthened civil society engagement in the nationwide PRS II consultation processes in 2012.

OHCHR also contributed to the development of a common understanding in international standards on the right to adequate housing and the prohibition of forced evictions and facilitated dialogue between various actors in these areas through its work with State authorities and CSOs in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan

and Tajikistan. In Kyrgyzstan, OHCHR advised on the drafting of the housing code which is currently under review by Parliament and, if adopted in its current form, could serve as a useful model for the region. OHCHR further supported the work of the Office of the Ombudsman in Serbia in monitoring the implementation of national Roma action plans aimed at improving the situation of Roma in the areas of housing, health, employment and education.

The Assisting Communities Together Project, implemented in partnership with UNDP, supported 28 CSOs in 13 countries through providing small grants for human rights education and promotional activities in local communities to address a variety of issues, including the right to health, rights of older persons, women's rights, human rights of persons with disabilities, land rights, domestic violence, anti-discrimination campaigns and others.

Responsiveness of the international community

EA 10 - International community is increasingly responsive to the human rights dimensions of poverty and the realization of economic, social and cultural rights

The continuing effects of recent global crises illustrate the critical importance of encouraging international responsibilities for human rights and international partnerships to create an enabling environment for development. The commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to

Commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Right to Development: "Development as a human right for all"

The 2011 global commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development provided an opportunity for the international community to reflect on the lessons learned, achievements made over the past 25 years and the potential of the right to development to address contemporary global challenges in an increasingly interdependent and globalized world. The anniversary inspired an unprecedented amount of initiatives and activities by stakeholders, international organizations, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society. OHCHR organized

13 international events, seminars, workshops, panels and roundtables; and developed and disseminated three new publicity materials and one video, including through social media platforms. Some 20 public statements were made in support of the right to development.

Many of the discussions echoed the four key messages that the High Commissioner emphasized at the launch of the anniversary year: development is a human right for all; the right to development belongs to everyone, without discrimination; the right to development is as relevant today as it was on the day the Declaration was adopted; and

we must act together in a determined and coherent manner in order to realize the right to development. The conclusions of the anniversary events call for a resolute transition from theory to action. They also highlighted the many challenges that remain for the meaningful realization of the right to development.

For the full report on the anniversary activities, see the Report of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Right to Development, 8 December 2011 (A/HRC/19/45).



Mothers with their young children at a mobile clinic in Timor-Leste.

Development in 2011 provided an opportunity for the international community to reflect on lessons learned, achievements made over the last 25 years and the potential of the right to development to address contemporary global challenges in an increasingly interdependent and globalized world.

OHCHR actively supported the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations in finalizing the “Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework”, unanimously endorsed by the Human Rights Council in June 2011. This marked the first time an intergovernmental human rights body adopted a normative instrument clarifying the respective duties and responsibilities of States and business enterprises for managing the human rights risks related to business activities and establishing the Guiding Principles as the authoritative global reference point. OHCHR produced an interpretive guide on the corporate responsibility to respect human rights which focuses on the second pillar of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

A number of special procedures mandate-holders have been active in relation to the MDGs agenda. In May 2011, the Office supported the Special Rapporteur on safe drinking water and sanitation in convening a multi-stakeholder meeting to address post-2015 monitoring of water and sanitation which

included representatives from the UN, the World Bank, Member States, bilateral donor organizations, regional development banks, water and sanitation experts and civil society experts. The participants agreed that the human rights to water and sanitation should inform the selection of global goals, targets and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda. The Inter-Agency Advisory Board for the global monitoring platform in relation to the water and sanitation MDGs, co-chaired by UNICEF and WHO, committed to incorporating human rights standards into the indicators developed for the post-2015 MDG framework.

Drawing from the human rights commitments undertaken by Member States in the 2010 MDG Review Summit Outcome Document, OHCHR strengthened its research, advocacy and partnership work in relation to the MDGs and post-2015 development agenda by working within intergovernmental and UN development structures and through a broad range of civil society partnerships. In November 2011, the Office convened an expert consultation on the concept of accountability in connection with the MDGs and post-2015 development agenda. OHCHR facilitated and supported various forums and expert consultations to promote coherent and coordinated advocacy on human rights, including quantitative assessment methods for human rights, the MDGs and economic, social and cultural rights.



The Human Rights Council continued to hold panel discussions throughout the year which addressed the human rights dimensions of poverty and the realization of economic, social and cultural rights. It held panel discussions on issues ranging from violence against women and girls and the realization of the right to health of older persons to a panel discussion on the way forward in the realization of the right to development, focusing on both policy and practice. The panels were supported by OHCHR and provided an opportunity and venue for the international community to focus on and discuss, with experts in the field, new and emerging thematic human rights issues and increasing awareness of these issues from a human rights perspective.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations

EA 11 - Increased integration of human rights standards and principles, in particular those relevant to economic, social and cultural rights, into policies and programmes of the UN system and other intergovernmental bodies in development, humanitarian action and in response to global crises

Mainstreaming human rights principles and standards in UN policies, guidelines, programmes and learning and methodological tools is critical for strengthening

UN capacities to support national human rights promotion and protection efforts, including on economic, social and cultural rights.

The Secretary-General and his High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF) advocated for world food and nutrition security throughout 2011, including at key international policy processes such as the General Assembly, ECOSOC, the Committee on the World Food Security and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). OHCHR actively participated in the development of common advocacy messages and positions for the UN and international financial institutions through the HLTF. The HLTF's advocacy consistently integrated reference to the realization of the right to food and adoption of a human rights-based approach as a part of its strategies to achieve world food and nutrition security.

The Office also provided substantial technical assistance to the negotiation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, developed under the auspices of the Committee on World Food Security. OHCHR's contributions sought to ensure consistency of the guidelines with existing international human rights law. The agreed language of the draft guidelines reflects existing international human rights norms and standards.

OHCHR increased its institutional collaboration with UN-HABITAT under the United Nations Housing Rights Programme. This collaboration resulted in, inter alia, the development of several activities, including a publication on eviction impact assessment methodologies which clarify the relevance of international human rights norms in practice. OHCHR also contributed to the inclusion of human rights as a cross-cutting issue in UN-HABITAT's organizational restructuring.

OHCHR continued to play a leading role in strengthening system-wide efforts to integrate human rights in the UN's operational activities for development through the chairing and coordinating of the work of the UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism (UNDG-HRM). During its initial phase in 2011, the UNDG-HRM undertook a survey on human rights mainstreaming by UNCTs. A total of 99 UNCTs responded to the survey, demonstrating their strong commitment to supporting the needs of national partners and providing critical insights into challenges and opportunities at the country level, including in the context of implementing recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review. In addition, the UNDG-HRM undertook a mapping of mainstreaming policies and collected over 400 programming and other tools which were made available on the HRBA Portal, re-launched on 10 December on the occasion of Human Rights

Day. An inter-agency training package on HRBA was updated and enhanced and a training-of-trainers workshop was carried out to expand the pool of accredited trainers further. On 27 October 2011, a Multi-Donor Trust Fund was launched to solicit support for the full implementation of the UNDG-HRM's priorities.

At the field level, OHCHR continued to support UNCTs in implementing a human rights-based approach to the formulation of UNDAFs and other common country programming processes by, inter alia, delivering HRBA workshops to UNDAF roll-out countries in partnership with the UN System Staff College (UNSSC); participating in the drafting of outcome documents of these programmes; and coordinating or chairing a number of task teams responsible for the development of the common programmes mentioned above. As a result, UNDAFs and similar development programmes in Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, DRC, Djibouti, El Salvador, the Gambia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, the Republic of Moldova, Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Senegal and Uruguay include human rights concerns to a moderate or substantial extent. A significant number make reference to specific recommendations from UN human rights bodies and mechanisms and comprise human rights interventions that are to be

The UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism and the Multi-Donor Trust Fund

On 27 October 2011, the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UNDP Administrator and Chair of the United Nations Development Group, jointly launched the Multi-Donor Trust Fund to support the work of UN agencies and country teams in mainstreaming human rights and strengthening coherent and coordinated responses to national needs.

Over the last decade, there has been significant progress in mainstreaming human rights into the work of the UN system. An increasing number of UN agencies are not only integrating human rights into their internal policies, but are also actively advocating for human rights through their

mandated work, including in relation to the rights of people affected by HIV, the rights to food, education, health and shelter and the fundamental rights of workers.

"For our colleagues on the ground, human rights are no longer 'add-ons' to their long list of other priorities, but a foundation on which they can build the UN's coherence and comparative advantages," said the High Commissioner.

As the first four-year cycle of UPR is completed, there have been increased demands and expectations for more technical assistance from the United Nations. "This is why UN Member States will have to be provided with coherent and coordinated support from the

UN system," said the Ambassador from Uruguay and President of the Human Rights Council. "The 'Delivering as One' approach in Uruguay has been helpful in bridging the development and human rights pillars of the UN reform and in enhancing the synergies between various UN institutions present or not in the country."

The UNDP Administrator added that "through development, countries can improve their ability to promote and protect human rights. And conversely, through the application of human rights principles, including non-discrimination, participation and accountability, countries can help make national development efforts more effective and peace more secure."

implemented by OHCHR or in cooperation with other agencies. OHCHR contributed to several trainings and induction programmes aimed at Resident Coordinators and UNCT leadership organized by the UN Development Operations Coordination Office and UNSSC. As a result, 170 Resident Coordinators and Heads of UN agencies were trained during the year on human rights leadership and coordination.

OHCHR worked to mainstream human rights into the response of the UN system to humanitarian crises, both in situations where it acted as lead of local Protection Clusters or where it was a member without coordinating responsibilities. In OPT, for instance, the Office successfully ensured the integration of human rights standards into the Protection Cluster's work, in particular with regard to responses to settler violence, violations in Access Restricted Areas in Gaza and related to the mainstreaming of protection into the work of other Clusters. OHCHR's efforts resulted in the identification of protection as one of the two main themes in the 2012 Consolidated Appeal Process and the mainstreaming of human rights throughout the document. OHCHR also worked with the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster and the Health Cluster to integrate human rights into programming related to health, water, sanitation and hygiene and, as a result, programming checklists were finalized and adopted by Cluster members.

Challenges and lessons learned

OHCHR has moved from taking a conceptual approach to one that is more operational in nature in the promotion of economic social and cultural rights. It has also applied this approach in the integration of human rights in development policies and programmes against the growing demands and compounding impact of the global food, oil, financial and climate crises. The focus and scale of demands for OHCHR's support have increased and are consequently stretching OHCHR's technical capacities and institutional resources.

This challenge, however, has also been an opportunity to move economic, social and cultural rights and human rights-based approaches from rhetoric to operational reality, enabling OHCHR to innovate and work closely with Member States at the policy level, achieve greater impact in policy interventions and sectoral programming and create deeper and more effective partnerships within the UN and civil society. Nevertheless, in light of the evolving global demands and trends, more efforts and resources are needed to ensure that OHCHR can meet the substantial challenges that the UN system must confront. National capacities to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights need to be reinforced further in tandem with efforts to restore peace and security and the rule of law and address impunity.



The High Commissioner with the UN Secretary-General at a special event organized by OHCHR to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the UN Declaration on the Right to Development, November 2011.

OHCHR's strategy in the area of human rights mainstreaming is to strengthen partnerships with UN agencies further so as to raise awareness and build the capacities of UN staff members on human rights issues connected with their work. Resident Coordinators play a critical role in promoting and advocating for human rights as a common UN value. They also coordinate the integration of human rights into operational and capacity-development activities of the UN system at the country level in a manner that is responsive to national demands and challenges. This will remain a priority for OHCHR and will benefit from enhanced inter-agency support under the UNDG-HRM.

Challenges remain in the realization of the right to development, including politicization and polarization in intergovernmental debates; the need to enlarge the constituencies in support of the right to development; and the imperative of mainstreaming the right to development into all areas of the UN system's work. This underscores the importance of human rights-based policy coherence in the global partnership for development and requires complete mainstreaming of all human rights, including the right to development, into the work of the United Nations system. This will be particularly critical in the upcoming Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review in 2012 and post-2015 development agenda.

Reaching zero discrimination in the AIDS response

Claire Gasamagera, from Rwanda, was five when her parents discovered she had been born with HIV. Her mother died the same year from AIDS-related causes. With no access to treatment at the time, she considers it a miracle that she is alive today. "I was meant to die but God has [kept me alive]... Today is my birthday. I am 28," she told a panel of the General Assembly High-level Meeting on AIDS.

According to UNAIDS, AIDS has claimed approximately 30 million lives worldwide since it was first identified 30 years ago. While access to treatment has significantly increased, new infections, estimated at 7,000 daily, far outstrip capacity

to provide universal treatment. More than half of eligible people in low and middle income countries - 9 million out of 15 million - are not receiving treatment. Countries meeting at a United Nations summit in New York in June 2011 adopted a Political Declaration with ambitious new targets to defeat AIDS, such as the promotion of laws, policies and measures to ensure the full realization of all human rights for people living with HIV, including access to prevention, treatment, care and support and the elimination of related discrimination and stigma.

Inadequate funding is not the only obstacle to universal access to

prevention, treatment, care and support. Participants in the High-level Meeting also identified gender inequality; violence against women and girls; marginalization and criminalization of drug users, sex workers and men who have sex with men; and discrimination and stigma against people living with HIV as major obstacles. "The question is no longer whether we can eliminate AIDS, but whether we have the will to do what it takes: to end discrimination and stigma and to ensure that marginalized populations can enjoy their human rights," said the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights.

Migration

A red suitcase with a black strap is on a dirt ground. In the background, there is a green tent or tarp. The scene is outdoors, possibly at a camp or a transit point.

Protecting human rights in the context of migration

Background

In 2011, OHCHR continued to advocate for the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants. The significant population movements that accompanied the momentous political changes in North Africa and the Middle East brought into focus the potential vulnerability of all migrants. During the conflict and insecurity, some migrant workers sought asylum when they were unable to return to their countries of origin. People became victims of trafficking. Migrants who left their homes in search of a better life found themselves wounded, helpless and stranded; sometimes at sea. And it was often forgotten that each of these individual migrants was a human being with human rights.

The events in North Africa and the Middle East highlighted the fact that while all migrants can be vulnerable to human rights violations, those who are in irregular situations can be even more vulnerable to discrimination, exclusion, exploitation and abuse at all stages of the migration process. They are more likely to be targeted by xenophobes and racists, victimized by unscrupulous employers, abducted or killed while in transit, subject to prolonged or even mandatory detention and are more vulnerable to traffickers. During 2011, public discussion on irregular migration focused on issues of risk and border control, law enforcement, security threats and expulsion. As the High Commissioner and the human rights mechanisms continued to emphasize, criminalizing irregular migration tends to have a disproportionate effect on realization of the rights of migrants. In addition, most criminalization policies are expensive to implement and do not deter irregular migration or discourage people from seeking asylum.

OHCHR's 2011 message was that a human rights-based approach provides an extensive baseline of protection for all migrants and constitutes a framework of action and set of guidelines and tools for migration policymakers. Such actions are not only the legal obligations of Governments, they also make sound public policy sense.



OHCHR's role

OHCHR's strategy regarding migration focuses on promoting and contributing to the protection of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their legal status. Underlying this strategy is recognition of the need to reframe the current global discussion of migration. OHCHR therefore seeks to encourage policymaking which is based on human rights norms. It aims to integrate human rights norms and standards into the international debate on migration and development. The Office believes that migrants whose rights are protected and are socially integrated are able to live in dignity and security and, in turn, are better able to make more meaningful economic and social contributions to society than those who are exploited, marginalized and excluded.

The Office is gradually building and strengthening its advocacy, analysis and technical assistance on issues of migration and human rights. Over the last few years, OHCHR developed capacity-building tools, such as learning packages and information materials on key issues. It has conducted research and consultation with a wide variety of stakeholders on migration and highlighted key advocacy issues at the national, international and regional levels. OHCHR supports the work of the human rights mechanisms on migration, including the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

Distinct but complementary to its work on migration, OHCHR made progress in 2011 by advancing a human rights-based approach to combating human trafficking, including through technical support and capacity-strengthening and supporting the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

The following are results OHCHR helped to bring about in this area in 2011.

National laws, policies and institutions

EA 1 - Increased compliance with international human rights standards of national laws, policies and administrative regulations relevant to migration

Migration

OHCHR assisted Governments, NHRIs and CSOs to draft and revise relevant legislation in line with international standards on the human rights of

migrants. Through a variety of activities, the Office also sought to build the capacity of stakeholders at the national level to implement a human rights-based approach to migration, raise awareness of migrants' rights issues and foster partnerships.

In Lebanon, a law on migrant domestic workers was adopted by the Lebanese Ministry of Labour in January 2011. OHCHR, in collaboration with ILO, made significant inputs to the draft and is now assisting the Ministry of Labour to improve compliance of the Law with international human rights standards.

In May 2011, Mexico's new Immigration Act entered into force. The Act takes into account various recommendations by UN human rights mechanisms and establishes protection of the rights of all migrants, regardless of their immigration status. OHCHR accompanied the drafting process and facilitated UNHCR's access to it so it could provide technical input and guidance.

OHCHR organized a judicial colloquium on the implementation in Europe of article 3 (best interests of the child) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Judges from national and regional courts in Europe shared their experiences and good practices in determining the best interests of a child in procedures dealing with migrant children, including unaccompanied and separated children. A study prepared after the colloquium reviewed judicial decisions from regional and national courts and identified a number of relevant cases. It is expected that this study will be a valuable tool to guide jurisprudence and policy throughout Europe.

The Office raised awareness of the human rights-based approach to migration and trafficking through advocacy and subregional workshops. Initiatives are underway at the subregional and national levels to ensure that legislative and policy frameworks integrate the principles and guidelines concerning human rights and trafficking in persons in Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. Following a subregional dialogue on migration and human rights organized by the Office, the Ministry of Territorial Administration of Cameroon requested specialized training on human rights and migration for immigration officials.

During her visit to Australia in May 2011, the High Commissioner advocated for changes to Australia's migration policy and raised concerns about a planned agreement between Australia and Malaysia which would have resulted in a breach of Australia's international obligations. A subsequent decision by



The Mexican President signs the country's new Immigration Act, May 2011.

Australia's High Court confirmed this position and the Government abandoned the agreement. The Government also decided that more migrants and asylum-seekers would be released from mandatory immigration detention. An OHCHR opinion-editorial on the rights of migrants and asylum-seekers in Australia attracted significant national and regional media attention.

A few days after the conclusion of the visit of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking to Thailand, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security announced that seven Fishery Labour Coordinating Centres would be established. Under this system, the National Fisheries Association would be responsible for assessing demands for labour in the fishing sector and liaising with the Ministry of Labour, which would formally recruit workers from neighbouring countries.

Trafficking in persons

There has been an increase in the capacity of Government officials and civil society representatives from 44 countries in Central Africa, Central Asia, Europe and the Middle East to evaluate the impact of anti-trafficking policies and measures on human rights and adopt a human rights-based approach to address trafficking in persons as a result of trainings

and regional launches of the OHCHR Commentary on the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking.

FRONTEX (tasked to coordinate the operational cooperation between EU member states in the field of border security) produced a "Trainer's Manual on Anti-Trafficking Training for Border Guards" in 2011, which will be used for training of border guards at the national level. OHCHR provided legal and technical advice, in cooperation with other UN and regional bodies, on the compliance of the FRONTEX manual with existing international and regional human rights standards.

Following OHCHR's advocacy in Central Africa in 2011, the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa included trafficking in persons on its agenda.

An agreement to integrate a human rights-based approach into the Arab Strategy for Combating Human Trafficking was reached at the Regional Consultation on the Human Rights-Based Approach to Combating Human Trafficking. The consultation was organized by OHCHR and the Qatar Foundation for Combating Human Trafficking in May 2011. The Arab Strategy for Combating Human Trafficking is a formal initiative of the League of Arab States to

strengthen regional implementation of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. The earlier draft of the Strategy was amended to include explicit references to OHCHR's "Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking." The Strategy also includes explicit references to OHCHR as an important partner in combating trafficking.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms

EA 7 - Increased engagement of rights-holders, national human rights institutions and civil society actors with UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies to promote migrants' rights

OHCHR has developed a number of information tools to contribute to strengthening the capacity of civil society actors to promote migrants' rights, including by using the UN human rights mechanisms for this purpose. Around the world, NHRIs are becoming increasingly involved in the promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants. Civil society organizations continued to provide input into the consideration of States Parties' reports by the human rights treaty bodies. In September 2011, the Committee on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families hosted a day of general discussion on the rights of migrant workers in an irregular situation and members of their families. The event was attended by more than 50 participants from Member States, intergovernmental organizations, civil society and academia. In November 2011, OHCHR and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation co-organized a side event, entitled "The Rights of Migrants in an Irregular Situation: Engaging with the UN Human Rights Mechanisms" during the civil society days of the Global Forum on Migration and Development in Geneva. The event served as a discussion forum and platform to promote the engagement of civil society with relevant UN human rights mechanisms.

Following a training workshop on the human rights of migrant workers in October 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand, many participants reported back on actions they had taken, individually or in collaboration with others, to protect migrants' rights using the knowledge and skills they had gained from the training. OHCHR, in collaboration with the Diplomacy Training Programme and Migrant Forum in Asia, organized the training workshop using materials on migration and human rights currently being developed by OHCHR. The workshop was

attended by 25 participants from NHRIs and NGOs in the Asia-Pacific region.

Responsiveness of the international community

EA 10 - International community increasingly responsive to migrants' rights

The Office continued its efforts to raise awareness regarding the human rights approach to migration at the international level, including through advocacy by the High Commissioner at the Human Rights Council during official sessions and other relevant fora.

A two-day Global Roundtable on alternatives to the detention of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons was organized by OHCHR in partnership with UNHCR in May 2011. The roundtable brought together representatives from States, international organizations, human rights mechanisms, regional human rights bodies, NHRIs and national and international NGOs. The informal summary conclusions of the roundtable have been used as an advocacy tool by OHCHR, UN human rights mechanisms and civil society actors.

The Office presented a study to the 18th session of the Human Rights Council on the human rights situation of migrants and asylum-seekers fleeing events in North Africa. The study was based on contributions from Governments, UN agencies and NGOs and presented a substantive set of recommendations to the international community and was welcomed by Governments and civil society in a side event at the Human Rights Council.

The Office highlighted migration and human rights themes during key meetings at the regional and international levels, notably at the annual conference of the EU's Fundamental Rights Agency on "Dignity and Rights of Irregular Migrants." The Deputy High Commissioner gave the keynote speech to the conference. At the 5th Global Forum on Migration and Development held in Geneva on 1 December 2011, OHCHR participated in the official roundtable discussions and organized a side event on addressing irregular migration through a human rights-based approach. A panel discussion organized by OHCHR in New York was held in May 2011 on the issue of migration, racism and discrimination as a prelude to the General Assembly's Informal Thematic Debate on International Migration and Development. Many Member States referred to the panel in their statements to the General Assembly.



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Migrants wait at the Egyptian-Libyan border after fleeing violence in Libya.

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

Migration

OHCHR continued its efforts at the international level to encourage the integration of a human rights perspective in the global debate on migration. The Office was an active member of the inter-agency Global Migration Group (GMG) in 2011 and sought to promote and mainstream a human rights approach to migration within the United Nations system. As a member of the GMG Troika in the first half of 2011, OHCHR organized a roundtable on combating xenophobia and discrimination against migrants in the context of a GMG Practitioners' Symposium on "Migration and Youth: Harnessing Opportunities for Development."

Substantive input was also provided by OHCHR to two key GMG statements; the joint statement of the GMG to the General Assembly's Informal Thematic Debate on International Migration and Development held in May 2011; and a joint GMG Principals' statement on "The Impact of Climate Change on Migration" drafted by UNESCO, as the

Chair-in-Office in November 2011. The latter statement has been referred to in advocacy messages on climate change issued by several GMG agencies.

OHCHR also mainstreamed human rights issues within the GMG by providing trainings on migration and human rights at the International Labour Academy, organized by the ILO, and at the International Migration Law course, organized by the International Organization for Migration. Participants in these trainings included Government officials, such as migration policymakers, staff of UN and other intergovernmental agencies and civil society.

In the context of the UN Regional Thematic Working Group on International Migration, OHCHR contributed a chapter on migration and human rights for inclusion in the 2011 UN Situation Report on Migration in South and South-West Asia.

By encouraging application of the human rights-based approach, OHCHR continued to mainstream human rights issues into United Nations programming at the country and regional levels. For instance, regarding the Royal Thai Government's policy response to the severe flooding in Thailand, OHCHR advised on the advocacy messages of the UNCT with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other authorities, particularly regarding the protection of

migrants. This included highlighting relevant legal standards and recommendations of human rights mechanisms and providing other guidance and methodological tools to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). The advocacy of the UNCT, combined with NGO advocacy and media coverage of the concerns relating to migrants, resulted in the establishment of an additional shelter for migrants and improved legal protection.

Together with ILO, OHCHR drafted an employer's Code of Conduct for national and international UN staff employing migrant domestic workers. The Lebanon UNCT endorsed the text in July and staff members were asked by Heads of agencies to sign it, preferably with their employees. Several agencies consider it to be a mandatory procedure. The Code of Conduct complies with international norms, but does not provide for a minimum wage.

In reaction to allegations of serious human rights violations committed against irregular migrants from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, following OHCHR's advocacy and a visit by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the UNCT in Angola identified the protection of the rights of migrants as a priority area. This is expected to result in the appointment of a Protection Adviser to the UNCT by UN Action in 2012.

Trafficking in persons

A joint UN statement was submitted to the European Union providing clear examples on the application of a human rights-based approach, as well as gender- and age-sensitive recommendations of the EU Directive on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting its Victims. OHCHR actively participated in the elaboration and adoption of the EU Directive, in cooperation with the UNCT (OHCHR, ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC and UN Women). A commentary designed to assist EU countries in interpreting the Directive using a human rights-based approach was developed and submitted to the EU.

Challenges and lessons learned

As recognition has grown about the myriad and complex human rights issues raised by migration, OHCHR has stepped up its efforts to ensure that migration is viewed as involving human beings who have human rights and not merely an issue of economic development, remittance transfers or border control and security. A remaining challenge is to turn rhetoric into reality and concretely assist



States and other stakeholders to promote and protect the human rights of migrants by filling normative and implementation gaps at the national, regional and international levels.

Challenges also remain in relation to ratification and effective implementation of core international human rights instruments relevant to migrants, particularly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and enhancing the capacity of all human rights mechanisms to include the situation of migrants in their analyses and recommendations.

OHCHR's work on migration has primarily concentrated on the international level where important advances have been made in terms of partnership and advocacy. A limited number of OHCHR field presences has begun to develop work on migration in their particular country or regional context. Yet more needs to be done to develop and strengthen their capacity to engage at the operational and field levels in order to monitor violations, advise on and address concrete migration issues through a human rights lens, including by supporting implementation of recommendations issued by human rights mechanisms.

Migration is a multifaceted field and OHCHR will need to invest sufficient resources to ensure adequate attention is paid to the human rights dimensions of this complex phenomenon. It is estimated that if the migrant population continues to increase at its current pace, there will be approximately 405 million international migrants in the world by 2050. It is incumbent on OHCHR to take the lead in the coming years to ensure that the human rights of all migrants are protected, respected and fulfilled.



Judicial colloquium on the implementation of article 3 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child organized by OHCHR's Regional Office for Europe, July 2011.

OHCHR's Regional Office for Europe (ROE) engaged with local authorities and civil society stakeholders on a pilot project in Ostrava, Czech Republic for the inclusion of Roma. As a result of an initiative launched by ROE, the City of Ostrava embarked upon a complex and ambitious inclusion project involving housing, as well as other policy areas (health, employment, education, community-building), which will be primarily financed by EU Structural Funds. ROE also conducted a two-day training session on the application of a human rights-based approach on the ground for local authorities and civil society actors (including the Roma themselves). If carried out as envisaged, this could be the most comprehensive human rights-based project of its kind focused on the social exclusion of Roma in a major city in Central and Eastern Europe. The project would certainly not have been possible without the initiative and support of OHCHR. The actual implementation of the project, however, will need to be closely monitored to ensure that its objectives are fully realized and that the Roma remain empowered throughout the process.

Armed conflict and insecurity

Protecting human rights in situations of armed conflict, violence and insecurity

Background

Situations of violence and insecurity generally lead to human rights violations. Such violations can take place during times of war, armed conflict or peace, in the aftermath of natural disasters and/or man-made emergencies. During these periods, focused efforts should be undertaken to protect human rights so that these can in turn help prevent or reduce eruptions of violence and insecurity.

International human rights law, whether established by treaty or custom, applies at all times, including during armed conflict. Yet international human rights norms and those of international humanitarian law are often disregarded and violated, affecting the rights of the civilian population.

International human rights law and human rights mechanisms reaffirm standards related to the use of force outside of situations of armed conflict, such as in the context of demonstrations and the mobilization of persons exercising their right to peaceful demonstration. The year 2011 was marked by a wave of massive demonstrations in several countries in North Africa and the Middle East during which protesters demanded social justice, democracy and human rights. In several cases, Governments responded with repressive measures, including disproportionate use of force against demonstrators by security forces, harassment, intimidation, arbitrary detention, torture and killings of protesters or individuals critical of the Government. In other parts of the world, social protests - mostly peaceful - were also heavily repressed.

High rates of insecurity and violent crimes, including homicides and sexual and gender-based violence, continued to prevail in many countries, particularly in the northern part of Central America, in Mexico and South Africa. In such contexts, the Office advocated for a comprehensive approach to insecurity by integrating the following elements: prevention of crime and violence; imposition of penalties in line with international standards;







Floods in Thailand.

protection and assistance to victims and groups at risk; and rehabilitation of offenders. These elements would help to protect the right to life and integrity of all persons from the threats posed by violence and crime while at the same time addressing the root causes of insecurity and ensuring responses based on human rights standards.

The aftermath of natural disasters and/or man-made emergencies may exacerbate pre-existing situations of inequality, discrimination and exclusion, increasing the risk of human rights violations for the members of the population more at risk, including women, children and minority groups. OHCHR continued to implement its mandate to protect affected individuals and populations and in this context, emphasized the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of all.

OHCHR's role

In 2011, on the basis of its global protection mandate, recognized expertise and understanding of the most pressing human rights issues and its presence in the field in most regions, the Office contributed to the promotion of worldwide peace and security and advocated for the promotion and protection of human rights with the aim of

protecting lives and personal integrity in contexts of violence and insecurity. Particular attention was paid to the situation of populations most affected by conflict, violence and insecurity, in particular human rights defenders, the poor, women, children and youth.

Efforts to strengthen the integration of human rights into the UN's peace and security and humanitarian agendas are particularly critical in the context of armed conflict and insecurity and form core objectives of the Office. These efforts included the development and implementation of policies and operational guidance for peacekeeping and special political missions. In addition, OHCHR closely cooperated with other components of peace missions and maintained and fostered partnerships with UN agencies, funds and programmes to ensure the adoption of a human rights-based approach during the UN's engagement in conflict and post-conflict contexts. The Office has been particularly active in addressing the issue of conflict-related sexual violence.

The Office carries out its actions in the field and at the international level, including through: advocacy and effective protection on the ground where OHCHR has a field presence; rapid deployments; and technical cooperation and advice, for instance in relation to the adoption and reform of legislation and regulations and the design of security policies

and action plans which safeguard human rights. The High Commissioner's advocacy role is particularly crucial and is undertaken, inter alia, through addressing pressing human rights issues during missions or in international fora, such as in briefings to the Security Council on the protection of civilians and regarding country situations.

The Office strengthened its capacity to promptly respond to emergency situations, primarily through the consolidation of the Rapid Response Section, increased use of the internal Rapid Deployment Roster of staff trained in fact-finding and investigations and the Contingency Fund; all areas of focus for the 2010-2011 programme. Rapid response efforts have proven to be particularly valuable in the Office's engagement in the Middle East and North Africa. In addition, the Office continued its leadership of the Protection Cluster in Haiti, Nepal, the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), the Pacific and Timor-Leste. Although an enhanced rapid deployment capacity has enabled the Office to respond to emergency and critical situations more effectively, a significant increase in financial and human resources is needed to ensure that OHCHR's responses are timely and meaningful.

The following are results OHCHR helped bring about in this area in 2011.

National laws, policies and institutions

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

The centrality of human rights in situations of conflict, violence or insecurity and in the aftermath of natural disasters, guides OHCHR's engagement with affected States. Through direct dialogue, legal advice and advocacy related to new or revised legislation and to facilitate the use of relevant human rights mechanisms, OHCHR's engagement aims at strengthening the capacity of States to address human rights challenges in such situations. Results have been achieved in the development of legislation, policies and institution-building to address violence and insecurity in the context of armed conflict, in times of peace and in the aftermath of natural disasters. Special attention has been paid to combating gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence.

During armed conflict or post-conflict situations

The ratification of international human rights and humanitarian instruments, translation of these standards into domestic law and their practical implementation often requires the provision of technical advice and training for governmental institutions, especially law enforcement bodies and a broad range of national stakeholders. In OPT, the Office, in its engagement with the Palestinian Authority, emphasized the need to respect international standards in the context of arbitrary detention and ill-treatment which resulted in the Office being granted access to most detention centres to monitor the situation.

In Afghanistan, the protection of civilians and the reduction of casualties remain critical priorities. With technical advice from OHCHR/UNAMA, the International Security Assistance Force put in place standard operating procedures and tactical directives to restrict the use of force, increase civilian protection and formed special teams to track civilian casualty incidents and mitigate future incidents. These tactical directives, together with standard operating procedures regulating night searches, the rules of engagement and rules of escalation of force contributed to a reduction in casualties attributable to Government forces.

In Colombia, a law on victims' rights and land restitution was adopted in June 2011 which included a number of recommendations presented by OHCHR-Colombia to ensure compliance with international principles and standards. These recommendations covered issues related to

On the occasion of the celebration of Human Rights Day on 10 December 2011, the Human Rights Adviser (HRA) in Chad organized a drawing competition. Students in three colleges in Ndjamena were asked to draw images reflecting a particular human rights situation and interpret their drawings in a narrative.

Surprisingly, 98 per cent of the drawings represented images of security forces, police, gendarmerie and the army abusing civilians through beatings, firearms, rape, etc. For the HRA and the Minister of Human Rights present at the celebration, this demonstrated the extent to which security forces are perceived, even by young students, as the primary perpetrators of human rights violations in Chad. The other two per cent of the drawings represented appeals for greater protection of the rights of the child, in particular the right to education.

non-discrimination, protection, access to justice and comprehensive reparation measures, including land restitution. Also in Colombia, the Office provided technical comments that were reflected in a draft law to increase the length of prison terms for child recruitment which is awaiting discussion in Congress.

In the Great Lakes Region, national committees on the prevention of genocide were established in Congo, Kenya and Tanzania with the support of OHCHR in Kenya and the participation of key human rights actors such as NHRIs, justice ministries and national human rights NGOs and networks.

In times of peace

In Ecuador, the Human Rights Adviser provided technical advice to the national police on the implementation of a 2010 ministerial decree policy and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Interior on detention and the use of force and firearms. In Venezuela, a draft law and draft policy on disarmament were prepared by the National Commission on Disarmament which took on board OHCHR's recommendations aimed at ensuring compliance with human rights standards.

In Nepal, a draft bill on victims' and witness' protection was finalized with the support of the Office, which provided reference materials, such as guidelines for witness management used in the preparation of the draft.

In Serbia, the Human Rights Adviser continued supporting a national process towards the preparation of a comprehensive national policy on human rights defenders, in partnership with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Mission in Serbia and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (YUCOM), under the auspices of the Human Rights Directorate of the Government of Serbia. Government delegates and representatives of national institutions publicly expressed their commitment to the finalization of the policy. Also in Serbia, a Solidarity Network Mechanism developed with the assistance of the Human Rights Adviser and OSCE was established in 2011 to provide human rights defenders with legal assistance. As a result of awareness-raising conducted over previous years by the Human Rights Adviser and other partners, the City of Belgrade provided the premises for a "Human Rights House" which will host five human rights organizations.

In the Central African Republic, a draft law on internally displaced persons (IDPs) (*Loi portant*

protection des personnes déplacées internes) was supported by OHCHR and finalized and presented to Parliament for adoption.

In the aftermath of natural disasters

In 2011, the Office contributed to multilateral humanitarian responses by, inter alia: advocating with authorities respect for the human rights of migrants during the devastating floods in Thailand; training Japanese NGOs on protection in natural disasters after the March earthquake and tsunami; engaging the Human Rights Council on the crisis in the Horn of Africa; and addressing forced evictions in Haiti.

Gender-based violence

In every region of the world, initiatives have been undertaken with the support of OHCHR to combat gender-based violence. In Somalia, following a monitoring project of the Human Rights Unit which documented instances of sexual violence against women and girls in IDP camps and onsite advocacy by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, a Task Force on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence was established to adopt measures to prevent and address gender-based violence. The Task Force will report directly to the Prime Minister of Somalia. In Burundi, a draft law on sexual and gender-based violence, compliant with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region Regional Protocol and specific provisions on harmful cultural practices, was prepared with the support of the Office and is pending adoption in Parliament. In the Central African Republic, a draft bill on sexual violence was prepared with the technical support of the Office and presented to Parliament for adoption.

In Iraq, a law combating domestic violence in the Kurdistan region was adopted with the support of OHCHR-UNAMI.

In Guinea-Bissau, a study on violence against women prepared and published with the support of OHCHR-UNIOGBIS and other members of the UN system enabled national authorities to measure the extent of gender-based violence and revise strategic policies and legislation, including the draft policy on gender equality and equity and the draft law on domestic violence.

In Timor-Leste, a law against domestic violence with input and advice of the Office was adopted by the National Parliament on 3 May 2010, providing a legal framework in compliance with international human rights standards. The Human Rights and Transitional



A woman walks through the deserted streets of Bakara Market in central Mogadishu, Somalia.

Justice Section (HRTJS) of the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) continued to deploy a Unit to monitor cases of gender-based violence, regularly visited courts, police stations and safe houses and assisted victims to understand their rights and mechanisms available under the Law. By the end of 2011, the national police reported an approximate 34 per cent increase in the number of reported cases of domestic violence compared with 2010, indicating significant progress in the implementation of the Law.

In Colombia, the Office provided advice to the Ministry of Defence on the proposed modification of their guidelines to prevent the occurrence of sexual violence within the armed forces. OHCHR also supported the NGO working group established by the Constitutional Court in 2008 to follow up on judicial investigations of sexual violence cases submitted to the Attorney General's Office. OHCHR-Colombia significantly contributed to raising awareness of the Victims and Land Restitution Law (adopted in 2011) by providing analysis on its benefits and gaps to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). In Central America, the Office advocated for specific legislation to address gender-based violence. In Bolivia, OHCHR provided technical advice on a proposed bill on violence against women, which included a provision to add

the crime of femicide³ to the Penal Code. The draft bill was tabled at the Legislative Plurinational Assembly for consideration in 2012. In Guatemala, the Constitutional Court incorporated international human rights standards in some of its decisions, inter alia, on cases of violence against women. The Office contributed to this by making materials available on international standards and through capacity-building and sustained advocacy. In Peru, the Government approved a Law which incorporates the crime of femicide into the Criminal Code.

The Government of Afghanistan approved a by-law regulating the operation of Women's Protection Centres for women and girls facing violence and abuse. OHCHR/UNAMA, together with civil society, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission and the UNCT, advocated with the Government to ensure that the by-law was in line with human rights principles. OHCHR/UNAMA also released a public report on implementation of the 2009 Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women in Afghanistan, following systematic monitoring and the documentation of harmful traditional practices. The Government and civil society took up the recommendations of the report and began implementing some of its recommendations.

³ Femicide refers to an extreme form of gender-based violence; the intentional killing of women for being women.

National accountability mechanisms

EA 3 - Justice and accountability mechanisms established and functioning in accordance with international human rights standards to monitor, investigate and redress violations of civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights

OHCHR, along with DPKO and UNDP, is a co-lead entity of the Team of Experts established by the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1888, under the guidance of the SRSG for sexual violence in conflict. In 2011, the Team of Experts was deployed to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict in order to assist national authorities to strengthen the rule of law and identify gaps and challenges they face in responding to sexual violence. OHCHR's participation in the Team of Experts led to a sustained dialogue with human rights field presences in countries where the Team of Experts is engaged (Congo, Guinea, Liberia and South Sudan) and allowed its work to be grounded

in human rights standards and recommendations issued by human rights mechanisms.

In 2011, specialized units were established in the Office of the Prosecutor in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to investigate and prosecute crimes of sexual violence. With the advisory and advocacy support provided by the Joint Human Rights Office (JHRO) in DRC, a project is underway to deploy women prosecutors and magistrates to selected courts in eastern DRC in 2012.

The work of the special procedures, supported by OHCHR, has triggered developments towards the establishment of national accountability mechanisms in compliance with human rights standards. For instance, in Mexico, following the country mission of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers in October 2010, and after discussions with the High Commissioner during her visit in July 2011, the Supreme Court determined that military justice should not be applied to human rights violations, in accordance with a ruling of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

Developing a protocol to investigate femicide in El Salvador

With the objective of tackling the epidemic of violence against women in El Salvador and enhancing the investigative capacities of public prosecutors, judges and members of the police, the OHCHR Regional Office for Central America supported the development of a protocol on the investigation of femicide. This objective was achieved by establishing a fruitful partnership with the Technical Implementing Unit of the Justice Sector (*Unidad Técnica Ejecutiva del Sector Justicia – UTE*), the Central American University “Simeón Cañas,” the National University of El Salvador in San Miguel, UN Women Mexico, and UNFPA El Salvador and resulted in the introduction of innovative measures to undertake investigations of femicide. The protocol was developed on the basis of a model developed by UN Women Mexico in 2010 and was then adapted to the constitutional and legal framework of El Salvador. The School of Continuing Education of the Attorney General's Office in El

Salvador provided technical and logistical support for the implementation of a training module on the investigation of femicide, based on the use of the Protocol. The training module was delivered by an international expert who was selected by the Regional Office.

In the words of its Director, Juan Carlos Real: “This course has allowed all of us to see why our attitudes towards women guide our investigations, the questions we ask and why so many killings of women go unpunished. Our prosecutors and judges were able to share their experiences which contributed to drawing a more complete picture of what it means to investigate the killing of a woman. We tend to say that we do not have capacities, knowledge or adequate resources. Our forensic personnel sometimes feel frustrated because they say that the prosecutors do not request the “right” criminal techniques [...]. At the Prosecutors' School we will place more emphasis on how to

investigate violence against women without any type of discrimination.” The module was also implemented in San Miguel, a town known for its high rate of femicide, and has already had an important impact on how prosecutors approach these cases. Judith Florez Borja, a prosecutor in Soyapango, said: “Throughout my career as a Chief Prosecutor, I knew about the international treaties protecting the rights of women. However, it has only been through my participation at the validation workshops of the Protocol on the investigation of femicide that I finally grasped how violence against women has its roots in our cultural prejudices towards women. This course based on the Protocol has made international treaties signed by our country on gender-based violence a living reality”. The module is now part of the curriculum of schools of the justice sector and the text of the Protocol, endorsed by the Attorney General, is being made available nationwide.

Access to justice and basic services

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

In 2011, assistance from, and advocacy by, the OHCHR Regional Office in El Salvador resulted in significant developments taking place in El Salvador to increase access to justice for women victims of gender-based violence. Of particular significance was the elaboration of a protocol for the investigation of cases of femicide. In Haiti, the Human Rights Section (HRS) of MINUSTAH provided support to six Haitian NGOs for actions to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and inform victims on how to seek judicial redress.

Throughout the year, OHCHR-Colombia participated in the NGO working group established by the Constitutional Court to follow up on judicial investigations of sexual violence cases submitted to the Attorney General's Office.

OHCHR promoted developments to increase the participation of women in national protection systems and mechanisms on reparation and redress for human rights violations, including sexual violence. In 2011, in DRC, an increased number of victims, in particular of sexual violence, were able to seek redress, due in part to legal assistance provided by legal clinics and free legal consultation bureaus offered by bar associations. As a result of OHCHR's promotion and advocacy for protection measures and prevention, victims and witnesses of human rights violations were able to participate in a number of trials and court hearings, without harassment, intimidation or reprisals. OHCHR also supported, including financially, the participation of victims and witnesses who would otherwise have been unable to attend the hearings. In 2011, OHCHR extended its Programme on Access to Justice for Victims of Sexual Violence from two provinces (North and South Kivu) to an additional seven provinces, bringing the programme's coverage to nine out of 11 provinces in DRC. The expansion of the programme resulted in a substantial increase in the number of legal clinics providing assistance to victims of sexual violence and the number of victims of sexual violence who received legal redress.

In Sierra Leone, the Human Rights Section, in collaboration with the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone, delivered trainings on sexual and gender-based violence and focused on engaging State agents and utilizing existing mechanisms in cases of violations. These efforts resulted in the



Youth organizations call for justice and the end of violence in Guatemala.

establishment of support groups made up of women and men from sectors that disseminate this knowledge in their respective communities, monitor implementation of the laws and provide support to victims wishing to access justice.

The Nepalese Government accepted most of the UPR recommendations concerning the promotion and protection of women's rights, many of which were included in the National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence adopted in 2009. OHCHR-Nepal contributed to the implementation of the Action Plan and improved access to justice for victims of sexual and gender-based violence, in close cooperation with the National Women's Commission. In particular, OHCHR supported a capacity-building programme for law enforcement officials and the staff of safe houses established by the Government in 15 districts.

In Serbia, a Solidarity Network and Mechanism developed with the assistance of the Human Rights Adviser and the OSCE was established in 2011. The network provides legal assistance to human rights defenders and has been recognized by the EU delegation in Serbia, which relied on the Structure of the Solidarity Network to design its Human Rights Defenders Strategy. The Strategy was launched following advocacy and advice from the OHCHR Human Rights Adviser.

Participation

EA 5 - Rights-holders, especially women and others who have suffered discrimination, increasingly use existing national protection systems and participate in decision-making processes and the development and monitoring of public policies

Coverage of human rights issues increased in the regional media of the Middle East following engagement by OHCHR's Documentation Centre in Qatar. Training workshops were organized, in collaboration with Al Jazeera and UNESCO, for journalists on: a human rights-based approach to

media coverage; international mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights; issues of legal protection for journalists; and standards of international human rights law and international humanitarian law applied in times of armed conflict.

In Darfur, IDPs and human rights defenders were represented in the civil society track of the Doha peace process. The HRS advised the Joint Mediation Support Team regarding civil society participation in the Doha peace talks and collaborated with the African Union - United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) Civil Affairs Section to implement a rights-based approach in the participant selection process and during briefings of civil society participants on human rights and justice issues prior to the peace talks.

In the highlands and in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea (PNG) as well as in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, human rights defender networks were established with the help of OHCHR's Regional Office for the Pacific, which, inter alia, provided mentoring support and focused on monitoring and documenting of human rights violations. The Office also assisted the networks in the highlands of PNG to receive funding from UNDP for projects and emergency protection funding from OXFAM and Amnesty International Australia. In two cases, the latter assisted in the protection of victims and human rights defenders from further attacks.

Responsiveness of the international community

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

OHCHR supports the Human Rights Council in its efforts to respond to urgent, chronic and emerging situations. During 2011, OHCHR significantly increased the responsiveness and informed action of the international community with regard to critical human rights and humanitarian issues, especially with regard to the situation in countries in North Africa and the Middle East. OHCHR contributed to country-specific sessions through briefings and oral interventions and continued to engage with Member States to ensure that human rights violations in situations of armed conflict, violence and insecurity are on the agenda of relevant UN bodies, including the Human Rights Council, the Security Council and the General Assembly.

OHCHR advocated for the establishment of commissions of inquiry, investigation of allegations, making those responsible for human rights violations accountable and the provision of reparations for victims. In 2011, the Human Rights Council established three commissions of inquiry to investigate serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law in: Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and Syrian Arab Republic. OHCHR supported the commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions through technical assistance, logistical, human and financial resources.



Human rights defenders in Papua New Guinea, April 2011.

OHCHR's public statements and reports, including those presented to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, addressing country situations, are strong advocacy tools for UN organizations and international and national NGOs. For instance, OHCHR/UNAMA's reports on protection of civilians received worldwide media attention and raised the profile of the impact of conflict on civilians in Afghanistan. Similarly, following the High Commissioner's February 2011 mission to the OPT, her concluding statement was widely disseminated, significantly increasing the visibility of the human rights and humanitarian situations on the ground and the work of OHCHR in the territory, in the media and at the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council.

The Office's engagement with the Security Council notably increased in 2011, as exemplified by numerous requests for briefings. The High Commissioner delivered five briefings on the protection of civilians and the situations in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, the Middle East, Sudan and Syria. As a result of these briefings, the human rights aspects of the crises were given prominence in public debates in the highest global forum. Specific language was integrated into the reports of the Secretary-General on country situations to the Security Council which stressed the need to establish transitional justice mechanisms in accordance with international standards. Specific language was also included in Security Council resolutions on the renewal of peace mission mandates while the Secretary-General made references to human rights during his missions and in meetings, on an almost daily basis. OHCHR is invited systematically to contribute to the Secretary-General's missions, speeches and meetings and is sometimes requested to accompany the Secretary-General on missions.

In October 2011, OHCHR organized a high-level panel discussion, entitled "Stopping reprisals for cooperating with the UN in the field of human rights - a priority for all," during the 66th session of the General Assembly in New York. As a result of this panel, New York-based stakeholders participating in the General Assembly were sensitized about the issue of reprisals and intimidation against persons

who seek to cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights. The serious consequences of reprisals on the willingness and ability of people to cooperate with the UN and the importance of the UN reporting on, and appropriately reacting to, threats against human rights defenders were highlighted. The high-level participation, in particular by the Secretary-General, confirmed the importance of the issue.

Human rights components of field missions continued to monitor and investigate human rights implementation and promote access to justice for victims. Special investigation public reports were produced, for example, by the Joint Human Rights Office of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). Human rights components also contributed information for the Secretary-General's annual report on conflict-related sexual violence (A/66/657-S/2012/33).

In Guinea, OHCHR, with the support of the donor community, provided the Government with advice and support on the implementation of recommendations from the report of the Commission of Inquiry.

OHCHR continued to work closely with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) in the area of citizen security.⁴ More specifically, the Office vigorously advocated for a human rights-based approach to fighting crime, violence and insecurity in various countries through: promotion of the joint IACHR/OHCHR/UNICEF "Report on Citizen Security and Human Rights," organization of a side event on the issue during the General Assembly of the Organization of American States which was well attended by Government representatives; and the publication of a second joint report on juvenile justice and human rights. At the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) level, work continued towards the completion of a human rights-based citizen security policy that will be presented at the meeting of Security Ministers of MERCOSUR in June 2012.

⁴ "The concept of citizen security is the one that best lends itself to addressing the problems of crime and violence from a human rights perspective. In lieu of concepts such as 'public security,' 'internal security' or 'public order,' it represents an uncontroversial move towards an approach that focuses on building a stronger democratic citizenry, while making clear that the central objective of the policies established is the human person, and not the security of the State or a given political system. The expression 'citizen security' emerged, for the most part, as a concept in Latin America, as Governments made the transition to democracy, as a way to distinguish the concept of security under a democracy from the notion of security under the earlier authoritarian regimes. In the latter case, the concept of security was associated with concepts like 'national security,' 'internal security' or 'public security,' all of which refer specifically to the security of the State. Under democratic regimes, the concept of security against the threat of crime or violence is associated with 'citizen security' and is used to refer to the paramount security of individuals and social groups. By contrast to other concepts used in the region, namely 'urban security' or 'safe city,' citizen security refers to the security of all persons and groups, both urban and rural. Nevertheless, it is worth highlighting that the concept of 'public security' is still widely used in the United States and Canada to also refer to the security of the individuals and groups who make up society" (OEA/Ser.LV/II. Doc.57, 2009, p. 7).

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations

EA 11 - Increased integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into UN policies and programmes with respect to development, humanitarian action, peace and security and economic and social issues

The Office endeavours to mainstream human rights into humanitarian action and advocate for a human rights-based approach in planning, preparedness, response and recovery activities.

OHCHR strengthened its efforts in 2011 in the area of conflict-related sexual violence. In addition to field-based monitoring, investigating and reporting on sexual violence and providing assistance to ensure that legislative and policy developments are in compliance with international standards, OHCHR continued to actively contribute to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1888 which urges Member States to take effective steps to halt the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war. In partnership with other members of the United Nations system, OHCHR supported the development of the Conceptual and Analytical Framing of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, the Guidance Note on Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) and the terms of reference of Women Protection Advisers (WPA). Continued efforts are underway to support the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820. OHCHR worked closely with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and other partners in UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict to develop policy and operational guidance for the implementation of these resolutions. OHCHR's participation in these processes aimed to ensure that policy and operational guidance built on and reinforced existing human rights work in the field and was guided by and anchored in human rights norms and principles.

During 2011, OHCHR enhanced its partnerships with the humanitarian community, especially through the IASC and the Global Protection Cluster (GPC). OHCHR contributed to the IASC's endorsement of the Accountability to Affected Populations Framework which recognizes the primary responsibility of the State for people affected by emergencies. On 13 December 2011, the High Commissioner hosted and delivered the opening address at the IASC Principals meeting held at Palais Wilson. At the meeting, the IASC Principals adopted the Transformative Agenda, notable for its focus on empowered leadership, more effective coordination and an operational framework for accountability.



The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights addresses the Security Council in a meeting on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, May 2011.

OHCHR also contributed human rights analysis to the IASC Early Warning - Early Action report, a tool to strengthen preparedness capacities. The Office also ensured the integration of human rights considerations into the revision of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Handbook for Regional Coordinators and Humanitarian Coordinators on Emergency Preparedness and Response and the GPC development of a Rapid Protection Assessment Toolkit. The Office assisted in the design and review of training events and training materials, including an OCHA-organized series of regional workshops, on, inter alia, using international legal frameworks in humanitarian advocacy; working with partners in humanitarian contexts; the GPC training on protection coordination; and a training package on protection in natural disasters.

The Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters developed by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs were presented to the Human Rights Council in 2011 (A/HRC/16/43/Add.5). The Guidelines have been widely disseminated, translated into several languages and are increasingly used by relevant stakeholders for guidance in the field and as a key reference and training tool.

In the field, the OHCHR Pacific Regional Office in Suva helped raise awareness about interest in considering displacement from a human rights point of view through its contributions to two studies on displacement in the Pacific; one by the Office and one by the Protection Cluster (co-chaired by OHCHR and UNHCR). In Nepal, OHCHR contributed to Protection Cluster contingency planning and the development of a protection assessment checklist. Similarly, the Office in Nepal promoted the application of a human rights-based approach in

other Clusters, including Food, Education, Shelter, Camp Coordination and Camp Management Clusters, by providing substantive briefings on mainstreaming human rights protection into their respective Cluster planning and response strategies.

In Chad, the work of the Human Rights Adviser, in coordination with UNDP, enabled the inclusion of human rights issues relating to impunity and gender-based violence in a joint Project on Justice, Gender and Human Rights that was submitted to the Peacebuilding Fund. The work of the Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA) in Kyrgyzstan resulted in human rights standards and principles being increasingly reflected in country policies, agency programming and advocacy by the international community. OHCHR currently co-chairs two working groups under the Development Partners' Coordination Council on the Rule of Law and on Reconciliation and Peacebuilding. This aims at coordinating activities, strategizing and providing recommendations for advocacy for the broader international community. In Sri Lanka, OHCHR continued to play an active role as a member of various inter-agency fora where human rights and protection issues are addressed, such as the IDP Working Group and Advisory Task Force, the 1612 Task Force on Children in Armed Conflict, the Gender-Based Violence Forum and the Working Group on Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration.

In the context of peace and security, human rights are mainstreamed through the work of 16 human rights components integrated in DPKO and DPA-led peacekeeping and political missions. OHCHR provides substantive and operational support to these human rights components and maintains a direct reporting line with their respective Heads. Additionally, OHCHR engages with the peace and security agenda by mainstreaming human rights into the policies and operational guidance developed at the global level by DPKO, DPA, DFS and other actors, which are applicable to all peace missions.

In an important development towards the maximization of the potential of peace operations and political missions to advance human rights, DPKO, DPA, DFS and OHCHR adopted a joint OHCHR-DPA-DPKO-DFS Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations and Political Missions in August 2012. This Policy provides a coherent approach to human rights across peace operations by: capturing current institutional arrangements and good practices on the integration of human rights in peace operations in a single binding document; clearly outlining the human rights responsibilities of mission components, such as the military, police and senior mission leaders; and

indicating the role and scope of activity of the human rights component. OHCHR's responsibilities towards DPKO, DPA and human rights components are also clearly identified.

With regard to providing operational support to human rights integration in peace missions, OHCHR contributed to the establishment of two peace missions in Libya (UNSMIL) and South Sudan (UNMISS). The Office supported the integrated planning processes for the missions and participated in the transition planning for the mission in Burundi (BNUB). Through participation in the UNMISS and UNSMIL planning processes, OHCHR's efforts resulted in a solid human rights component in the peacekeeping operation with a strong and robust mandate for the promotion and protection of human rights.

OHCHR's operational support to peace missions included assisting DPKO and DFS efforts to expand the pool of rapidly deployable and professional human rights staff in peace missions. This joint effort resulted in the significant expansion of available staff to serve in peace missions.

OHCHR assisted the efforts of the UNAMID Human Rights Component efforts to ensure that human rights were taken into account in the Darfur peace process. As a result of the advocacy work and active engagement by the human rights component of UNAMID, the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, signed in May 2011 by the Government of the Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement, fully integrates human rights and justice concerns.

As a result of the HRS and Protection Cluster awareness-raising efforts on protection and forced evictions, the UNPOL developed internal guidelines which asserted that its personnel would not provide any support to the national police in Haiti in carrying out forced evictions and outlined the steps that should be undertaken in cases of alleged or threatened eviction.

With respect to mainstreaming human rights in system-wide activities related to the peace and security agenda, OHCHR's contribution ensured that a human rights perspective was reflected in emerging key UN policies and guidance on protection of civilians, assistance to national security actors, sexual violence in conflict and peacebuilding.

To ensure that a human rights dimension is a core component of the UN's support to national security actors, the Secretary-General adopted the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy in July 2011, the development of which was led by OHCHR and

DPKO. The Policy states that UN support cannot be provided to non-UN security forces when there is a risk that recipient entities may commit grave violations. OHCHR is currently working to ensure that the policy is implemented at the field level, notably in the context of conflict and post-conflict situations and that peace missions take the new policy into account in the implementation of their mandates.

OHCHR contributed to DPKO and DFS efforts to ensure more effective implementation of the mandates of peacekeeping operations to protect civilians. OHCHR contributed to the DFS/DPKO guidance document and Framework for the Drafting of Protection of Civilian Strategies in Peacekeeping Operations. The guidance document incorporates human rights throughout the work of peace missions on protection of civilians and guides missions in the development of sound strategies and contingency planning to prevent and respond to crises and human rights violations.

The Office provided input into the DPKO Early Peacebuilding Strategy to ensure that a human rights-based approach is successfully incorporated in the guidance it provides. OHCHR also provided substantive support to the DPKO/DFS Early Peacebuilding Strategy and contributed to other draft guidance on child protection, corrections and the police.



UNOCI human rights team investigating alleged human rights violations in Abidjan, March 2011.

The DPKO training course for Military Experts on Mission, an important tool to integrate human rights into the work of military components, has been made available to peacekeeping training centres in draft. The Office provided text, advice and support for the development of the DPKO training course. OHCHR also updated materials, coordinated and delivered human rights training in courses organized by DPKO for 70 current and potential UN senior mission leaders.

Challenges and lessons learned

Security, crime and violence are complex and multidimensional issues and require holistic solutions with the concerted intervention of a wide variety of actors (Government, civil society, UN agencies and bilateral and multilateral funding agencies) and a high degree of coordination across sectors and areas of intervention (local, national and regional). OHCHR interventions are at the level of legislation and policy. Strong partnerships with a commonality of vision are required to help States establish coherent policies that are firmly based on human rights.

In the context of setting up commissions of inquiry/fact-finding missions, OHCHR systematically conducted lessons learned exercises to ensure greater cohesive planning and enable future commissions to be established in the light of best practices. For example, based on the experiences of the commissions of inquiry that were set up in 2011, the importance of developing a core secretariat team was emphasized, as was responsibility for developing a witness protection strategy and the inclusion of specific expertise, such as forensics or military advisers. Challenges to commissions of inquiry included: tight reporting deadlines; parallel investigations occasionally established by other UN bodies; multiple commissions of inquiry established simultaneously; and the lack of a readily available source of regular budget funding for these urgent and time-sensitive mandates, leading to ad hoc arrangements that complicated administrative procedures and undermined transparency. Member States must find a lasting solution for this unsustainable situation.

Human Rights Day 2011



The High Commissioner at a global conversation on Human Rights Day streamed live on Facebook and Twitter, December 2011.

Human Rights Day 2011 (10 December) capped an historic year during which hundreds of thousands of individuals across the world decided that the time had come to claim their rights. Many of those protesting in the streets had been informed and galvanized through social media platforms.

Human Rights Day in 2011 explored the influence of the new communications platforms on movements for political and social change and hailed human rights defenders from all parts of the world who had stepped forward to demand their rights.

OHCHR worked with the international advertising agency, Lowe and Partners, which offered its services pro bono to provide a “microsite,” *Celebrate Human Rights*, to promote the work of the Office and the ideals encompassed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Since its launch, the microsite has received approximately 15,000 visitors. The agency also provided a visual identity for the Office, in the six official languages of the UN, that was shared with OHCHR partners and served as the basis for the

development of special web pages on the OHCHR and UN websites. The OHCHR home page recorded nearly 1,250 unique visitors each day in the weeks leading up to Human Rights Day.

The “30 Days and 30 Rights” discussion that was launched on Facebook and Twitter, offered on Weibo in Chinese and Facebook in English, French and Spanish, attracted the attention of millions of followers. The Human Rights Day pages were viewed at least nine million times in the month leading up to 10 December.

In New York, the High Commissioner hosted a global conversation via Twitter and Facebook and attracted the attention of millions of people. Thousands of anticipatory questions were received from all over the world in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Many additional questions were submitted during the discussion.

The topics ranged from the current democracy protests in Egypt and protection of the rights of demonstrators, to the rights of minorities, and of women,

migration, racism and corporate responsibility.

“I hope this conversation started you on the road to becoming active in the global human rights movement,” Pillay said in conclusion.

In Geneva, bloggers from Egypt, Mexico, Tunisia and Uganda, as well as an expert from the United Kingdom, discussed the opportunities offered by communication technologies of the 21st century and the profound impact they are having on all of our lives and the protection of human rights. They debated issues such as corruption, freedom of expression, censorship and the need for new ethical standards.

OHCHR’s field operations also celebrated 10 December with a wide variety of activities and events, including a human rights film festival in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, a discussion of the role of human rights defenders in Kosovo, an examination of the role of bloggers and social media in Beirut and a public meeting held at a hospital in Benghazi, Libya, which focused on the victims of human rights violations.

Support to human rights mechanisms

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

Background

Over the past five years, substantial reform of the international bodies and mechanisms that make up the UN human rights system has had wide-ranging implications for OHCHR's work. Key developments since the Commission on Human Rights was replaced by the HRC in 2006 include the 2008 launch of the Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism; an increase in the number of special procedures; and expanded mandates for existing special procedures, including in response to crisis situations and special sessions. The five-year review of the Human Rights Council in 2011 improved transparency in the selection of mandate-holders and provided a greater role for NHRIs. The Council dealt with emerging human rights situations in a timely and constructive manner, including by the use of special sessions, urgent debates, dispatching commissions of inquiry and regularly engaging with the High Commissioner for Human Rights. In addition, several new international human rights treaties were adopted and new treaty bodies were established, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED). Since 2011, all nine core international human rights treaties provide the possibility for individuals to claim their rights. Provisions relating to individual complaints in respect of three treaties have not yet entered into force.

Taken together, these changes represent a significant step forward for the human rights system and protection of human rights. Progress has been made in ensuring the coherence and consistency of the system but the growth of the various mechanisms and more frequent Council and treaty body sessions have, however, added greatly to OHCHR's workload. These additional responsibilities have not been matched by an equivalent increase in resources, creating acute management challenges for the Office.



PRESIDENT DE
SEMBLEE GENERALE

DIRECTEUR GENERAL

UN Photo/Jean-Marc Ferré

The Human Rights Council in session.



The Deputy High Commissioner at the Human Rights Council's Special Session on Syria, April 2011.

OHCHR's role

OHCHR's mandate includes support for UN human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms. The Office has expertise and experience in working with international human rights instruments and in-depth knowledge of the application of the procedures of the human rights mechanisms. OHCHR is uniquely positioned to identify strategies and measures designed to strengthen existing mechanisms. It is also the conduit for communication between the various human rights mechanisms and external partners, including parts of the UN system, regional human rights mechanisms, NGOs, civil society and other stakeholders. A report of the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) notes: "Based on stakeholder perceptions and OIOS' independent assessment, OIOS finds that OHCHR's comparative advantage lies in its position as the central reference point for international human rights standards and mechanisms. As such, it is the authoritative source of advice and assistance to Governments, civil society and other United Nations entities on compliance with those standards and on the human rights-based approach. More strategic utilization of this strength would enable OHCHR to implement its mandate more efficiently." Thus the strategies outlined in the OHCHR Strategic Management Plan 2010-2011 and OHCHR Management Plan 2012-2013 are built on and complements the activities of the human rights mechanisms and bodies.

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

OHCHR advocates for the ratification of human rights treaties and withdrawal of reservations through public statements by the High Commissioner, press articles and bilateral meetings with Governments as well as through highlighting recommendations and encouragements issued during the UPR and by human rights treaty bodies and special procedures.

In 2011, a total of 54 new ratifications were recorded. This number includes the ratification of treaties, optional protocols and acceptance of articles relating to individual communication procedures. OHCHR supported special procedures in their work with State officials and NHRIs to provide information, advice and technical assistance and thereby contributed to the promotion of ratifications generally and particularly in: Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Comoros, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, PNG, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia and Vanuatu.

As an example, OHCHR developed a set of "Advocacy and Action Points" for the United Nations in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to mobilize further joint action for the ratification and implementation of the CRPD. As a result of efforts undertaken by OHCHR in collaboration with CSOs, the State ratified the Convention in December 2011. It also encouraged a number of assessments of accessibility to UN premises as an example to be followed by partners.

OHCHR field presences worked with the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Mali, Peru, Senegal, Uruguay and Venezuela towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to ICESCR (OP-ICESCR); the Governments of Cambodia, Cameroon and Tajikistan towards ratification of the CRPD; the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Tanzania towards the ratification of CAT and its Optional Protocol; the Government of Indonesia towards ratification of the OP-CAT; the Government of Djibouti towards ratification of the Optional Protocols to the CRC; and the Government of Nepal towards ratification of the ICCPR. These ratifications are expected in 2012.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms

EA 6 - Increased compliance of States with their obligation 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

Throughout 2011, OHCHR continued to provide substantive and technical support to the work of human rights mechanisms and bodies. It supported them in identifying critical human rights situations and preventive measures. Furthermore, the Office facilitated the adoption of more precise and targeted recommendations and disseminated, in a variety of accessible formats, relevant outputs, decisions and recommendations. With a view to

assisting in the implementation of these recommendations, the Office supported and encouraged the sharing of good practices, experiences and cooperation among States and between States and civil society.

Human Rights Council

In 2011, the Human Rights Council held four special sessions (compared with two in 2010) to deal with the human rights situations in Libya and Syrian Arab Republic. It held three regular sessions for a total of 10 weeks; two weeks of meetings of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee; and four weeks of meetings of the HRC Complaints Procedure. OHCHR provided substantive support to all of these sessions.

Representatives from six countries discuss formulas for ratification during a seminar on the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

On 3 and 4 November, representatives of the six countries covered by the Regional Office for South America shared ideas and experiences in a seminar on “The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Content and scope.” The purpose of the activity was to provide support and technical assistance to participating States to promote the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol. The event was organized by the Regional Office with the participation of the Institute for Human Rights Policy of MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market) and was attended by the human rights directors of various foreign ministries or human rights secretariats, as well as parliamentarians from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

“The model chosen is very interesting, as it involved the Executive Powers as well as Parliaments, because these types of issues should be constructed as State policies rather than just Government policies,” said Victoria Balthar, International Advisor for

Brazil’s Human Rights Secretariat. Participants had the opportunity to analyse the content of the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR and discuss the State’s role in the promotion and specific protection of the rights related to basic needs like food, housing, education, water, employment, social security and cultural life, among others. OHCHR recalled that the Convention has not met the necessary ratifications to enter into force and that the region plays a key role in addressing this challenge. Latin America has been a major proponent of the instrument and out of the existing seven ratifications, four are in the region. OHCHR consequently decided to summon representatives of the countries covered by the Regional Office for South America to share the experience of those who had made progress in this area and provide opportunities for collaboration in efforts towards ratification.

While praising the structure of the workshop, the representative of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, Ileana Gomez, said, “it is interesting to see how we are all looking for our own formula for ratification. We are not

the only ones facing this challenge and each country has its legislative peculiarities. There is no single model; each country must find its own dynamic.” During the meeting, participants agreed on the need to broaden the perspective of human rights in the region, which tends to be limited to civil and political rights. “In our countries, human rights remain connected only to the problems we had during dictatorships. We must work to see that economic, social and cultural rights are also seen as human rights and we must work to install them on the agenda,” said Uruguayan Member of Parliament Pablo Iturralde. Meanwhile Constance Argentieri, a representative of MERCOSUR’s Institute for Human Rights Policy, said “this type of event is a reminder that social rights are human rights and it helps to create the necessary bridge to social policies. We have to further strengthen these channels of dialogue between States, international organizations and human rights protection systems, while continuing to generate joint positions of the South American block at the international level.”

Universal Periodic Review

By the end of October 2011, all 193 Member States had been reviewed in the UPR with a 100 per cent participation rate. Of these, 80 per cent were represented at the ministerial level, highlighting the importance States attached to the process.

The first cycle of the UPR, which was officially concluded in March 2012, took stock of the human rights situations in all Member States and provided recommendations on ways in which they can be addressed. States and stakeholders from 158 countries built their capacity to prepare inputs and reports through, inter alia, 25 interregional, regional and national workshops organized by OHCHR.

In close to 40 countries, UPR recommendations were specifically followed up with national plans of actions/frameworks/road maps on implementation elaborated, with OHCHR's support in, inter alia, Armenia, Belarus, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Togo.

Preparations for the second cycle of the review began in Djibouti, Spain, Thailand and Tunisia. OHCHR organized four pre-session briefings on the modalities for the second cycle, allowing States to discuss the preparation of national reports and the follow-up to UPR recommendations. The briefings were attended by 210 participants, including Government officials and representatives of stakeholders, NHRIs and UN agencies.

Special procedures

OHCHR continued to support the work of special procedures mandates (36 thematic and 10 geographically related as of 31 December 2011, including six five-member working groups). The special procedures are essential in providing the Council with timely and reliable information, including at its special sessions.

In 2011, the Council established a working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises; a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; an Independent Expert on Côte d'Ivoire; a Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence; and an Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order. At its 18th special session, the Human Rights Council also created a Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Syria whose work will start once the mandate of the

commission of inquiry is concluded. The Council also expanded the scope of the mandate on toxic waste to encompass the human rights implications of environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes.

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

Following its country visit to the United States of America in 2009, the Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended, inter alia, that the Government "carry out prompt and effective investigation of human rights violations committed by private military and security companies and prosecute alleged perpetrators" and "ensure that the United States criminal jurisdiction applies to private military and security companies contracted by the Government to carry out activities abroad." In 2011, the United States Government reinstated the case against former employees of the private military and security company, Blackwater, who were charged with the killing of civilians in Baghdad in 2007. Draft legislation was introduced in the United States Congress (the Civilian Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (CEJA)), to extend United States criminal jurisdiction to non-Department of Defence contractors working for the United States abroad. If adopted, CEJA will be a positive step towards implementing the recommendations of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries.

Mauritania implemented the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery by enforcing the 2007 Anti-Slavery Law. Six persons were tried and convicted for slavery practices on the basis of this Law. This was the first trial and conviction for slavery in Mauritania. The Office provided advice to the NGOs that initiated the judicial process and strongly advocated for the full implementation of the Law.

To abolish the practice of secret detentions and strengthen independent domestic and international monitoring mechanisms in relation to domestic detention facilities in Tunisia, the Special Rapporteur



The Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque, meets with a member of an indigenous community during her mission to the United States of America, February 2011.

on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism recommended during his May 2011 follow-up visit to Tunisia that the Government accept the OP-CAT. Tunisia acceded to the OP-CAT on 29 June 2011. In the same month, it also acceded to the first Optional Protocol to ICCPR and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and ratified the ICPPED.

Following visits to Colombia and Viet Nam undertaken by the Independent Expert on minority issues in 2010, these Governments took the opportunity in March 2011 to update the Independent Expert and the Human Rights Council on their activities to promote and protect the rights of minorities. The Government of Colombia highlighted the adoption of legal mechanisms and policy measures since the visit to foster dialogue and consultations with Afro-Colombian and other disadvantaged communities in addition to new policies for social and economic inclusion, access to land and justice and compensation for victims of violence. The Government of Viet Nam acknowledged the challenges facing minorities and committed to continue working with the Independent Expert in relation to areas such as development, education and health.

In a joint urgent appeal sent to the Government of Afghanistan on 14 January 2011, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on arbitrary detention, the

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Independent Expert on minority issues, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief and the Special Rapporteur on torture expressed their concern about the detention of two Christian converts. It was feared that in one case the person concerned would face the death penalty on charges of apostasy. Although the second case was dismissed, the individual remained in detention. No official response to the communication was received, but information received indicates that the two individuals have now been released.

In 2011, 11 States extended standing invitations to the special procedures in conjunction with their review under the UPR (India, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Panama, PNG, Rwanda and Thailand). Panama extended a standing invitation to special procedures and established an inter-institutional commission to follow up on the recommendations formulated by international human rights mechanisms. The Office advocated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the implementation of these recommendations, as well as to ensure the participation and inclusion of civil society organizations, and provided technical inputs to the presidential decree establishing the commission.

Tunisia similarly issued a standing invitation during the high-level segment of the Human Rights Council in February 2011. Five country visits were undertaken

by the special procedures thematic mandate-holders in 2011 as a result of recommendations of the UPR. These visits contributed to more effective follow-up to the recommendations of special procedures and the UPR and led to thematic reports that will be relevant to the UPR second cycle.

Advocacy efforts of the Office led to Cameroon's invitation to three special procedures mandate-holders (water and sanitation, freedom of expression and minorities). Regrettably, these missions could not take place during the period under review as the mandate-holders were unavailable. Kiribati issued an invitation to the Independent Expert on water and sanitation to visit as did the Solomon Islands in respect of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women.

Treaty bodies

OHCHR supported the work of the 10 human rights treaty bodies. In 2011, the treaty bodies with a State Party reporting procedure received a total of 118 State Party reports, including 10 common core documents. Technical advice on the common core document, treaty specific guidelines, reporting, individual communications and follow-up to recommendations was provided by OHCHR to: Afghanistan, Belize, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Djibouti, Gambia, Honduras, Lao PDR, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Mexico, Niger, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam. In 2011, approximately 20 reports were submitted as a direct result of OHCHR's support.

During 2011, the capacity to draft common core documents and understanding of the relatively new working method of issuing lists of issues prior to reporting (which was adopted by the Committee on Migrant Workers in April 2011, following the practice established by CAT in 2007 and the Human Rights Committee in 2009) was substantially increased in several European countries. The Office contributed to this result, inter alia, by organizing briefings on this subject for 27 countries, namely: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The treaty bodies adopted concluding observations on approximately 120 reports of States Parties. The Committees of CERD, CAT, ICCPR and CEDAW examined and adopted final decisions on 232 communications and issued close to 45 requests for interim protective measures in cases where lack of such protection could lead to irreparable harm for the alleged victims. Committee members were in contact, and held meetings, with the representatives of more than 10 States Parties concerning measures undertaken in response to findings of violations of CAT, CEDAW and ICCPR.

With the support of OHCHR, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances held its first session in November. The CRPD Committee considered its first State Party reports, namely: the initial reports of Spain and Tunisia. The SPT carried out three country visits to: Ukraine (May 2011); Brazil (September 2011); and Mali (December 2011). During the visits, the SPT met with national authorities and representatives of civil society and visited a number of police stations, prisons and juvenile detention centres, as well as mental health institutions. These visits resulted in recommendations to the authorities regarding effective safeguards against the risk of torture and ill-treatment in places of deprivation of liberty.

In order to support follow-up to CERD concluding observations, a seminar was organized by OHCHR in South Africa for representatives from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The seminar deepened the understanding of delegates on specific issues relating to racial discrimination as defined in ICERD. Participants committed to following up on recommendations made by the CERD Committee and affirmed the importance of exchanging achievements, challenges and good practices in the implementation of its recommendations. OHCHR advocated for the creation of inter-ministerial structures or supported existing structures in submitting information to the human rights mechanisms and/or in following up on recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms in: Belize, Cameroon, Congo, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Gabon, Haiti, Madagascar, Panama, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Serbia and Vanuatu. In Costa Rica, in response to a UPR recommendation, an inter-institutional committee was established through a presidential decree. The Office advocated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the establishment of the committee and provided inputs to the drafting of the decree.

OHCHR supported the elaboration of national plans of actions, frameworks or road maps for the

implementation of recommendations deriving from all human rights mechanisms in: Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Gabon, Honduras, Malaysia, Paraguay, Sao Tomé and Príncipe and Tajikistan. Two regional workshops on strengthening national implementation of recommendations of the treaty bodies, special procedures and UPR were organized in Brussels in March for representatives from Governments, NHRIs and CSOs from 24 European countries, namely: Albania, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom; and in Belgrade in December for: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

Information technology tools were created to facilitate the implementation of recommendations by providing easy public access to them. In Mexico, OHCHR launched, together with the Foreign Ministry and the *University Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas A.C.*, an online search tool (<http://recomendacionesdh.mx>) which contains 1,496 human rights recommendations addressed to Mexico from international and regional human rights mechanisms. In Paraguay, a searchable internet portal was created for the same purpose. In Serbia, with the support of OHCHR and OSCE, a “Model for Implementation of the United Nations Treaty Body Decisions on Individual Cases” was developed and presented by the Ministry of Human Rights, State Administration and Local Self-Governance to relevant institutions.

CRPD expert Ms. Degener and inclusive education

Theresa Degener was born into this world without arms. She has learned to do everything with her feet. Needless to say, in carrying out her daily routine, she sometimes draws people's attention. “I have a visible and exotic disability. It makes me look different and that's a plus,” she says, revealing her sense of humour. Degener is an energetic person whose condition led her to become an advocate for the rights of the disabled. A Professor of Law and Disability Studies in Germany, Degener is also a member of the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The Committee monitors national-level implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which came into force in 2008, and commits States Parties to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities and promote respect for their inherent dignity. Degener contributed to the preparation of the background material used in the drafting of the Convention and took part in the negotiation process leading to its adoption.



She recounts her experience growing up, the youngest of six children, in a small village in Germany. “My father was the doctor of the village,” she says. “When it was time for me to go to school, the authorities informed him that, according to the law, I had to go to a special school.” ‘Take me to prison,’ her father told the authorities, ‘but my daughter will go to regular school.’ “He even threatened not to treat the Mayor's children when they got sick if the authorities did not reconsider!” Degener said, smiling. Degener was admitted to regular school. “I have always attended regular schools,” she says. “If it were not for my parents and the opportunity I had to go to a regular school, I would not have become a lawyer.”

Inspired by her personal experience, she now focuses on the rights of disabled children to receive a proper and inclusive education. Special schools are often established based on the belief that persons with disabilities are uneducable or a burden on the mainstream educational system. The practice of separating students with disabilities can lead to their greater marginalization from society, a situation that persons with disability face generally, thus entrenching discrimination. “Special education is less qualified than mainstream education,” says Degener. “Exclusion from the education system is a serious violation of human rights.”

Indicators for civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights were developed in Bolivia, Ecuador, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Serbia and the United Kingdom in the context of follow-up to recommendations from human rights mechanisms, national human rights action plans, development plans and/or the strengthening of capacity for human rights implementation. The methodology for these indicators was developed by OHCHR and they are increasingly recognized as an important practical tool for enhancing systematic implementation and follow-up to recommendations issued by treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR. An increasing number of Government agencies, national and regional human rights institutions follow the OHCHR methodology for human rights indicators to implement and mainstream human rights.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms

EA 7 - Increased number and diversity of rights-holders and national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies

OHCHR continued to promote and facilitate interaction between NHRIs and civil society actors and UN human rights mechanisms and bodies. Civil society participation in the Human Rights Council increased in 2011 as shown, inter alia, by an increased number of side events organized by civil society (260 events compared to 202 in 2010); and maintenance of the number of submissions of written statements (286 in 2011, 282 in 2010).

NHRIs and CSOs were given increased access to information and improved knowledge of and capacity to interact with human rights mechanisms and bodies throughout the year. OHCHR contributed to this by developing and updating training materials and making public information on the human rights mechanisms available through NHRI networks and Civil Society Section broadcasts (i.e., weekly notes and newsletters) and other means. In 2011, the Civil Society Section held at least 50 briefings and capacity-building sessions with civil society in Geneva, distributed approximately 10,000 copies of OHCHR's civil society handbook and disseminated nearly 300 human rights updates through its global e-mail broadcast system, which includes 2,700 subscribers to broadcasts which are specifically designated to share information from the human rights mechanisms. As a result, a growing interest in the

work of the human rights mechanisms can be observed: the number of subscribers to OHCHR's updates increased by 700 in 2011; and in less than three years, the number of organizations requesting such information increased from approximately 300 (exclusively NGOs with ECOSOC status) to just under 3,000 organizations and individuals.

The UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Indigenous Populations continued to support indigenous participation in the session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In July, the mandate of the Fund was expanded to support participation in human rights treaty body sessions and the Human Rights Council. The Office actively called for applications to the various sessions and substantial participation of indigenous representatives was secured in the 18th session of the Human Rights Council and a session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The Human Rights Council has expressed an interest in giving more visibility to, and ensuring the enhanced participation of, various stakeholders in the UPR process. To contribute to this objective, the Office has more closely involved NHRIs and representatives of civil society in briefings organized in relation to the preparation for the UPR process. Regional and national human rights NGOs in North-East Asia organized a forum to follow up on the UPR recommendations. As an outcome of the forum, with the support of OHCHR, an NGO network was established, which has already initiated discussions on recent developments related to the abolition of the death penalty in Japan and Mongolia.

Also in 2011, an increased number of national civil society submissions were submitted to the UPR, treaty bodies (especially CEDAW) and regarding individual cases (i.e., from the Pacific). To contribute to the achievement of this result, OHCHR provided capacity-building trainings on engaging with the different human rights mechanisms and advocating for implementation of recommendations to civil society organizations from: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, Kiribati, Kosovo, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tonga, Uganda and Vanuatu.

In 2011, the treaty bodies received nearly 710 submissions from civil society actors, compared to 680 submissions in 2010.

International and regional laws and institutions

EA 8 - Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in selected areas of focus

OHCHR continued to support the standard-setting activities of the UN human rights bodies.

On 19 December 2011, the General Assembly adopted the Optional Protocol to the CRC, permitting the Committee to receive and consider individual and inter-State communications and undertake inquiries. OHCHR supported the Intergovernmental Working Group that prepared the draft, including by sharing information with the Working Group on existing communications procedures and advising on good practices. When article 77 of the ICMRW and the OP-ICESCR come into force, all treaty bodies (except for the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)) will be able to receive individual communications; representing a significant step forward in improving human rights protection.

General comments adopted by treaty bodies are meant to provide assistance and clarification to States Parties with regard to treaty provisions. They provide detailed and expert clarity that enhance the understanding of treaty provisions. General comments are therefore authoritative statements to assist States in implementing their treaty obligations. OHCHR substantially contributes to these by providing experts with legal research, including for example:

- ▶ In February 2011, the Committee on the Rights of the Child adopted General Comment No. 13 on the rights of the child to freedom from all forms of violence. In September 2011, the Committee held a day of general discussion on the rights of children of incarcerated parents.
- ▶ In August, the CERD Committee adopted its General Recommendation No. 34 on racial discrimination against people of African descent following a day of thematic discussion on racial discrimination against people of African descent held in March 2011.
- ▶ In July, the Human Rights Committee adopted General Comment No. 34 on freedom of opinion and expression, providing the most up-to-date understanding of this freedom in light of the considerable jurisprudence the Committee has developed in this area.
- ▶ In November, the CAT Committee held a public consultation on its draft general comment on article 14 of the Convention (right to redress and adequate compensation of victims of torture).



Presentation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to health on his mission to Guatemala.

- ▶ The Committee on Migrant Workers began developing General Comment No. 2 on the human rights of migrant workers in an irregular situation and members of their families with a view to improving understanding of the obligations of States Parties under the Migrant Workers Convention. A first draft will be discussed by the Committee at its 17th session in September 2012.

Various experts presented proposals on, and practical suggestions for, improved implementation of international human rights standards related to the prohibition of incitement to national, racial or religious hatred, as outlined in the ICCPR. This was the result of a series of expert workshops on the prohibition of incitement to national, racial or religious hatred organized by OHCHR in Bangkok, Nairobi, Santiago de Chile and Vienna. Together, the four workshops gathered 45 experts from different backgrounds and approximately 150 representatives from States and civil society, as well as UN departments, programmes and specialized agencies who participated as observers. The Special Rapporteurs on freedom of religion or belief, on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, participated in and presented four joint submissions. To take stock of these rich results, OHCHR will convene a final expert meeting in the second half of 2012 and will subsequently produce a report for the consideration of all stakeholders.

The members of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries participated as resource persons in the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group

(IGWG) held from 23 to 27 May 2011. The Working Group met to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework, including, inter alia, the possibility of elaborating a legally binding instrument on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, taking into consideration the principles, main elements and draft text proposed by the Working Group. The Working Group proposed a list of elements that could be included in a convention on private military and security companies and developed a draft text. The first session of the IGWG was attended by representatives from 70 Member States, the African Union, the European Union and various NGOs. The majority of stakeholders agreed on the need for the regulation of private military and security companies. Discussions will continue at the second session of the IGWG in 2012.

The 2011 report to the General Assembly on solitary confinement by the Special Rapporteur on torture contributes to the discussion of the definition of solitary confinement and prolonged solitary confinement and concludes that depending on the specific reason for its application, conditions, length, effects and other circumstances, solitary confinement can amount to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The report also highlights a number of general principles and internal and external safeguards to help guide States in re-evaluating and minimizing the use of solitary confinement and, in certain cases, abolish its use.

OHCHR provided substantial support to the Bureau of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons and ensured a strong human rights agenda in the Working Group's two sessions (April and August 2011). The mandate of the Open-ended Working Group is to consider the existing international framework of the human rights of older persons and identify possible gaps and how best to address them, including by considering, as appropriate, the feasibility of further instruments and measures.

OHCHR provided support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises in the preparation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which were endorsed by the Human Rights Council in resolution 17/4. To support the effective implementation of the Guiding Principles, OHCHR produced an interpretive guide on the corporate responsibility to respect human rights. In collaboration with the Global Compact Office,

OHCHR produced a revised online learning tool on business and human rights and a guide for business enterprises on the development of corporate human rights policies.

OHCHR continued to support the intergovernmental Open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development, including through follow-up to the recommendations made at its 12th session held in November 2011.

In December, the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training. It is the first UN instrument exclusively devoted to human rights education and training. OHCHR supported the Human Rights Council's initiative to develop the Declaration.

OHCHR continued to strengthen cooperation with regional human rights organizations. The Office supported the development of human rights mechanisms for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The OHCHR South-East Asia Regional Office was among the first UN agencies to be invited to hold a meeting in July with the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) to agree on areas of support and collaboration in the context of AICHR's five-year workplan. This meeting was followed by interaction with the High Commissioner in November. The Regional Office has subsequently engaged with AICHR on important activities, such as the drafting of an ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, which is due to be adopted in 2012. OHCHR advised the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in the elaboration of its Principles and Guidelines on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which were adopted in October. In November, a regional workshop was organized with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), with a focus on the prevention of torture and the protection of its victims. Another meeting between OHCHR, IACHR, members of CAT and the SPT, as well as the Special Rapporteur on torture and the IACHR's Special Rapporteur on persons deprived of liberty was held to discuss ways to increase cooperation, collaboration and maximize impact. OHCHR held its 5th annual meeting with colleagues from the Council of Europe to improve information exchange and closer cooperation on a number of thematic issues.

As of October 2011, the Kampala Convention, the first legally binding regional instrument specifically focused on the protection of, and assistance to, IDPs in Africa, had 33 signatures and 13 of the 15 ratifications necessary for it to enter into force.

Over the course of 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, supported by OHCHR, engaged closely with regional organizations in Africa for the national-level promotion, ratification and implementation of the 2009 Convention. In this context, the Special Rapporteur participated in numerous regional consultative meetings, workshops and high-level meetings, such as the first ECOWAS Ministerial Conference on Humanitarian Assistance and Internal Displacement in West Africa in July 2011 in Abuja, Nigeria and the Summit of Heads of States of the International Conference for the Great Lakes in Kampala, Uganda in December.

Coherence among human rights mechanisms

EA 9 - Enhanced coherence and consistency in the system of human rights mechanisms

OHCHR continued to facilitate dialogue among stakeholders aimed at developing proposals for strengthening the treaty body system. Through consultations organized by the Office, all major stakeholders (treaty body experts, States, NGOs, NHRIs, academics and UN agencies) provided input into this process which will culminate in a compilation of proposals that will be presented in a coherent framework by the High Commissioner in 2012.

As part of the harmonization process, treaty bodies continued refining the follow-up procedures to its concluding observations, decisions on individual communications and visits. The Human Rights Committee adopted a new format for its follow-up report. The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture adopted a follow-up procedure regarding visit reports and established working groups on follow up to visits. Furthermore, as noted above, the Committee on Migrant Workers adopted the “list of issues prior to reporting” procedure, following the practice of CAT and the Human Rights Committee.

All treaty body chairpersons now interact with the Third Committee of the GA. This came about following a review by States of the traditional text of the resolutions related to CEDAW and the two Covenants and advice provided by OHCHR. Progress was also made regarding the idea that the resource questions of treaty bodies be consolidated into one functional resolution. This initiative is in line with OHCHR’s continued efforts to make efficient use of its resources to support the human rights mechanisms, including by encouraging them to improve coordination and harmonize their working methods. Induction sessions for newly appointed treaty body experts and special procedures mandate-holders have become routine.

OHCHR provided support to the 23rd annual meeting of chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies (30 June and 1 July 2011) and the 12th inter-committee meeting (27 to 29 June 2011). The chairpersons considered a table which recorded implementation of recommendations that have been adopted by the inter-committee meeting since its first session. In this respect, concerns were raised about the low level of implementation, especially those pertaining to the harmonization of working methods. In addition, the chairpersons discussed the challenges resulting from limited financial resources and expressed concern that the thematic focus of the meeting of chairpersons and the inter-committee meeting were increasingly overlapping. The meeting agreed that the inter-committee meeting should be abolished in its current format. Instead, ad hoc thematic working groups would be established at the request of the chairpersons. Such working groups would discuss issues of common interest, including the harmonization of treaty body jurisprudence.

The joint meeting of the 17th meeting of special rapporteurs/representatives, experts and chairpersons of working groups of the special procedures with chairpersons and members of treaty bodies discussed a compilation of good practices of cooperation. It adopted joint recommendations in this respect, including on mutual follow-up and cross-referencing, holding of regular joint meetings and the timely sharing of workplans, as well as joint advocacy for the ratification of treaties.

In order to encourage enhanced coherence and consistency of the work of special procedures, OHCHR supported the implementation of the decision of the Coordination Committee of the special procedures to issue a single communications report, the first of which was submitted to the 18th session of the HRC in September 2011.

Universal Human Rights Index

OHCHR continued to manage the Universal Human Rights Index (www.uhri.ohchr.org), an electronic tool compiling recommendations from the treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR. The web page was recently upgraded and is now available in all official languages of the United Nations and for persons with disabilities. By enabling users to analyse and compare the recommendations of the three human rights mechanisms mentioned above, the Index will assist States in adopting a coordinated approach to the implementation of recommendations, facilitate follow-up and simplify the work of those who use the conclusions and recommendations.

The report will be submitted to each session of the Council and will streamline documentation, avoid duplication and allow for strengthened and more targeted follow-up. Of the 604 communications sent in 2011, 452 were joint communications that two or more mandate-holders signed. The percentage of joint communications has increased from 60 - 66 per cent in recent years to 75 per cent in 2011.

OHCHR worked with the Project Appraisal Committee of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women to encourage applications related to the implementation of the recommendations of the CEDAW Committee and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women. As a result, specific reference is made to these mechanisms in the Call for Proposals which went out in November 2011.

Responsiveness of the international community

EA 10 - Increased responsiveness of the human rights system, in particular the Human Rights Council, to chronic and urgent human rights situations and any other emergencies, including in thematic areas and to emerging issues

The Human Rights Council responded to several human rights crises in 2011, holding four special sessions on the human rights situation in Libya and Syria. With the support of OHCHR, the Council established commissions of inquiry on Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and Syria to investigate violations of international law and to recommend actions. Following the 16th special session, OHCHR set up a fact-finding mission on Syria, as requested by the Human Rights Council in its resolution S-16/1. In June 2011, the Council adopted resolution 17/24 in

which it requested OHCHR to monitor and report on the human rights situation in Belarus.

OHCHR also provided support to an increasing number of panel discussions of the Council (six for the 18th session) addressing specific and emerging human rights issues, including the rights of victims of terrorism, the human rights aspects of terrorist hostage-taking, children working and/or living on the street, violence against women, integration of a gender perspective into the work of the Council, the right to adequate health of older persons, the role of international cooperation for the rights of persons with disabilities, languages and cultures of indigenous peoples, best practices in the fight against racism, the human rights of people of African descent, the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace and the realization of the right to development.

In July 2011, the Commentary to the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders was released, which aims to “enhance States’ understanding of the responsibilities contained in the Declaration and to increase awareness among relevant non-State actors that can contribute to the development of a conducive environment for the work of defenders.” The Commentary which is being used by NGOs, including human rights defenders, consolidates positions taken by the current and previous mandate-holders in their respective reports. The Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network has translated the Commentary into Arabic and the OHCHR Office in Guatemala will translate the Commentary into Spanish during the first half of 2012.

Challenges and lessons learned

Over the previous biennium, OHCHR provided substantive support to the Human Rights Council, in particular in its review process, and advocated for the Council to enhance its ability to address chronic and urgent human rights situations, inter alia, through cooperation with other human rights mechanisms and bodies. In its resolution A/RES/65/281, the General Assembly decided to align the annual cycle of the Council with the cycle of the General Assembly. This clarifies the relationship between the two bodies and facilitates a timely response to Council decisions and resolutions with urgent financial implications.

The review of the Human Rights Council also provided guidance to the 2nd cycle of the UPR on the need to strike a balance between reviewing the implementation of recommendations and the

Arbitrary deprivation of liberty database

During its 20th Anniversary Commemorative Event in Paris on 14 November 2011, the United Nations Working Group on arbitrary detention launched a database freely and publicly available in English, French and Spanish at www.unwgadatabase.com containing over 600 opinions adopted since the 1991 establishment of the Working Group. Users are able to search the Working Group’s materials by theme, legal provisions, States, date of adoption of opinions, etc. The database provides a practical tool for victims, lawyers and academics in preparing and submitting cases of alleged arbitrary deprivation of liberty to the Working Group.

consideration of new developments. The UPR has gathered large support from different constituencies. It also poses several challenges, including as a result of the growth in the number of its recommendations and those of the UN human rights mechanisms which are sometimes duplicative or contradictory. OHCHR is therefore encouraging a coordinated approach by States to establish and/or strengthen new/existing coordination mechanisms to meet their reporting obligations and prioritize and implement recommendations deriving from all human rights mechanisms in a holistic manner.

The Human Rights Council review reaffirmed the obligation of States to cooperate with special procedures and urged States to cooperate with and assist special procedures and carefully study their recommendations. Special procedures are requested to foster a constructive dialogue with States, formulate their recommendations in a concrete way and pay attention to technical assistance needs in their reports. In addition, the outcome of the review indicates that the Council should continue to provide a forum to discuss cooperation between States and special procedures. The review process also highlighted the need for more transparency, in particular with regard to the selection process.

The review also calls on the Council to streamline its requests to special procedures, in particular regarding reporting, to ensure meaningful discussion on the reports. Ensuring implementation of, and follow-up to, the recommendations of special procedures remains another important challenge against which the efficiency and impact of special procedures is to be assessed.

Since the High Commissioner initiated an open process of reflection on how to strengthen the treaty body system, nearly 20 consultations were organized by different stakeholders in 2010 and 2011. The ultimate objective of the process is to improve the national-level impact of treaty bodies on



National Conference on the Universal Periodic Review in Sierra Leone, November 2011.

rights-holders and duty-bearers by strengthening their work while fully respecting their independence. As a first step, the process sought to heighten awareness among all stakeholders of the challenges facing the system and warn that a weakened treaty body system would have a far-reaching, detrimental effect on its immediate beneficiaries and the entire UN human rights machinery, including the UPR. The process also sought to bring about gradual improvements and the harmonization of working methods by the treaty bodies and to OHCHR in its support to treaty bodies; a process which is well underway. Lastly, the process aimed to secure the necessary resources to support the work of the treaty bodies and identify cost saving possibilities. In this context, OHCHR sought to raise awareness among States that the approach of “absorbing new mandates within existing resources” is not sustainable. Advances have been made towards achieving all of these objectives. In 2012, the High Commissioner will publish a compilation report of the proposals made throughout the process.



Management and Funding



Management

Background

OHCHR is led by the High Commissioner with the support of the Deputy High Commissioner, both of whom are based in Geneva, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, based in New York. Essential operational and functional support is provided at headquarters by four Division directors and nine Branch chiefs. Together with chiefs of Sections in Executive Direction and Management (EDM), these managers comprise 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 36 Sections and Units at headquarters, three in New York and the Heads of nearly 60 field presences. For further information on OHCHR's structure, please refer to the organizational chart on page 204.

Since 2004-2005, the total funding allocated to OHCHR from the regular budget has more than doubled from US\$67.6 million to US\$151.6 million in 2010-2011. Simultaneously, a steady increase in voluntary funding, from US\$68.3 million in 2005 to US\$111.1 million in 2011 (with a peak of US\$119.9 million in 2008), enabled the Office to expand its presence in the field and strengthen support in all areas at headquarters and in the New York Office (NYO). Nevertheless, it is worth noting that, since 2009, the financial and economic downturn affected the aid budgets of many Governments, resulting in reduced income for OHCHR. The portion allocated by the regular budget has slightly but consistently grown, including in 2011 when events in North Africa and the Middle East prompted an increase in the number of mandates assigned to OHCHR. The Office's budgetary, thematic and geographic expansion in recent years has led to an increase in demands from donors and Member States for greater transparency, efficiency and value for money, as well as stronger results-based management (RBM) and reporting.

Internal policy deliberation and decision-making takes place through two main bodies: the SMT, chaired by the High Commissioner, or the Deputy High Commissioner in her absence, and the Programme and Budget Review Board (PBRB), 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 the Office's resources are utilized efficiently and transparently.

Results

During the course of 2011, the SMT increased the frequency and transparency of its decision-making process by communicating its decisions to all OHCHR staff. The SMT met 29 times and endorsed a total of eight OHCHR policies, four revised office-wide internal work processes of the Organizational Effectiveness Programme (OEP) and 10 strategic-level papers.

Also during 2011, all issues requiring strategic decisions were included in a SMT planning matrix, an online tool which keeps staff regularly updated on upcoming SMT discussions. In keeping with a work process developed for the speedy approval and dissemination of SMT recommendations, all decisions endorsed by the SMT were approved by the High Commissioner and immediately communicated to staff through a SMT decision-tracking system available on OHCHR's intranet. The implementation status of the decisions is monitored through follow-up action plans.

To improve its functioning and address systemic issues, the SMT held two retreats during 2011. The first retreat focused on team building and the creation of a more effective SMT, which resulted in a stronger and more coherent body. The second retreat was centred on OHCHR's vision for the future and its survival in the context of the global financial crisis and led to the adoption of the following vision statement, now included in the 2012-2013 OHCHR Management Plan:

"To be a strong global leader and principled advocate for the full realization of all the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."



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Participants at OHCHR's planning week, October 2011.

Regarding approved SMT recommendations for the OEP, almost all planning recommendations have been fully implemented, recruitment recommendations are being integrated, as are recommendations for internal communications and document production. Follow-up action plans that have been developed to monitor the status of implementation are regularly reported on to the SMT. The implementation of SMT recommendations is steadily contributing to a more efficient and effective OHCHR.

For its part, the PBRB oversees office-wide planning processes, allocates extrabudgetary resources in line with the High Commissioner's Strategic Management Plan and considers requests for supplementary resources in response to new and emerging needs when necessary. In 2011, the Office strengthened its programmatic decision-making processes and the monitoring of financial and staff recruitment. This was made possible through the merging of the PBRB and the smaller Financial Monitoring Committee which was recommended following the planning process review. The merger enabled senior managers to have a better understanding of OHCHR's financial situation in order to take informed programmatic decisions and allowed closer monitoring of and reduction in recruitment times.

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.

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 2011, the PBRB met in 19 sessions to consider various requests for additional resources, including to: support the Special Rapporteur on the right to water and sanitation; support the UN Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR; assist with activities undertaken in relation to the freedom of religion and racism mandates; undertake a global study on children living and/or working on the streets as a follow-up to HRC resolution 16/12; organize OHCHR's annual planning week; establish and maintain the OHCHR website in the UN's six official languages; facilitate final consultations in the context of the treaty body strengthening process; support commissions of inquiry for Côte d'Ivoire and Libya; manage increased workloads arising from the situation in Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen; strengthen OHCHR's presence in Guinea; support the Human Rights Commission in Sierra Leone; support a number of projects in Colombia; support projects on combating sexual violence in the DRC; support the transitional process to the democratic model in Bolivia; respond to conflict-related child rights violations in Nepal; support activities related to minorities that are to be implemented by the Regional Office for Central Asia; fund the OHCHR Fact-Finding Mission to Syria; review country/subregional notes and annual workplans/costplans; and assist fundraising in Central America, Côte d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan, North Africa, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

Planning

The revision of the planning process resulted in the simplification of the programme planning guidelines which made them more accessible and user-friendly. While there is room for improvement, this contributed to a better understanding by staff of the results chain extending from the office-wide results to their individual workplans. The revision of the planning guidelines was accompanied by workshops and training events, organization of the PBRB process for the approval of programmatic documents and the organization of the first office-wide planning week.

The planning week provided an office-wide platform for integrated annual work planning and significantly strengthened office-wide coherence and coordination of activities across Divisions, Branches, field presences and the NYO. It also fostered greater awareness among staff of the strategic direction of the Office and a common understanding of and contribution to a coherent package of activities for achieving various office-wide results (see box below).

The 2011 planning week also fed into the preparation process for the 2012-2013 biennial plan; was used as a forum for discussing and reviewing the thematic strategies; provided substantive information for inclusion in country/subregional notes and formed the basis for the revision of the annual workplans/costplans. In addition to the

positive outcomes noted above, the planning week led to more realistic planning and an improvement between the demand and supply of services from different Divisions, resulting in a more efficient and effective delivery of programmes. The integrated planning calendar of the human rights mechanisms (treaty bodies, special procedures and the UPR) which was developed for the event and indicates all the planned activities of the mechanisms for 2012 in a user-friendly online format, proved to be highly valuable to all parts of the Office.

During 2011, the planning process for the biennium 2012-2013 was defined and implemented based on recommendations that emanated from the 2010 review and led to the following results:

- ▶ Thematic strategies were revised in a participatory manner on the basis of information gathered from previous years and reviewed by the SMT;
- ▶ Country/subregional notes were prepared and reviewed by the PBRB; and
- ▶ Annual workplans/costplans were prepared and reviewed by the PBRB, which made recommendations on the allocation of resources.

The six thematic strategies were revised on the basis of good practices and lessons learned, reviewed by the SMT and approved by the High Commissioner. The strategies have also been included in the OMP for 2012-2013 and formed the basis for the 2012 workplans of OHCHR's various organizational Units.

The OHCHR Planning Week

From 24-28 October 2011, OHCHR held its first annual planning week in Geneva. The Heads of field presences and the New York Office met with colleagues from all Divisions at headquarters, with an average of 200 persons participating daily.

The overall purpose of the planning week was to enhance office-wide coherence and accountability through the preparation of coordinated and integrated workplans that would effectively contribute to OHCHR's office-wide results.

During the week, the different parts of the Office, including field

presences and the NYO, presented, discussed and agreed upon the package of activities required for achieving each office-wide result. By the end of the week, there was greater clarity and agreement across all Units regarding their respective roles, responsibilities and accountabilities related to the implementation of the 2012 activities.

As a result of these discussions, overviews of planned activities in specific thematic areas were produced. A particularly useful and well-received input was the integrated human rights mechanisms master calendar which listed the sessions, reports and

missions of all human rights mechanisms.

Finally, discussion of the thematic strategies allowed for their fine-tuning in terms of focus and implementation mechanisms and the identification of emerging focus areas.

Participants expressed their appreciation for the participatory approach that was adopted in the design and implementation of the activities of the week which, as noted above, also led to a high degree of ownership for the sessions that were facilitated by their respective Divisions.

The 2010-2011 global management outputs (GMOs), representing the internal results required for the efficient and effective functioning of the Office, were revised based on lessons learned and gaps identified during implementation. Some existing GMOs were merged while others, such as GMOs on gender mainstreaming and the efficient management of human and financial resources, were added. OHCHR has subsequently reviewed the monitoring framework of the GMOs to make it more relevant and practical. More specifically, OHCHR is working to ensure that the framework serves as an appropriate tool for the assessment of its performance.

Reporting

By the end of 2011, the Performance Monitoring System (PMS) was fully functioning and usable by the field and almost fully functioning for headquarters. The development of protocols and monitoring formats that are to be included in the PMS will be continued in 2012.

The capacity of OHCHR staff to use results-based management (RBM) substantially increased in 2011, as evidenced by significant improvements in the quality of planning and reporting documents, especially those submitted by field presences. The Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service (PPMES) assessed the results frameworks (expected accomplishments (EAs), indicators and targets) of 2012-2013 country/subregional notes on the basis of a standard checklist. In comparison to the 2010-2011 country/subregional notes, the 2012-2013 notes represent a clear and significant step forward in programmatic terms. The investment made in the development of guidelines and capacity-building in previous years, coupled with the experience gained by staff members in applying these guidelines and concepts, has proven fruitful.

To achieve this, PPMES prioritized training on RBM in 2011. Workshops allowed staff to learn about the concepts of RBM and their application in OHCHR's context and provided instruction on how to use the PMS. Eleven training sessions were undertaken during 2011, for the staff of 17 field presences in Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East (country/stand-alone offices, regional offices and human rights advisers) and at headquarters. A total of 150 colleagues were trained.

All organizational Units within OHCHR, including field presences, are now using the same results framework (EAs and indicators) for planning, monitoring and reporting. The PMS was used for reporting on results by 17 field presences that

received training in 2011. Other field presences and entities at headquarters were provided with tailor-made formats and guidelines for focusing their reporting on results.

Further training on the RBM will be undertaken in the course of 2012 and 2013 to ensure that all field presences and headquarters Units understand RBM concepts and are able to use the system by the end of the 2012-2013 biennium.

Evaluation

During 2011, the Office focused on the development of management responses and follow-up action plans to track the progress of office-wide implementation of evaluation recommendations. Specifically, OHCHR submitted a report to the 66th session of the General Assembly on progress achieved in the implementation of recommendations emanating from the evaluation of Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on the "Efficiency of the implementation of the mandate of the OHCHR." At the end of 2011, OIOS acknowledged that all recommendations had been satisfactorily implemented. The implementation of these recommendations has significantly increased efficiencies within OHCHR and is serving to make OHCHR a more effective office.

OHCHR also made preparations to conduct an office-wide evaluation on the "Performance of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in supporting Human Rights Mechanisms in their follow-up work and States' capacities to meet their obligations." This evaluation was completed in December of 2011.

Resource management

In light of the current financial climate, the Office is focusing on securing better value for money. The 2011 overall implementation rate for extrabudgetary-funded activities of the Office (at headquarters and in the field) came to 85.4 per cent. At the end of the year, the PBRB approved costplans for 2012, Division by Division, field presence by field presence, under a "zero growth" framework.

There are also other ways the Office is endeavouring to cut costs. Based on feedback received from end-users, OHCHR revised and improved the internal electronic travel request system to enable the timely processing of travel requests and alert users about alternatives to mission travel when possible. In response to the Secretary-General's call to move the United Nations towards climate neutrality and environmental sustainability, OHCHR

developed an Emission Reduction Strategy, which was approved by the High Commissioner in December 2011. The Strategy was prepared by an internal task force and advocates for emission reduction and climate awareness through a range of activities such as more effective air and surface travel, reduced energy use and increased staff awareness. The Green Group of staff volunteers joined forces with Green volunteers in other Geneva-based UN entities to work on initiatives such as increased use of tap water and the reduction of waste. The increase in the low value procurement from US\$2,500 to US\$4,000 has substantially improved efficiency for procurement activity in Geneva and OHCHR is now able to directly process more low value purchase orders. Procurement above US\$4,000 continues to be processed through the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Challenges and lessons learned

The capacity gap on RBM has yet to be completely filled. There are still differences among field presences in terms of the understanding and application of RBM concepts. Human rights

components of peace missions are among those facing challenges as these missions do not apply RBM in their programming and the presences have not yet received training. In addition, while there has been significant improvement in the definition of EAs and the selection of indicators, most field presences are still experiencing difficulties in defining their targets.

As in the previous year, 2011 was a challenging year for fundraising. While total income rose slightly (as compared to 2010) to US\$111.1 million, this amount included US\$9.6 million earmarked for activities related to the Arab Spring which was received in response to the High Commissioner's appeal for support. Despite this slight increase, the Office experienced a funding shortfall of US\$17.4 million. Nevertheless, more than 50 per cent of contributions continued to be unearmarked, allowing for flexibility and efficiency in their use. For a full overview of the Office's income and expenditure, please refer to the Funding chapter on page 124.

As a matter of principle, the Office does not seek to undertake additional projects that are outside of its planning framework or do not contribute to its established expected accomplishments.

Global Management Outputs – Summary of Results 2011

Global Management Output	Results
<p>1. Understanding of OHCHR strategic direction is shared across the Office, with coordination and communication strengthened between management and staff, between headquarters and field presences and among Divisions (GMO 1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased coordination between OHCHR staff around the world was facilitated through all-staff meetings, Division, Branch and Service meetings and regular messages on key office-wide issues related to policy, planning, reporting and financing. Information was also shared through notifications of press releases, media advisories, video features and web-based stories.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coordination of work planning for 2012 was facilitated through an office-wide planning week involving all field presences, the Geneva Office and the New York Office. This helped to advance the collective understanding of and office-wide participation in planning further and generated an increased level of OHCHR coherence in programme implementation. Programme planning guidelines became more accessible and user-friendly following their comprehensive revision, as well as through workshops and training events that were held during the planning week.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Office-wide understanding of and buy-in to its strategic direction significantly improved as did the use of results-based management. The PMS is fully functioning for the field and close to fully functioning for headquarters. The entire Office is now planning and reporting on the same set of office-wide EAs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consistency in strategic internal thinking was ensured through the revision of OHCHR thematic strategies for the 2012-2013 biennium, which were included in the 2012-2013 OHCHR Management Plan (OMP).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lessons learned and gaps identified during the implementation of the 2010-2011 GMOs resulted in improved coherence in the analysis of OHCHR's work. Some GMOs were merged and two GMOs were added on gender mainstreaming and the efficient management of human and financial resources.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A new office-wide strategy and four-year action plan for OHCHR engagement in humanitarian action was approved in May in order to clarify OHCHR's engagement in humanitarian action and strengthen the mainstreaming of human rights in the work of humanitarian partners.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All recommendations of the revised planning process of the Organizational Effectiveness Programme that were successfully implemented in 2011 resulted in strengthened internal communication and coherent planning documents.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All recommendations of the "Efficiency of the implementation of the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" evaluation that was conducted by OIOS in 2009 were successfully implemented at the end of 2011, significantly contributing to improved efficiency and effectiveness.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All recommendations from the "Thematic evaluation of gender mainstreaming in the United Nations Secretariat" were implemented in 2011 except for one which will be finalized in 2012. This resulted in a common institutional vision on gender integration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recommendations of the Change Management Team were accepted by the Secretary-General. OHCHR is currently working on implementation of the Agenda for Change.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approximately 150 staff members were trained in 2011 through various orientation programmes, including induction sessions for new staff members, administrative consultations for colleagues from the field, and welcome training for interns, resulting in improved understanding of the mandate, strategic direction and work of OHCHR.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The OHCHR intranet was enhanced to make better use of technology to share information. Specialized video technology is now available for intra-office meetings across geographic distances.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Staff members closely involved in task forces shared their views and experience on issues prior to strategic decisions being made which resulted in increased internal dialogue, participation, understanding of strategic direction and ownership. 	



Global Management Output	Results
2. Strategic decisions are made in a timely and transparent manner and effectively implemented and followed up (GMO 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal processes were reviewed and revised following the recommendations of the OIOS audit and the OEP, ensuring that issues of office-wide importance are discussed at the SMT, decisions are made in a timely manner and effectively followed up through action plans to enhance accountability. ● More rationalized and efficient programmatic and global financial management and reduced recruitment time was secured through the merging of the PBRB and the Financial Monitoring Committee. ● Timely security clearance and support for field missions for OHCHR staff was ensured through the Office's security risk-management strategy.
3. Increased effectiveness of OHCHR's lead role in partnerships for human rights mainstreaming (GMO 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Focus on human rights issues was strengthened through the High Commissioner's participation in interdepartmental bodies and the Deputy High Commissioner's chairing of the UNDG-HRM. ● Human rights aspects were fully incorporated into the UN policies developed on private security companies and the use of force following OHCHR's participation in the Inter-Agency Security Management Network (IASMN). ● OHCHR's profile was increased among Member States, civil society organizations and the media, including through a campaign highlighting the International Year for People of African Descent and numerous outreach activities, panel events, exhibits and public service announcements. ● Increased mainstreaming of human rights into UN humanitarian response to crises took place through greater engagement in inter-agency mechanisms such as the IASC. ● Improved consideration for human rights issues within the context of emerging areas such as migration occurred as a result of OHCHR's co-chairing of the Global Migration Group. ● Improved integration of human rights into major UNDG mechanisms was observed, including the: UNDG-HRM; UNDAF Programming Network; UNDG Working Group on the UN Resident Coordinator system; UNDG Task Team on Aid Effectiveness; and the UNDG Millennium Development Group (MDG Task Force). The inter-agency review of recent UNDAFs undertaken by the UNDAF Programming Network determined that the human rights-based approach was the best integrated programming principle in the reviewed UNDAFs when compared with other principles (gender equality, capacity development, results-based management and environmental sustainability). ● An OHCHR Gender Equality Policy was adopted and selected as one of the pilots to test the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, coordinated by UN Women. ● The 2011 publication by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Task Force on Human Rights and Gender, co-chaired by OHCHR and UN Women, of the "Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation: A Practical Handbook," ensured appropriate coordination in mainstreaming human rights and gender issues. It was translated into Arabic, French and Spanish. Chinese and Russian translations will be available in 2012.
4. Increased effectiveness in servicing human rights mechanisms and supporting follow-up to their recommendations (GMO 4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved effectiveness of the meetings and sessions of the mechanisms was secured through: support to 89 human rights-related official sessions/meetings accounting for a total of 625 meeting days, as well as numerous informal sessions, consultations and other events; the processing of 2,975 documents for consideration by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the HRC and its subsidiary entities and the human rights treaty bodies; improved global timely submission rate for documentation which increased from 53 per cent for HRC16 in March to 56 per cent for HRC17 in June and finally to 78 per cent for HRC18 in September, including through the implementation of new measures to increase submission rates for both the HRC and treaty bodies.



Global Management Output	Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="464 235 1444 616">● Improved awareness, understanding and visibility of human rights issues emanating from special procedures through the: production of 432 news releases and media statements in 2011 that was facilitated by the establishment of a media officer post to specifically deal with the special procedures; the provision of improved media training and coaching for mandate-holders; organization of press conferences in New York for special procedures mandate-holders which generated more than 2,000 references in the media; and production of a reference e-book, launched in Geneva on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief which compiled observations and recommendations issued by the four mandate-holders who have served since 1986. The e-book, entitled “Rapporteur’s Digest on Freedom of Religion or Belief” compiles relevant excerpts from thematic and country-specific reports and is arranged according to the five topics of the Rapporteur’s framework for communications. <li data-bbox="464 627 1444 1064">● Increased awareness, understanding and visibility of the regular work of treaty bodies by States, UN partners, NHRIs and civil society organizations was ensured through the: production of a quarterly Human Rights Treaties Division Newsletter; updating, translation and dissemination of the DVD on treaty bodies in all UN official languages; organization of 40 briefings on treaty bodies and reporting on the work of the Office to a wide range of actors, including State Party representatives, civil society organizations, lawyers, academics and students; provision of improved media training and coaching for treaty bodies; facilitation of a video link, organized for the first time with New York-based Permanent Missions of States without representation in Geneva, enabling them to participate in the annual meeting of States Parties to the ICERD; the use of Twitter and Facebook to share all meeting summaries and concluding observations of the treaty bodies, ensuring accessibility of their recommendations to a wide range of stakeholders and contributing to their follow-up and implementation; and a visual Directory of Special Procedures Mandate-Holders, produced twice in 2011. <li data-bbox="464 1075 1444 1310">● Improved coordination was promoted among the various actors of the treaty body system through: continued efforts to strengthen the treaty body system and the implementation of various recommendations from many stakeholders (treaty body experts, States and civil society organizations); increased visibility for the calendar of upcoming State Party reviews; increased engagement between Divisions in support of the treaty bodies; enhanced focus on follow-up through the designation of staff members to engage with other Divisions; and greater efficiency in the production of documentation and adherence to page limitations for State Party reports. <li data-bbox="464 1321 1444 1601">● Increased efficiency of special procedures mandate-holders and treaty bodies was achieved by providing improved information support on the developments in the Human Rights Council, General Assembly, Security Council and other relevant UN bodies in a timely manner; organizing and accompanying mandate-holders during country missions; providing support for the preparation of SPT missions and, with specific regard to the Americas, for the establishment of a coordination mechanism between regional and universal human rights mechanisms dealing with torture and the human rights of persons deprived of liberty; gathering information for and drafting of reports to the Human Rights Council; and issuing urgent actions and allegation letters. <li data-bbox="464 1612 1444 1680">● The internal redistribution of resources resulted in the successful completion of the first UPR cycle, more efficient work methodologies for servicing and following up on the UPR. <li data-bbox="464 1691 1444 1926">● Increased effectiveness, awareness and visibility of the sessions of the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly and its Third Committee occurred as a result of: briefings provided to Member States and other stakeholders prior to each respective session; the provision of substantive support during the meetings of the Third Committee, including by a team of human rights officers travelling to New York to support mandate-holders that reported to the Third Committee; transmitting SMS updates twice a day during Council sessions to ensure updated information for all delegations; and the use of social media tools, including Twitter, Flickr and YouTube. <li data-bbox="464 1937 1444 2004">● Increased engagement of the public on the important work of the Human Rights Council through the use of a Facebook page which was set up in 2011.



Global Management Output	Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhanced coherence of the special procedures system occurred through the active implementation of the adopted outcome of the Human Rights Council review which resulted in: improved transparency in the selection and appointment process of mandate-holders; the organization of induction programmes for newly appointed special procedures mandate-holders to focus on the political context of their work and best practices in working methods; the preparation of a new visual directory of special procedures mandate-holders for persons with visual impairment; accessibility and maintenance of information on special procedures in a comprehensive manner; strengthened engagement with national human rights institutions; and addressing cases of reprisals against those who cooperate with the UN in the field of human rights. ● High quality support for the implementation of Human Rights Council resolutions on key issues was facilitated through: active engagement in the General Assembly High-level meeting on AIDS by providing a human rights-based perspective in accordance with HRC resolution A/HRC/16/28; the preparation and submission to the Human Rights Council of a compilation of effective practices in adopting a human rights-based approach to eliminating preventable maternal mortality and morbidity; the preparation of a report on the situation of migrants and asylum-seekers fleeing recent events in North Africa (A/HRC/18/54); assistance with the preparation of the third HRC interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities in March 2011; and the organization of the first-ever HRC panel on indigenous peoples' rights in July 2011. ● Improved coordination among Member States for the preparation of the draft Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights took place through the organization of a consultation on the report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty to follow up on HRC resolution A/HRC/15/19 and the compilation of an analytical report on the issue. ● Improved effectiveness in engagement with civil society was ensured through: dedicated briefings and consultations with civil society in Geneva, Pretoria and Seoul; dedicated briefings and consultations in Geneva for civil society on the review of the Human Rights Council; the facilitation of civil society engagement with the treaty bodies' strengthening process; enhanced outreach to sectors of civil society facing discrimination through the production of material with DAISY and Braille software to facilitate access by persons with visual disabilities to the UN human rights programme; improved dissemination of the work of civil society actors through further development of the database that was established in May 2010 for this purpose and which currently includes more than 2,650 civil society actors in 158 countries; and the use of social media networks to reach new sectors. A total of 97 per cent of the respondents of a survey conducted on civil society engagement revealed that working with the UN human rights system was an effective strategy in their work and 75 per cent noted that they regularly engaged with UN human rights mechanisms.
5. Increased effectiveness and efficiency in supporting field operations (GMO 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved mainstreaming of human rights into humanitarian responses at the field level was ensured through strengthened support from headquarters for OHCHR's participation in Consolidated and Flash Appeals processes, coordinated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, which generated an additional US\$740,000 for the Office to undertake this work in 2011; and the delivery of annual training for OHCHR staff from headquarters and the field on human rights in humanitarian action. ● Improved awareness of security threats and risks at the field level and 31 security incidents directly affecting OHCHR staff was managed through the deployment of security officers on missions covering 26 countries to conduct security assessment coordination in connection with field operations. ● Improved coordination in the field was undertaken with the Department of Field Support (DFS) and UNDP through the provision of logistical support for three commissions of inquiry to the Middle East and North Africa. ● Improved understanding of and increased synergies with field presences on the mandate and work of the Team of Experts on the rule of law and sexual violence in conflict was promoted through the preparation and effective dissemination of a guidance note for field presences on the implementation of Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security, as well as the terms of reference of Women Protection Advisers.



Global Management Output	Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved systematization of OHCHR's approach to technical cooperation and protection work in the field was undertaken through the preparation of policies developed for the Office's main types of field presences. ● Successful transition of the field presence in Chad from a presence within a peace mission (MINURCAT) to a presence built around a human rights adviser was facilitated with a small support team and effective support from headquarters. ● Improved implementation of activities by the 58 field presences took place through: the regular provision of advice; the preparation of reports; the elaboration and analytical review of budgets and project documents; support for programme monitoring, fundraising and financial reporting; improved follow-up on the recruitment of international staff and consultants; organization of global and regional meetings; and the maintenance of frequent contact between headquarters and field presences to maintain an efficient and effective work flow. ● Strengthened collaboration was undertaken with DFS on the selection of candidates for human rights functions in peace missions. Out of 330 candidates, 94 applicants were recommended for human rights functions in peace missions. ● Increased awareness was promoted among OHCHR field presences on the potential impact of Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security through a joint information note which focused on their potential impact on OHCHR's work in the field and highlighted good practices for their implementation. ● Increased standardization of the gathering and recording of information pertaining to human rights violations within OHCHR was ensured through the training of three human rights field presences and 57 staff on the use of the Human Rights Case Database. A total of 11 field presences are now equipped with this tool which was improved with the release of a new version of the database, a comprehensive user's manual (English and French) and the provision of regular support to users. ● Increased awareness of OHCHR staff on addressing discrimination against people of African descent was promoted through the production and dissemination of 1,000 copies of an OHCHR field office kit on the subject. ● Improved capacity of OHCHR staff in subregional and country presences to address issues related to business and human rights was ensured through the implementation of regional capacity-building activities on business and human rights for OHCHR staff and other stakeholders in Cambodia, Guatemala and Uganda and the training of approximately 50 OHCHR field staff on the application of the United Nations Guidelines on business-related human rights issues at the field level. ● Improved Results Frameworks of 17 field presences were created to ensure more meaningful, results-oriented and realistic programmatic documents and, in the case of the HRAs, more focused on the specific roles of HRAs within UNCTs. This was achieved through the implementation of the OHCHR RBM capacity-building programme launched in 2011.
<p>6. OHCHR staff have the necessary competencies and skills to implement OHCHR's global thematic strategies and consistently adopt and diligently achieve related targets (GMO 6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased knowledge and skills of OHCHR staff on various aspects of human rights issues was secured through the delivery of more than 59 in-house training activities which reached more than 1,140 participants from all parts of OHCHR. The organization of 40 coffee briefings on substantive human rights issues and other knowledge sharing events reached over 715 staff members. Most sessions are now available as podcasts for colleagues in the field and the delivery of training through web conferencing proved to be an effective and cost-efficient means of providing opportunities for learning. ● The Universal Human Rights Index (UHRI) was used by all HRTD staff servicing treaty bodies to ensure consistency in their work and output. During 2011, several one-to-one training sessions and briefings were provided to staff on indexing recommendations into the Index, in addition to five presentations that were delivered on the UHRI to representatives of regional organizations, diplomats and special procedures mandate-holders. ● Improved in-house capacity to effectively deliver human right training was promoted through the delivery of training programmes and evaluation methodologies.



Global Management Output	Results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased capacity of OHCHR staff in Geneva, Kyrgyzstan, Uganda and other locations to undertake human rights monitoring and investigations was secured through the delivery of training events targeting 113 staff members. ● Improved OHCHR capacity to capture, codify, systematize and share human rights lessons learned was ensured through: the preparation and launching of a Knowledge Management toolkit “Share, learn, innovate!” that was published and made available online and included 21 methods and 11 technologies to enhance knowledge sharing in OHCHR; and the training of 50 staff on knowledge management in collaboration with the International Training Centre (ITC) of the ILO. ● Improved OHCHR capacity for gender integration in human rights was enhanced through: the approval and dissemination of a Gender Integration Policy; and the delivery of training for OHCHR gender facilitators, Heads of field presences and gender focal points for the Central Africa subregion, in collaboration with ITC-ILO on gender integration methodologies. ● Increased OHCHR staff capacity to apply the RBM approach to human rights work during the course of 2011 was observed, as evidenced by: significant improvements in the planned results frameworks (EAs, indicators and targets) of the 2012-2013 country/subregional notes, compared to the 2010-2011 notes; increased use of the IT-based PMS and improvements in the quality of reporting against planned results. ● Almost all field presences are now using the same results framework for planning, monitoring and reporting (EAs and indicators) which will enable OHCHR to aggregate its global results. A total of 74 per cent of field presences are defining their EAs as concrete institutional, behavioural or legislative changes which proves OHCHR’s accountability and relevance and enables the Office to report on results. By the end of 2011, 17 field presences had used the IT-based performance monitoring system to report for the 2010-2011 biennium and their planning for 2012-2013. To achieve these changes, OHCHR initiated an RBM capacity-building programme. Eleven training sessions took place in 2011 for the staff of 17 field presences in Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East and North Africa (country offices, regional offices and HRAs). OHCHR provided similar training for desk officers in the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division. Approximately 150 colleagues benefited from the training. OHCHR also took advantage of other office-wide meetings, such as the 2011 Heads of Field Presences Annual Consultations and the annual planning week to provide guidelines and tools and facilitate additional discussion with staff on RBM issues, resulting in a better understanding of the implementation of the process.
<p>7. OHCHR website supports OHCHR’s mission and priorities and meets the needs of users (GMO 7)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased global awareness and interest in human rights issues was observed, as evidenced by over 4.5 million unique visitors to the OHCHR website in 2011. Interest was largely generated through the preparation of accessible and user-friendly information and the hosting of events on the web. This information included: 164 web-based feature stories, compared to 140 in 2010; a video series on special rapporteurs that was produced and posted on the UN Human Rights YouTube channel; web sections on the OHCHR web page that were created for the following campaigns: the 2011 Human Rights Day campaign on human rights defenders and social media, the International Year for People of African Descent, the 25th anniversary of the UN Declaration on the Right to Development and the 30th anniversary of the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture; the creation of the Russian and Chinese versions of the website in 2010 and 2011 (the Chinese website was launched in May 2011); three OHCHR-produced (English-speaking) animated cartoon videos targeting young people which were posted online and included subtitles in all six of the UN’s official languages. More than 3,000 views were registered during their first week on YouTube. ● The United Nations Human Rights Facebook page, launched in late April 2011, attracted more than 20,000 “likes” and 10 million views. OHCHR’s Twitter account, UNrightswire, has more than 13,000 followers. OHCHR actively participates in the UN social media communications group and closely collaborates with other UN agencies and partners to raise human rights awareness through social media tools. ● A Human Rights Day social media event with the High Commissioner was organized in collaboration with the Department of Public Information. The event attracted over 200 participants in New York and the campaign generated 27 million impressions on Twitter.



Global Management Output	Results
<p>8. Resources mobilized in a diversified and sustainable way, with flexible use for OHCHR (GMO 8)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2011, the Office raised US\$111.1 million in voluntary contributions. This included US\$9.6 million in earmarked funding for activities in North Africa that were generated following the launch of the High Commissioner's special appeal for the region in March 2011. ● The increase in demands on the resources of the Office resulted in expenditures of US\$128m in extrabudgetary resources. The Office approached the General Assembly for approval of more secure means of financing mandated activities on an urgent basis. ● An increased number of Member States provided voluntary contributions to OHCHR. In 2011, 72 Member States provided contributions, compared with 64 in 2010. Approximately 35 funding agreements were signed, eight of which were multi-year agreements, ensuring some predictability for the work of the Office. In total, 79 institutional donors were registered, compared with 71 in 2010. ● The proportion of unearmarked funding remained relatively stable at 51 per cent compared to 54 per cent in 2010, allowing the same degree of flexibility in the implementation of activities. ● Increased efforts directed towards obtaining corporate private funding took place in 2011. OHCHR received a contribution from the world's sixth largest insurance company (Aviva) for a study on children working and living on the street, implemented in cooperation with the Consortium of Street Children and UNICEF. This was the first time that OHCHR worked with a corporate partner to carry out a thematic study mandated by the Human Rights Council. ● An international advertising agency, Lowe and Partners, supported OHCHR, through a pro bono agreement, in creating a global multilingual social media campaign to promote Human Rights Day 2011. The campaign which originated at Lowe's Bangkok offices and benefited from inputs from Fantasy Interactive, a global digital agency, was designed to inform, connect, engage and celebrate human rights through a special "microsite" that registered some 15,000 unique visits from across the globe. It was the first time that OHCHR used social media in this way and also the first time that the organization received substantial professional support for its outreach and communications activities from the private sector. ● The OHCHR Report 2010 on the Office's work, income and expenditures reflected the Strategic Management Plan 2010-2011 and focused on results in line with the Office's commitment to RBM. In an online survey to gauge stakeholder satisfaction with the report, 76.5 per cent of respondents stated that they found it either engaging or very engaging; 70.6 per cent found the thematic chapters useful or very useful; and 78.5 per cent found the new format practical or very practical. ● Several briefings were provided to donor countries and regional groups of Member States on the substantive work of the Office and its ongoing efforts to develop a culture of results within OHCHR.

Funding

Context

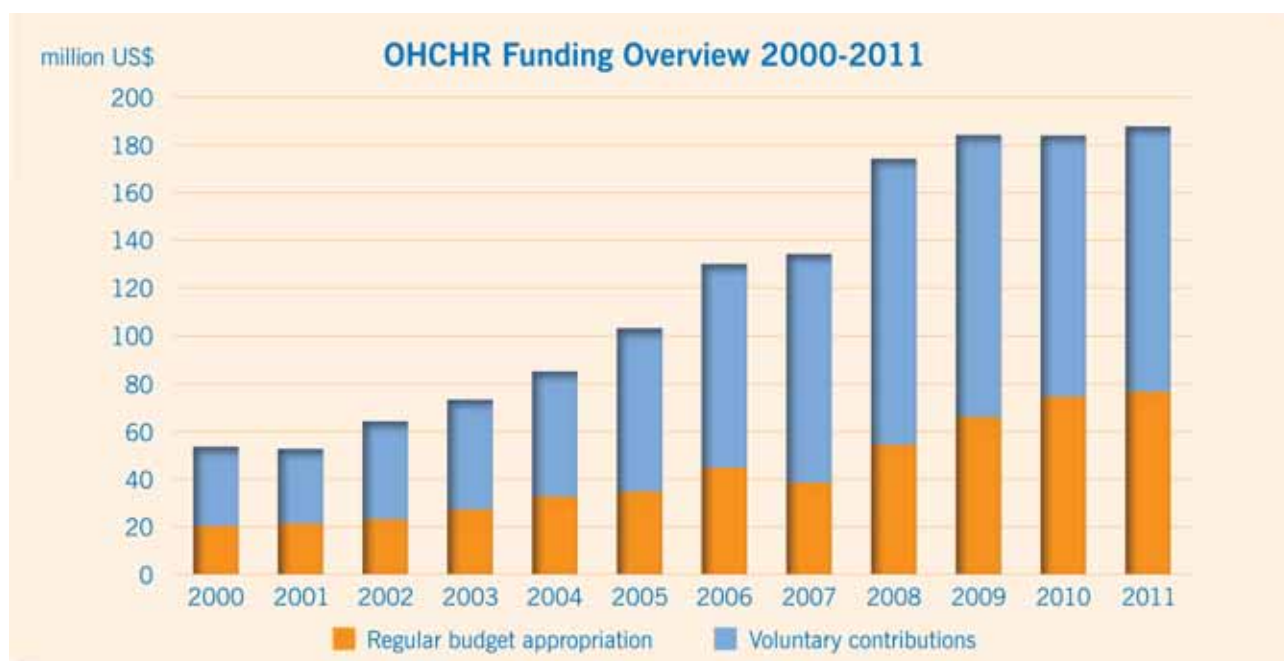
Just over one-third of OHCHR's global funding needs are covered by the United Nations regular budget with the remainder coming from voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors. The United Nations regular budget, approved by the General Assembly every two years, is funded from "assessed 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 2005 when leaders attending the World Summit supported a commitment to double funding for the Office. For the 2010-2011 biennium, an amount of US\$151.6 million was allocated to OHCHR, compared with 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 small, at just 2.9 per cent of the total 2010-2011 budget.

The level of voluntary funding for OHCHR's work has increased strongly in recent years, tripling from US\$41 million in 2002 to a peak of US\$120 million in 2008

before slipping slightly in 2009 to US\$118.1 million and more sharply in 2010 to US\$109.4 million then slightly recovering to US\$111.1 million in 2011. The share of unearmarked funding has likewise grown steadily, rising from 7 per cent in 2002 to 56 per cent in 2009, dropping slightly to 54 per cent in 2010 and then again to 51 per cent in 2011. About 57 per cent of voluntary funding in 2011 was used 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 2011. As in previous years, the overwhelming majority of voluntary contributions came from Member States which provided US\$99 million, or 89.1 per cent, of all contributions. International organizations, including the European Commission and UN partners, contributed a further US\$11.9 million, or 10.7 per cent.



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2011

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary contributions for 2011
(including contributions to the Humanitarian Funds)

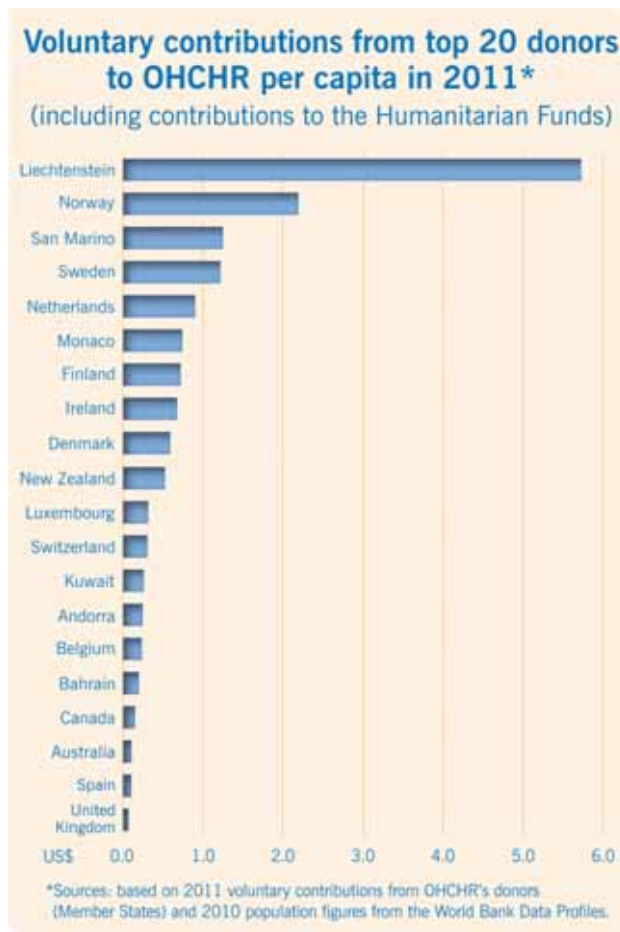
Donor	US\$	Donor	US\$
1 Netherlands	15,002,139	41 Hungary	65,703
2 United States of America	12,054,000	42 Ford Foundation	50,000
3 Sweden	11,435,607	- India	50,000
4 Norway	10,719,436	44 Kazakhstan	49,975
5 European Commission	7,761,125	45 Slovenia	42,918
6 Canada	5,137,823	46 Argentina	40,405
7 Germany	5,092,323	47 San Marino	39,422
8 Spain	4,774,584	48 Venezuela	38,948
9 United Kingdom	4,446,539	49 Israel	35,000
10 UNDP ¹	4,007,703	50 Cyprus	31,948
11 Finland	3,875,120	51 China	30,000
12 Denmark	3,276,909	52 Monaco	26,281
13 Ireland	3,030,881	53 Estonia	25,670
14 France	2,921,346	54 Chile	25,000
15 Belgium	2,539,651	55 Andorra	20,938
16 Australia	2,395,862	56 Indonesia	20,000
17 Switzerland	2,392,059	- Malaysia	20,000
18 New Zealand	2,286,600	- Philippines	20,000
19 Russian Federation	2,000,000	- Thailand	20,000
20 Morocco	753,000	60 Czech Republic	18,867
21 Kuwait	710,000	61 Costa Rica	11,329
22 Japan	679,089	62 Slovakia	10,858
23 Austria	520,108	63 Azerbaijan	10,000
24 Republic of Korea	380,000	- Republic of Moldova	10,000
25 Bahrain	249,978	- Oman	10,000
26 Liechtenstein	183,594	- Singapore	10,000
27 Mexico	164,068	67 Groupe Sida Genève	5,975
28 Luxembourg	160,000	68 Brazil	5,665
29 OIF ²	156,786	69 Pakistan	4,810
30 Saudi Arabia	150,000	70 Holy See	3,500
31 Italy	128,213	71 Armenia	2,500
32 Turkey	126,000	- Panama	2,500
33 Algeria	120,000	73 Nicaragua	2,499
34 Poland	105,768	74 Afghanistan	2,361
35 Portugal	100,000	75 Mauritius	2,000
36 Greece	98,555	- Serbia	2,000
37 United Arab Emirates	89,946	77 ONUART Foundation	1,743
38 Qatar	80,000	78 Ecuador	1,000
39 Aviva	78,493	- Kyrgyzstan	1,000
40 Botswana	70,000		
Individual donors / miscellaneous ³			60,172
Total			111,084,289

¹ UN Development Programme.

² Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.

³ This amount is net of a cancelled pledge subsequently replaced by a direct lower payment.

Source: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).



Voluntary contributions from individual donors to OHCHR in 2011

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary contributions from individuals for 2011 (including contributions to the Humanitarian Funds)

Donor	US\$
1 Mrs. Elisabeth o/w Daisy Burgess	81,943
2 Mr. Giuliano Comba	341
3 Mr. Thomas Frankl	285
4 Mrs. J. Hewelt	9
5 Mr. Greg Mayne	25,000
6 Mr. Daniel Prémont	894
7 Mr. Phillip S. Roe	1,300
8 Mr. David Weissbrodt	400
Total	110,172

Source: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

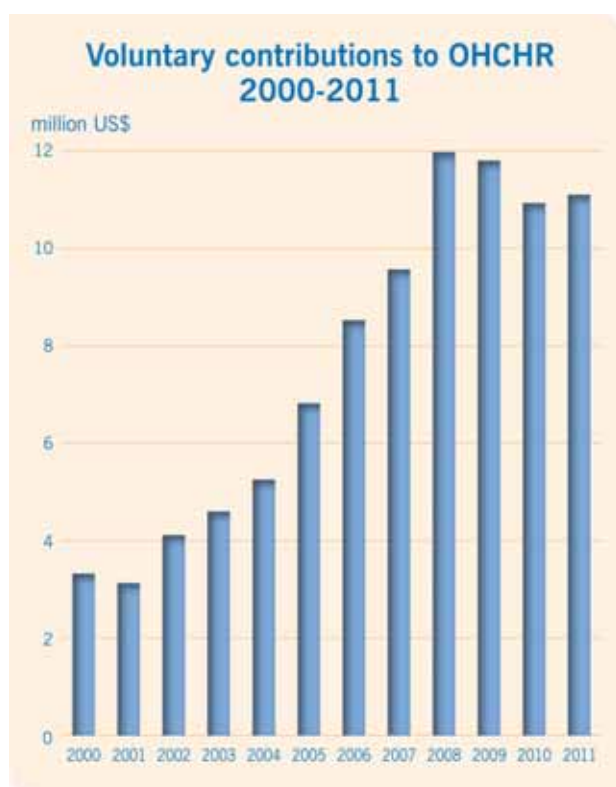
Funding Trends

Level of contributions

While voluntary contributions slipped from US\$119.9 million in 2008 to US\$118.1 million in 2009 and dropped to US\$109.4 million in 2010, they slightly increased to \$111.1 million in 2011. Additional income, including interest and miscellaneous income, brought the total available income to US\$113.7 million. Expenditures amounted to US\$128.5 million. Therefore, for the second year in a row, the actual income was lower than expenditures.

Over 2010-2011, OHCHR received a total of US\$220.5 million in voluntary contributions while its total expenditures amounted to US\$254 million, resulting in a shortfall of more than US\$33 million. While this situation was to some extent anticipated and offset with a surplus balance available from previous years, it nevertheless raises serious concerns for the longer term.

Current funding challenges have generated considerable discussion and concern at OHCHR. The global economic downturn has prompted many Governments to review and cut back on their funding commitments, leading to a significant decline in the support received by OHCHR. If this downward trend in funding continues, the Office will be forced to make dramatic cuts in its programmes and staffing structure.



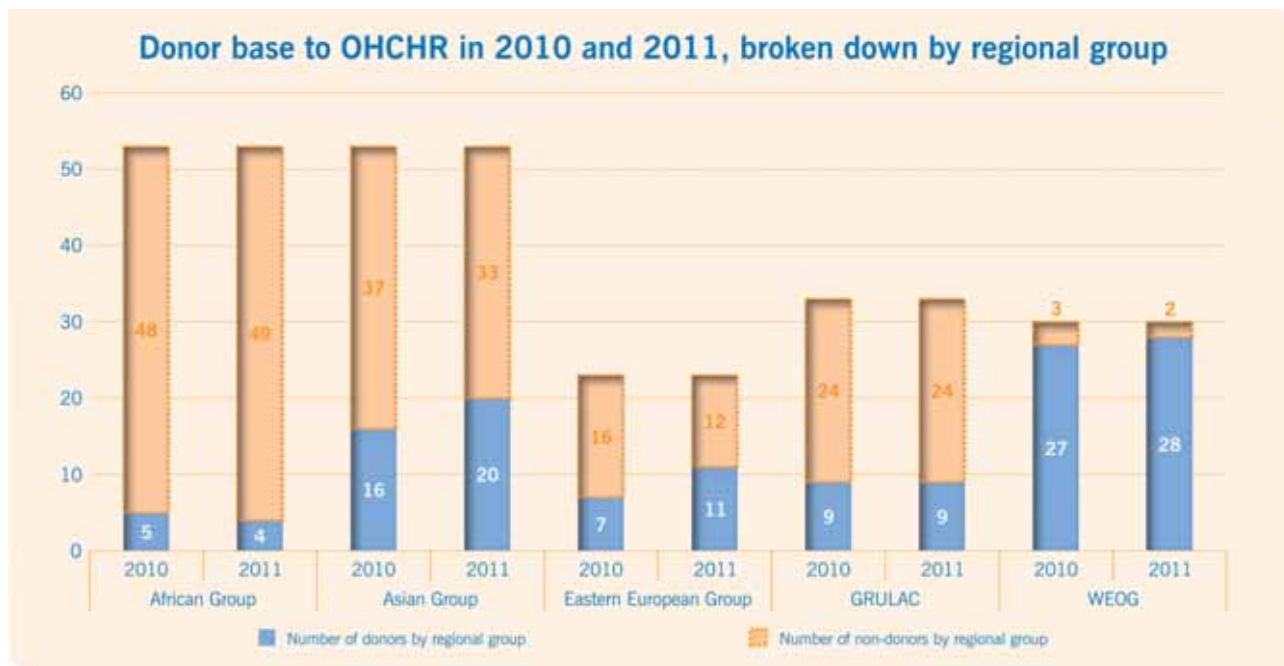
Number of donors

After a downward trend over the last two years, and despite the global economic context which is not conducive to persuading new donors to commit funding or irregular donors to renew their support, efforts to expand the donor base in 2011 resulted in an increase in the number of donors to OHCHR.

OHCHR received financial support from 79 institutional donors in 2011 (including 72 Member States) against 71 donors in 2010 (including 64 Member States). This represents the second highest number of donors OHCHR has had since its inception. In 2008, 83 Member States were OHCHR donors. This increased support followed a special appeal launched by the High Commissioner in the context of the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



Of the 72 Member States that contributed in 2011, 28 (more than one-third) were members of the United Nations Western and Other Group (WEOG), 20 were from the Asian Group, 11 were from the Eastern European Group, nine were from the Latin America and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) and four were from the African Group.

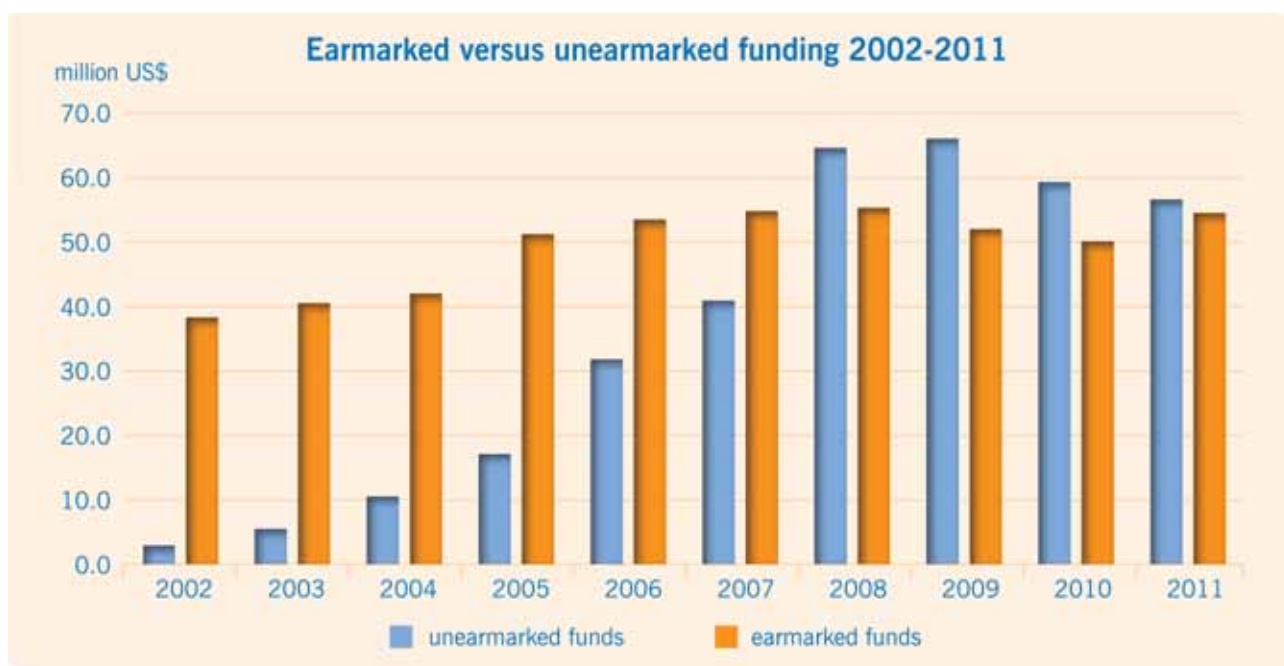


Earmarking

Whereas the overall funding to OHCHR increased slightly, the proportion of funding free of earmarking decreased marginally in 2011, with 51 per cent of all contributions, or US\$56.6 million, providing unearmarked funding; down from 54 per cent or US\$59.3 million in 2010. This was due to the fact that some donors managed to maintain, and in a few instances increase, the level of their support through earmarked contributions coming from specific or non-human rights specific budget lines.

Overall, the significant proportion of unearmarked funding needs has led to repeated requests that

donors provide more of their support without earmarking, thereby giving the Office flexibility and autonomy in allocating resources. During 2011, OHCHR donor and external relations officers used every appropriate opportunity to persuade donors to contribute more unearmarked funding. These efforts resulted in 54 donors providing at least part of their support free of earmarking. In addition, a number of major donors increased the proportion of their provided funds without earmarking (including Australia, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Georgia, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, South Africa, Switzerland and Uruguay).













Unearmarked voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2011















Donor	unearmarked funding in US\$	percentage of donor's contribution	
1	Netherlands	9,855,453	65.7%
2	Norway	7,668,993	71.5%
3	European Commission	5,087,015	65.5%
4	Sweden	4,862,935	42.5%
5	United Kingdom	4,025,765	90.5%
6	United States of America	3,238,000	26.9%
7	Canada	3,000,000	58.4%
8	Spain	2,994,510	62.7%
9	Denmark	2,493,766	76.1%
10	New Zealand	2,286,600	100.0%
11	Ireland	1,971,831	65.1%
12	France	1,811,852	62.0%
13	Finland	1,573,677	40.6%
14	Australia	1,521,298	63.5%
15	Belgium	1,115,150	43.9%
16	Kuwait	700,000	98.6%
17	Russian Federation	500,000	25.0%
18	Morocco	250,000	33.2%
19	Bahrain	249,978	100.0%
20	Luxembourg	160,000	100.0%
21	Saudi Arabia	150,000	100.0%
22	Mexico	125,000	76.2%
23	Algeria	120,000	100.0%
24	Poland	105,768	100.0%
25	Portugal	100,000	100.0%
26	Turkey	100,000	79.4%
27	Botswana	70,000	100.0%
28	Liechtenstein	54,230	29.5%
29	United Arab Emirates	49,982	55.6%
30	Kazakhstan	49,975	100.0%
31	Hungary	39,422	60.0%
32	China	30,000	100.0%
33	Cyprus	26,493	82.9%
34	Monaco	26,281	100.0%
35	Indonesia	20,000	100.0%
36	Malaysia	20,000	100.0%
37	Philippines	20,000	100.0%
38	Thailand	20,000	100.0%
39	Estonia	16,371	63.8%
40	Costa Rica	11,329	100.0%
41	Slovakia	10,858	100.0%
42	Azerbaijan	10,000	100.0%
43	Chile	10,000	40.0%
44	Israel	10,000	28.6%
45	Republic of Moldova	10,000	100.0%
46	Oman	10,000	100.0%
47	Qatar	10,000	12.5%
48	Pakistan	4,810	100.0%
49	Armenia	2,500	100.0%
50	Nicaragua	2,499	100.0%
51	Mauritius	2,000	100.0%
52	Serbia	2,000	100.0%
53	ONUART Foundation	1,743	100.0%
54	Kyrgyzstan	1,000	100.0%
Individual donors / miscellaneous		33,252	55.3%
Total	56,642,336	51.0%	

Source: Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2011 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the SMP 2010-2011).













	Netherlands 	United States of America 	Sweden 	Norway 	European Commission 	Canada 	Germany 	Spain 	United Kingdom 	UNDP 	Finland 	Denmark 
Unearmarked	9,855,453	3,238,000	4,862,935	7,668,993	5,087,015	3,000,000	0	2,994,510	4,025,765	0	1,573,677	2,493,766
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	0	0	45,922	437,300	0	125,926	68,399	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</i>	0	0	0	551,065	0	0	1,037,037	136,799	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	370,370	0	186,196	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</i>	68,380	0	0	551,065	0	0	1,388,619	617,284	40,128	0	0	0
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	5,078,305	3,116,000	6,572,672	1,718,701	2,236,811	2,076,653	1,414,815	574,555	154,321	4,007,703	2,078,164	399,487
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	0	1,372,000	0	1,102,131	0	0	1,414,815	0	0	0	224,000	0
<i>Africa</i>	0	0	2,918,856	0	108,992	0	0	0	0	1,611,027	1,314,060	0
<i>Americas</i>	974,338	744,000	2,043,199	65,505	0	2,076,653	0	410,396	0	950,000	0	0
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	0	364,857	0	0	0	0	0	0	299,260	0	0
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	0	0	0	0	1,582,116	0	0	0	0	1,147,416	0	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	4,103,967	1,000,000	1,245,760	551,065	545,703	0	0	164,159	154,321	0	540,104	399,487
Humanitarian Trust Funds	0	5,700,000	0	183,688	0	61,170	755,555	383,037	40,128	0	223,279	383,656
Total contributions by donor	15,002,139	12,054,000	11,435,607	10,719,436	7,761,125	5,137,823	5,092,323	4,774,584	4,446,539	4,007,703	3,875,120	3,276,909















	Ireland	France	Belgium	Australia	Switzerland	New Zealand	Russian Federation	Morocco	Kuwait	Japan	Austria	Korea, Republic of	Bahrain	Liechtenstein
														
	1,971,831	1,811,852	1,115,150	1,521,298	0	2,286,600	500,000	250,000	700,000	0	0	0	249,978	54,230
	70,423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	119,718	0	0	0	0	0	600,000	0	0	29,089	0	0	0	0
	253,521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,538
	0	218,317	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	281,690	284,900	997,151	405,680	0	0	400,000	0	0	200,000	148,148	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	0
	213,980	606,276	0	456,389	2,392,059	0	500,000	0	0	430,000	371,960	285,000	0	69,711
	0	0	0	0	1,328,904	0	0	0	0	0	121,602	285,000	0	21,692
	0	249,643	0	0	275,348	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	456,389	0	0	0	0	0	380,000	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	213,980	356,633	0	0	787,807	0	0	0	0	50,000	250,358	0	0	48,019
	119,718	0	427,350	12,495	0	0	0	3,000	10,000	0	0	95,000	0	27,115
	3,030,881	2,921,346	2,539,651	2,395,862	2,392,059	2,286,600	2,000,000	753,000	710,000	679,089	520,108	380,000	249,978	183,594



VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2011 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the SMP 2010-2011).













	Mexico 	Luxembourg 	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie 	Saudi Arabia 	Italy 	Turkey 	Algeria 	Poland 	Portugal 	Greece 	United Arab Emirates 	Qatar 
Unearmarked	125,000	160,000	0	150,000	0	100,000	120,000	105,768	100,000	0	49,982	10,000
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	0	14,815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis</i>	0	0	14,963	0	0	0	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	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</i>	20,000	0	4,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support to the Programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Presences	0	0	122,564	0	128,213	0	0	0	0	19,711	0	50,000
<i>Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,711	0	50,000
<i>Africa</i>	0	0	102,796	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Americas</i>	0	0	19,767	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	0
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	68,213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	19,068	0	0	0	0	26,000	0	0	0	78,844	39,964	20,000
Total contributions by donor	164,068	160,000	156,786	150,000	128,213	126,000	120,000	105,768	100,000	98,555	89,946	80,000
















	Aviva	Botswana	Hungary	Ford Foundation	India	Kazakhstan	Slovenia	Argentina	San Marino	Venezuela	Israel	Cyprus	China	Monaco
														
	0	70,000	39,422	0	0	49,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	26,281
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,422	0	0	0	0	0
	78,493	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	26,493	0	0
	0	0	26,281	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	0	0	50,000	50,000	0	42,918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	50,000	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	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,918	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	13,405	0	38,948	5,000	5,455	0	0
	78,493	70,000	65,703	50,000	50,000	49,975	42,918	40,405	39,422	38,949	35,000	31,948	30,000	26,281



VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2011 (by earmarking and in descending order)

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors (as per major headings of the SMP 2010-2011).

	Estonia 	Chile 	Andorra 	Indonesia 	Malaysia 	Philippines 	Thailand 	Czech Republic 	Costa Rica 	Slovakia 	Azerbaijan 	Republic of Moldova 	
Unearmarked	16,371	10,000	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	11,329	10,858	10,000	10,000	
Executive Direction and Management New York and Geneva	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,433	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures</i>	0	0	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	0	0
Field Presences	0	0	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	0	0
<i>Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Americas</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	0	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	0
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian Trust Funds	9,299	15,000	20,938	0	0	0	0	9,433	0	0	0	0	0
Total contributions by donor	25,670	25,000	20,938	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	18,867	11,329	10,858	10,000	10,000	

	Oman	Singapore	Groupe Sida Genève	Brazil	Pakistan	Holy See	Armenia	Panama	Nicaragua	Afghanistan	Mauritius	Serbia	ONUART Foundation	Ecuador	Kyrgyzstan
															
	10,000	0	0	0	4,810	0	2,500	0	2,499	0	2,000	2,000	1,743	0	1,000
	0	0	0	1,251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	5,975	4,414	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	1,861	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	1,861	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	3,500	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	1,000	0
	10,000	10,000	5,975	5,665	4,810	3,500	2,500	2,500	2,499	2,361	2,000	2,000	1,743	1,000	1,000

Predictability

Predictability of funding was reinforced by the negotiation of new multi-year funding arrangements with Canada, Finland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In 2011, OHCHR had multi-year funding arrangements in place with 11 donors, including eight Member States (Belgium, Canada, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) and two international organizations (the European Commission and the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie*).

Regular budget versus voluntary contributions

Overall, 40.9 per cent of OHCHR's funding came from the United Nations regular budget (compared with 40 per cent in 2010) and 59.1 per cent came from voluntary contributions (compared with 60 per cent in 2010). 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 during 2011.

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. In 2011, OHCHR had 33 associate experts (also known as

Junior Professional Officers) supported by the following Governments: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland (see table below). The Netherlands funded associate expert posts for non-nationals.

Sponsor	Number of national associate experts	Number of non-national associate experts
Austria	2	
Belgium	1	
Denmark	3	
Finland	3	
France	3	
Netherlands	0	3
Norway	5	
Spain	6	
Sweden	4	
Switzerland	3	
	30	3
TOTAL		33

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.

Financial Statements (as at 31 December 2011)

Statement of income and expenditure in 2011

Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2011, inclusive of new contributions carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2011 and total balance as at 31 December 2011

	Extrabudgetary	Regular Budget	Total
SUMMARY *			
Opening balance ¹	132,963,059	n/a	132,963,059
Adjustment ²	(286,554)	n/a	(286,554)
Total income / Allotments ³	113,718,199	76,858,500	190,576,699
Total funds available ⁴	246,394,704	76,858,500	323,253,204
Expenditure ⁵	128,459,202	83,891,280	212,350,482
Closing balance ⁶	117,935,502	(7,032,780)	110,902,722

Notes:

- 1) The amount corresponds to the extrabudgetary closing balance reported for the activity in the OHCHR Report 2010.
 - 2) Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, transfers and refunds.
 - 3) For extrabudgetary, includes all contributions received at UNOG for 2011 (US\$111,082,546) as well as interest and miscellaneous income (US\$2,635,653). For Regular Budget, corresponds to the amount allotted to OHCHR for 2011.
 - 4) = (1) + (2) + (3).
 - 5) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2011.
 - 6) The extrabudgetary amount corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2011 including operating cash reserves of US\$17.2 million which were not available for activities in 2011.
- * All figures are subject to audit.

Statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2011

Activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights by trust fund

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2011, inclusive of new contributions carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2011 and total balance as at 31 December 2011

	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
SUMMARY *										
Opening balance ¹	14,080,687	1,289,603	673,040	1,663,036	569,430	898,940	20,481,489	1,526,753	91,780,081	132,963,059
Adjustment ²	0	0	0	571	0	0	0	0	(287,125)	(286,554)
Income from contributions ³	7,991,233	601,976	164,915	216,911	623,830	0	16,405,775	514,857	84,563,049	111,082,546
Other income available ⁴	63,396	4,303	8,480	27,637	14,269	12,211	586,670	19,904	1,898,783	2,635,653
Total funds available ⁵	22,135,316	1,895,882	846,435	1,908,155	1,207,529	911,151	37,473,934	2,061,514	177,954,788	246,394,704
Expenditure ⁶	12,216,866	845,606	249,282	328,877	240,180	17,897	19,553,739	859,162	94,147,593	128,459,202
Closing balance ⁷	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

Notes:

- 1) Corresponds to the closing balance reported for the activity in the OHCHR Report 2010.
 - 2) Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, transfers and refunds.
 - 3) Includes all contributions received in the UNOG accounts during 2011. In 2010, Japan was erroneously reported as contributing US\$100,000 to the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the UPR implementation. In fact, it contributed US\$100,000 to the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR. Therefore, the accounting correction is reported in 2011 adding US\$100,000 to the total 2011 contributions of US\$116,911 received under the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the UPR implementation.
 - 4) Includes interest and miscellaneous income.
 - 5) (1) + (2) + (3) + (4).
 - 6) Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2011.
 - 7) Corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2011 including operating cash reserves of US\$17.2 million which are not available for activities in 2011.
- * All figures are subject to audit.

OHCHR regular budget expenditure in 2010-2011 by programme

(in thousands of US\$)

	Allotment 2010	Expenditure 2010	Allotment 2011	Expenditure 2011
Headquarters				
Executive Direction and Management 1/	8,481.0	7,548.3	7,849.4	8,497.1
Polycymaking Organs	6,066.6	5,744.1	6,971.8	7,058.0
Programme of Work				
Subprogramme 1: Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis	10,745.0	9,433.7	10,449.6	11,553.4
Subprogramme 2: Supporting the Human Rights Treaty Bodies	8,632.5	7,753.6	8,981.1	9,695.0
Subprogramme 3: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation	11,630.3	10,331.2	13,027.5	13,371.3
Subprogramme 4: Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures	14,574.1	13,602.6	15,226.2	16,274.9
Total Programme of Work - Headquarters	45,581.9	41,121.1	47,684.4	50,894.6
Programme Support and Management Services	6,048.6	5,924.8	7,441.3	8,504.7
Sub-total headquarters operating resources	66,178.1	60,338.3	69,946.9	74,954.4
Field presences				
Subprogramme 3:				
Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division 2/	6,850.2	5,908.9	5,357.1	7,028.0
Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (sec.22) Advisory Services, Technical Cooperation and Field Activities	1,690.1	1,300.8	1,554.5	1,908.9
Sub-total field presences operating resources	8,540.3	7,209.7	6,911.6	8,936.9
GRAND TOTAL	74,718.4	67,548.0	76,858.5	83,891.3

1/ Includes 2011 allotment of US\$62.9 and expenditure of US\$644.1 for panel of experts on Sri Lanka.

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 2011

Preliminary 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)
HEADQUARTERS								
Executive Direction and Management (EDM)	7,849.4	10.21%	9,770.3	8.59%	86.5	0.89%	9,683.8	99.11%
Polymaking Organs	6,971.8	9.07%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Programme of work (subprogramme 1 to 4)								
Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)	10,449.6	13.60%	13,633.9	11.99%	1,815.1	13.31%	11,818.8	86.69%
Subprogramme 2 - Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD)	8,981.1	11.69%	5,075.2	4.46%	2,136.6	42.10%	2,938.6	57.90%
Subprogramme 3 - Advisory services and Technical cooperation (FOTCD)	13,027.5	16.95%	12,635.7	11.11%	1,030.5	8.16%	11,605.2	91.84%
Subprogramme 4 - Human Rights Council Branch	6,869.0	8.94%	1,627.6	1.43%	138.2	8.49%	1,489.4	91.51%
Subprogramme 4 - Special Procedures Branch	8,357.2	10.87%	7,493.0	6.59%	5,023.1	67.04%	2,469.9	32.96%
Total Programme of Work	47,684.4	62.04%	40,465.4	35.58%	10,143.5	25.07%	30,321.9	74.93%
Support to the Programmes	7,441.3	9.68%	2,133.1	1.88%	20.0	0.94%	2,113.1	99.06%
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS	69,946.9	91.01%	52,368.8	46.05%	10,250.0	19.57%	42,118.8	80.43%
Field Presences	6,911.6	8.99%	70,225.4	61.75%	34,314.4	48.86%	35,911.0	51.14%
Contingency Fund	-	-	2,358.6	2.07%	1,182.1	50.12%	1,176.5	49.88%
TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES	6,911.6	8.99%	72,584.0	63.83%	35,496.5	48.90%	37,087.5	51.10%
Reserves allocated to project requirements	-	-	(18,344.9)	-	-	-	(18,344.9)	-
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES	76,858.5	100.00%	106,607.9	93.75%	45,746.5	42.91%	60,861.4	57.09%
Humanitarian Trust Funds								
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	-	-	8,083.9	7.11%	8,083.9	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	-	-	173.2	0.15%	173.2	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	-	-	620.7	0.55%	620.7	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Total Humanitarian Trust Funds	0.0	0.00%	8,877.8	7.81%	8,877.8	100.00%	0.0	0.00%
Other income not reported above***	0.0	0.0	(1,767.5)	-	0.0	-	(1,767.5)	-
TOTAL	76,858.5	100.00%	113,718.2	100.00%	54,624.3	48.03%	59,093.9	51.97%
GRAND TOTAL			190,576.7				113,718.2	

* Total XB funds includes all donor contributions received for 2011 (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 2011.

** Allocated by OHCHR in 2011.

*** Includes closing of old projects (US\$2,541.0) and gain on exchange (US\$773.5).

Extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2010-2011

Overall summary *(in thousands of US\$)*

OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2010	Income 2011	Total income 2010-2011	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total expenditure 2010-2011
HEADQUARTERS						
Executive Direction and Management (EDM)						
Office of the High Commissioner	1,170.3	1,030.6	2,200.9	1,089.5	1,116.0	2,205.5
Civil Society Liaison	407.2	576.3	983.5	423.4	533.5	956.9
Donor and External Relations	1,861.0	1,464.0	3,325.0	1,610.6	1,913.4	3,524.0
Communications	1,577.7	1,773.2	3,350.9	1,516.3	1,994.7	3,511.0
Documentation Processing Unit	0.0	866.5	866.5	0.0	810.5	810.5
New York Office	616.5	1,726.4	2,342.9	717.3	1,801.4	2,518.7
New York Office - Project for reparations for victims of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo */	705.3	0.1	705.4	764.4	(27.3)	737.1
New York Office - MDTF Joint programme for UN Action against sexual violence in armed conflict (SCR 1888) **/	183.3	0.0	183.3	0.0	149.5	149.5
Policy, Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	223.3	533.2	756.5	388.5	908.7	1,297.2
Safety and Security Unit	1,780.2	1,800.0	3,580.2	1,551.6	2,001.4	3,553.0
Sub-total	8,524.8	9,770.3	18,295.1	8,061.6	11,201.8	19,263.4
Programme of Work (subprogramme 1 to 4)						
Subprogramme 1 - Human Rights Mainstreaming, Right to Development, Research and Analysis (RRDD)						
Coordination and Management	1,026.5	1,024.2	2,050.7	927.8	1,141.0	2,068.8
Anti-discrimination	1,155.7	1,661.5	2,817.2	1,197.6	1,663.0	2,860.6
Indigenous Peoples and Minorities	1,444.6	1,675.5	3,120.1	1,803.9	1,537.6	3,341.5
Project for developing indigenous networks and strengthening their capacities */	903.7	355.6	1,259.3	903.7	0.0	903.7
Women's Human Rights and Gender	958.6	1,792.9	2,751.5	1,279.3	2,343.8	3,623.1
Rule of Law and Democracy	1,470.5	1,350.4	2,820.9	1,518.6	1,557.8	3,076.4
MDGs and human rights-based approach	475.5	605.0	1,080.5	707.8	651.8	1,359.6
HIV and Aids	267.4	192.7	460.1	239.9	293.8	533.7
Economic and Social Issues	889.8	560.9	1,450.7	748.6	600.0	1,348.6
Business and Human Rights	100.0	100.0	200.0	75.0	116.6	191.6
Rights to Development	633.1	296.9	930.0	553.8	487.4	1,041.2
Support to UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism */	114.6	118.2	232.8	114.6	95.4	210.0
Methodology, Education and Training	2,278.0	2,409.0	4,687.0	2,380.7	2,766.6	5,147.3
Indicators	0.0	132.4	132.4	0.0	122.9	122.9
Migration	0.0	113.3	113.3	0.0	109.7	109.7
Trafficking	244.6	(29.4)	215.2	265.6	13.0	278.6
Disabilities	356.8	263.6	620.4	341.5	295.9	637.4
Project for reparations for sexual violence survivors in DRC **/	0.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	0.0	124.4	124.4
Trust Fund for Durban Review Conference and Follow-up	24.7	11.2	35.9	3.6	18.0	21.6
Sub-total	12,344.1	13,633.9	25,978.0	13,062.0	13,938.7	27,000.7
Subprogramme 2 - Supporting Human Rights Treaty Bodies (HRTD)						
Human Rights Treaties Branch	4,850.4	5,075.2	9,925.6	4,682.3	5,418.1	10,100.4
Sub-total	4,850.4	5,075.2	9,925.6	4,682.3	5,418.1	10,100.4
Subprogramme 3 - Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation (FOTCD)						
Coordination and Management	286.9	1,061.6	1,348.5	942.5	1,134.9	2,077.4
Africa	2,006.4	2,398.4	4,404.8	2,287.5	2,237.9	4,525.4
Americas	768.8	855.8	1,624.6	789.3	827.1	1,616.4
Asia and the Pacific	1,583.8	1,607.9	3,191.7	1,511.5	1,701.6	3,213.1
Europe and Central Asia	1,403.8	1,612.2	3,016.0	1,418.6	1,662.6	3,081.2
Middle East and North Africa	934.8	928.4	1,863.2	970.6	969.5	1,940.1
National Institutions	1,306.8	1,866.7	3,173.5	1,600.8	1,673.4	3,274.2
Rapid Response and Peace Missions	1,581.9	1,570.5	3,152.4	1,585.3	1,588.4	3,173.7

OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2010	Income 2011	Total income 2010-2011	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total expenditure 2010-2011
Trust Fund for implementation of the UPR	368.7	734.2	1,102.9	338.7	240.2	578.9
Sub-total	10,241.9	12,635.7	22,877.6	11,444.8	12,035.6	23,480.4
Subprogramme 4 - Supporting the Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures (HRCSPD)						
Coordination and Management	265.2	212.6	477.8	191.3	262.2	453.5
Human Rights Council	869.4	1,256.9	2,126.3	876.5	1,060.0	1,936.5
Special Procedures	5,139.1	7,493.0	12,632.1	5,490.6	6,759.4	12,250.0
Human Rights Council and UPR Webcasting	159.6	19.9	179.5	106.8	82.0	188.8
Trust Fund for Participation in the UPR	719.9	138.2	858.1	373.3	328.9	702.2
Sub-total	7,153.2	9,120.6	16,273.8	7,038.5	8,492.5	15,531.0
Total Programme of Work (subprogramme 1 to 4)	34,589.6	40,465.4	75,055.0	36,227.6	39,884.9	76,112.5

Support to the Programmes						
Programme Support and Management Services	158.8	20.0	178.8	158.8	213.8	372.6
Information Technologies Section	1,188.3	1,720.9	2,909.2	1,556.6	2,043.8	3,600.4
Human Rights Case Database Project	556.1	392.2	948.3	1,137.8	1,243.2	2,381.0
Sub-total	1,903.2	2,133.1	4,036.3	2,853.2	3,500.8	6,354.0

TOTAL HEADQUARTERS	45,017.6	52,368.8	97,386.4	47,142.4	54,587.8	101,729.9
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FIELD PRESENCES						
AFRICA						
Burundi - Peace Mission Support	1,927.5	1,555.5	3,483.0	1,708.2	1,487.6	3,195.8
Central Africa, Yaoundé - Sub-regional Centre	134.9	475.8	610.7	354.3	485.9	840.2
Chad - Human Rights Adviser	0.0	517.2	517.2	0.0	365.2	365.2
Central African Republic - Peace Mission Support	0.0	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central African Republic - Joint project for Human Rights Protection (CERF) **/	146.5	0.0	146.5	0.0	65.8	65.8
Côte d'Ivoire - Peace Mission Support	107.2	134.1	241.3	172.2	177.4	349.6
Côte d'Ivoire - MDTF Joint project **/	0.0	85.6	85.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Peace Mission Support	66.9	371.0	437.9	321.4	236.8	558.2
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Joint projects to fight impunity against sexual violence in West Congo, South and North Kivu	1,942.2	1,459.4	3,401.6	1,912.7	820.1	2,732.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo - Joint Protection Team in Eastern Congo */	2,000.0	0.0	2,000.0	0.0	711.3	711.3
East Africa, Addis Ababa - Regional Office	963.5	1,077.1	2,040.6	1,046.7	998.5	2,045.2
Great Lakes, Burundi - Human Rights Adviser	395.4	365.8	761.2	368.1	372.9	741.0
Guinea - Human Rights Adviser	449.8	59.4	509.2	465.2	16.8	482.0
Guinea - Country Office	1,981.6	725.3	2,706.9	1,257.4	1,296.0	2,553.4
Guinea - Human Rights monitoring and reporting in the context of the 2010 presidential elections */	221.6	(133.1)	88.5	207.6	(119.1)	88.5
Guinea - MDTF Joint project for Democratic Governance **/	0.0	198.0	198.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guinea - MDTF Joint project for Victims of Torture **/	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guinea Bissau - Peace Mission Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya - Human Rights Adviser	586.4	1,028.5	1,614.9	996.1	737.3	1,733.4
Liberia - Peace Mission Support	16.4	73.6	90.0	70.1	73.5	143.6
Madagascar - Human Rights Adviser	88.4	238.6	327.0	0.0	284.5	284.5
Niger - Human Rights Adviser	261.0	499.9	760.9	357.1	464.1	821.2
Rwanda - Human Rights Adviser	146.4	294.2	440.6	296.2	215.8	512.0
Sierra Leone - Peace Mission Support	75.9	321.1	397.0	425.7	406.5	832.2
Sierra Leone - MDTF Joint project for Peace Museum **/	195.0	0.0	195.0	0.0	195.0	195.0
Sierra Leone - MDTF Joint project for Human Rights Culture **/	0.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	108.0	108.0
Somalia - Peace Mission Support	200.1	422.9	623.0	270.7	252.5	523.2
Southern Africa, Pretoria - Regional Office	1,135.1	1,029.5	2,164.6	1,161.7	907.4	2,069.1

OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2010	Income 2011	Total income 2010-2011	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total expenditure 2010-2011
Sudan - Peace Mission Support	(851.9)	109.2	(742.7)	351.0	330.7	681.7
Sudan - Strengthening the human rights capacity in Darfur */	188.1	200.5	388.6	168.1	114.3	282.4
Togo - Country Office	1,448.1	1,377.4	2,825.5	1,355.9	1,477.7	2,833.6
Uganda - Country Office	2,724.4	4,222.7	6,947.1	3,542.0	2,950.4	6,492.4
Uganda - MDTF, UNIFEM, UN Women Joint programmes for gender equality and women's access to justice **/	185.2	199.8	385.0	180.3	179.3	359.6
Uganda - MDTF Joint Programme for Transitional Justice **/	0.0	739.4	739.4	0.0	380.5	380.5
Zimbabwe - Human Rights Adviser	79.4	69.3	148.7	0.0	75.3	75.3
West Africa, Dakar - Regional Office	243.5	377.8	621.3	331.2	286.4	617.6
Sub-total Africa	17,058.6	18,404.7	35,463.3	17,319.9	16,354.4	33,674.3
AMERICAS						
Bolivia - Country Office	1,201.7	1,532.9	2,734.6	1,608.8	1,334.5	2,943.3
Bolivia - MDTF joint programme for support to the transitional process of the democratic model in Bolivia **/	331.7	0.0	331.7	96.1	293.0	389.1
Central America, Panama - Regional Office	80.5	115.7	196.2	85.7	115.8	201.5
Central America - Joint projects for indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant populations in Central America */	500.8	(105.7)	395.1	498.1	421.2	919.3
Colombia - Country Office	8,867.2	8,189.0	17,056.2	8,063.7	7,744.8	15,808.5
Colombia - National Human Rights Education Plan	0.0	975.1	975.1	0.0	230.9	230.9
Colombia - Promoting and monitoring human rights measures **/	0.0	974.3	974.3	0.0	705.6	705.6
Colombia - Support for emerging issues **/	0.0	519.2	519.2	0.0	306.1	306.1
Ecuador - Human Rights Adviser	430.0	522.5	952.5	496.4	518.0	1,014.4
Guatemala - Country Office	1,899.3	3,546.7	5,446.0	4,109.0	3,319.7	7,428.7
Guatemala - MDTF joint programme for indigenous peoples' rights */	777.2	746.8	1,524.0	828.6	719.1	1,547.7
Haiti - Peace Mission Support	2.8	(176.7)	(173.9)	0.0	191.2	191.2
Haiti Earthquake Response */	2,071.0	568.2	2,639.2	1,497.6	767.6	2,265.2
Honduras - Human Rights Adviser	545.4	4.4	549.8	537.3	9.8	547.1
Mexico - Country Office	1,402.7	2,141.6	3,544.3	2,518.2	2,513.9	5,032.1
Nicaragua - Human Rights Adviser	101.3	25.8	127.1	217.6	33.4	251.0
Paraguay - Human Rights Adviser	398.7	379.0	777.7	233.7	541.4	775.1
South America, Chile - Regional Office	385.9	868.5	1,254.4	581.8	836.4	1,418.2
Sub-total Americas	18,996.2	20,827.3	39,823.5	21,372.6	20,602.4	41,975.0
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC						
Afghanistan - Peace Mission Support	293.8	703.5	997.3	1,196.4	584.8	1,781.2
Cambodia - Country Office	583.9	534.7	1,118.6	906.9	888.9	1,795.8
Indonesia - Human Rights Adviser	127.4	36.1	163.5	200.2	(13.0)	187.2
Nepal - Country Office	5,073.4	6,435.2	11,508.6	6,843.2	4,989.7	11,832.9
Nepal - MDTF/PBF joint programme for transitional justice */	17.2	0.0	17.2	1,157.8	554.4	1,712.2
Nepal - MDTF/PBF joint programmes for reparations, conflicts and child rights violations */	753.9	278.1	1,032.0	315.4	678.7	994.1
Pacific, Suva - Regional Office	500.0	957.3	1,457.3	902.1	913.9	1,816.0
Papua New Guinea - Human Rights Adviser	290.3	405.1	695.4	426.2	404.7	830.9
Papua New Guinea - MDTF/UN Country Programme */	19.8	21.1	40.9	19.8	21.1	40.9
South-East Asia, Bangkok - Regional Office	1,212.5	348.9	1,561.4	1,210.0	372.2	1,582.2
Sri Lanka - Human Rights Adviser	150.4	5.4	155.8	411.7	395.6	807.3
Timor-Leste - Peace Mission Support	546.0	731.1	1,277.1	673.4	560.5	1,233.9
Sub-total Asia and the Pacific	9,568.6	10,456.5	20,025.1	14,263.1	10,351.5	24,614.6
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA						
Albania - Human Rights Adviser (Action-2)	4.0	0.0	4.0	133.1	0.0	133.1
Central Asia, Bishkek - Regional Office	347.1	691.8	1,038.9	566.3	512.4	1,078.7
Europe, Brussels - Regional Office	205.8	612.2	818.0	543.8	494.5	1,038.3
Kosovo - Stand-alone Office	487.5	546.5	1,034.0	618.5	763.7	1,382.2



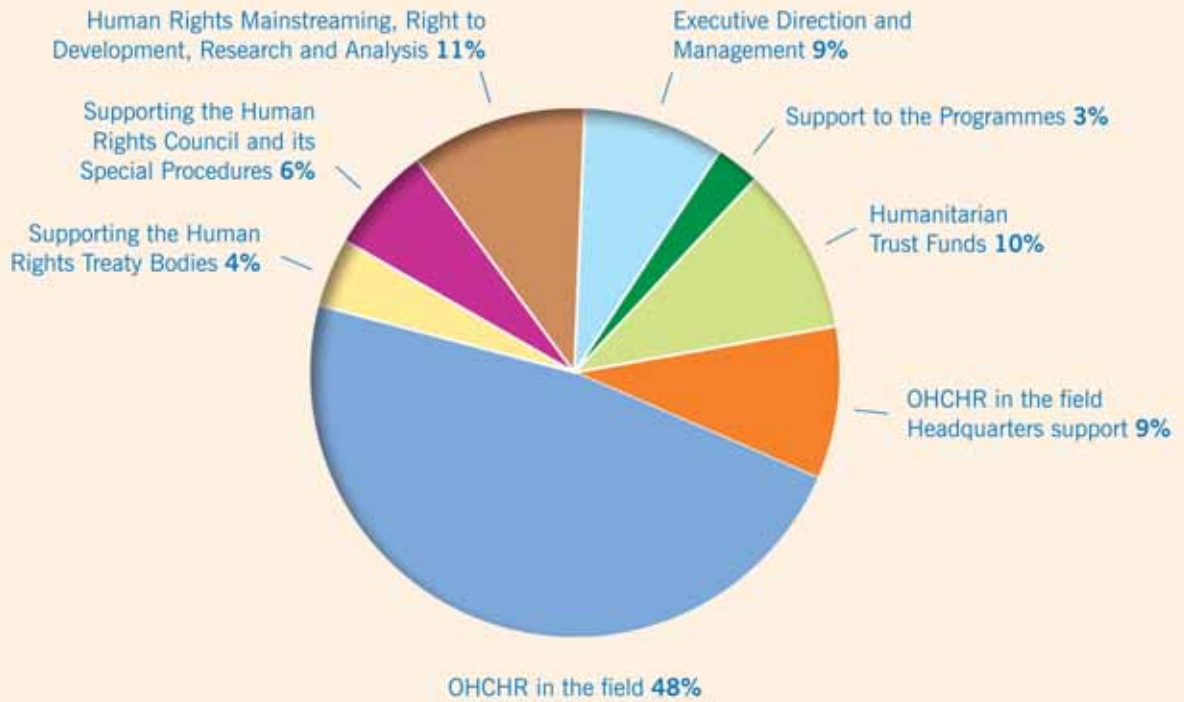
OHCHR's Programmes	Income 2010	Income 2011	Total income 2010-2011	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total expenditure 2010-2011
Kyrgyzstan **/	1,946.1	1,737.7	3,683.8	985.5	2,497.1	3,482.6
Kyrgyzstan - MDTF/PBF joint programmes **/	0.0	1,147.4	1,147.4	0.0	221.9	221.9
Moldova - Human Rights Adviser	201.7	267.7	469.4	245.9	272.1	518.0
Russian Federation - Human Rights Adviser	809.1	1,384.2	2,193.3	847.4	1,306.9	2,154.3
South Caucasus - Human Rights Adviser	1,072.2	722.7	1,794.9	827.9	835.3	1,663.2
Ukraine - Human Rights Adviser	48.4	13.4	61.8	0.0	20.7	20.7
Sub-total Europe and Central Asia	5,121.9	7,123.6	12,245.5	4,768.4	6,924.6	11,693.0
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA						
Iraq - Peace Mission Support	0.0	358.7	358.7	0.0	172.3	172.3
Libya - Humanitarian Country Team Support **/	0.0	367.9	367.9	0.0	32.4	32.4
Libya - Peace Mission Support **/	0.0	153.9	153.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Libya - Commission of Inquiry **/	0.0	367.4	367.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauritania - Country Office	429.6	1,094.2	1,523.8	377.2	1,103.8	1,481.0
Tunisia - Country Office **/	0.0	3,264.7	3,264.7	0.0	633.2	633.2
Middle East, Beirut - Regional Office	877.0	1,593.0	2,470.0	1,452.4	1,153.6	2,606.0
North Africa - Regional Office	0.0	1,622.3	1,622.3	0.0	18.1	18.1
Occupied Palestinian Territory - Stand-alone Office	1,575.2	3,182.3	4,757.5	2,234.4	2,886.7	5,121.1
Qatar - South-West Asia and the Arab Region Training and Documentation Centre	641.3	1,173.7	1,815.0	702.0	1,111.2	1,813.2
Yemen - Human Rights Adviser	72.5	235.2	307.7	2.8	40.6	43.4
Sub-total Middle East and North Africa	3,595.6	13,413.3	17,008.9	4,768.8	7,151.9	11,920.7
CONTINGENCY FUND						
Rapid response for situation in Abyei, Sudan **/	0.0	64.7	64.7	0.0	39.4	39.4
Rapid response for situation in Tunisia **/	0.0	170.2	170.2	0.0	114.9	114.9
Rapid response for situation in Yemen **/	0.0	105.6	105.6	0.0	46.1	46.1
Contingency Fund pool	0.0	2,018.1	2,018.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total Contingency Fund	0.0	2,358.6	2,358.6	0.0	200.4	200.4
TOTAL FIELD PRESENCES	54,340.9	72,584.0	126,924.9	62,492.8	61,585.2	124,078.0
Unearmarked reserves allocated to project requirements	5,192.2	(18,344.9)	(13,152.7)	-	-	-
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PRESENCES	104,550.7	106,607.9	211,158.6	109,635.2	116,172.7	225,807.9
HUMANITARIAN TRUST FUNDS						
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	9,737.8	8,083.9	17,821.7	13,034.5	12,181.2	25,215.7
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	168.3	173.2	341.5	551.1	249.7	800.8
Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	545.1	620.7	1,165.8	920.8	845.6	1,766.4
TOTAL HUMANITARIAN TRUST FUNDS	10,451.2	8,877.8	19,329.0	14,506.4	13,276.5	27,782.9
Other income/expenditure not reported above **/	(1,198.5)	(1,767.5)	(2,966.0)	1,377.0	(990.0)	387.0
GRAND TOTAL OHCHR	113,803.4	113,718.2	227,521.6	125,518.6	128,459.2	253,977.8

*/ Additional programmes' activities approved by the Strategic Management Team during 2010.

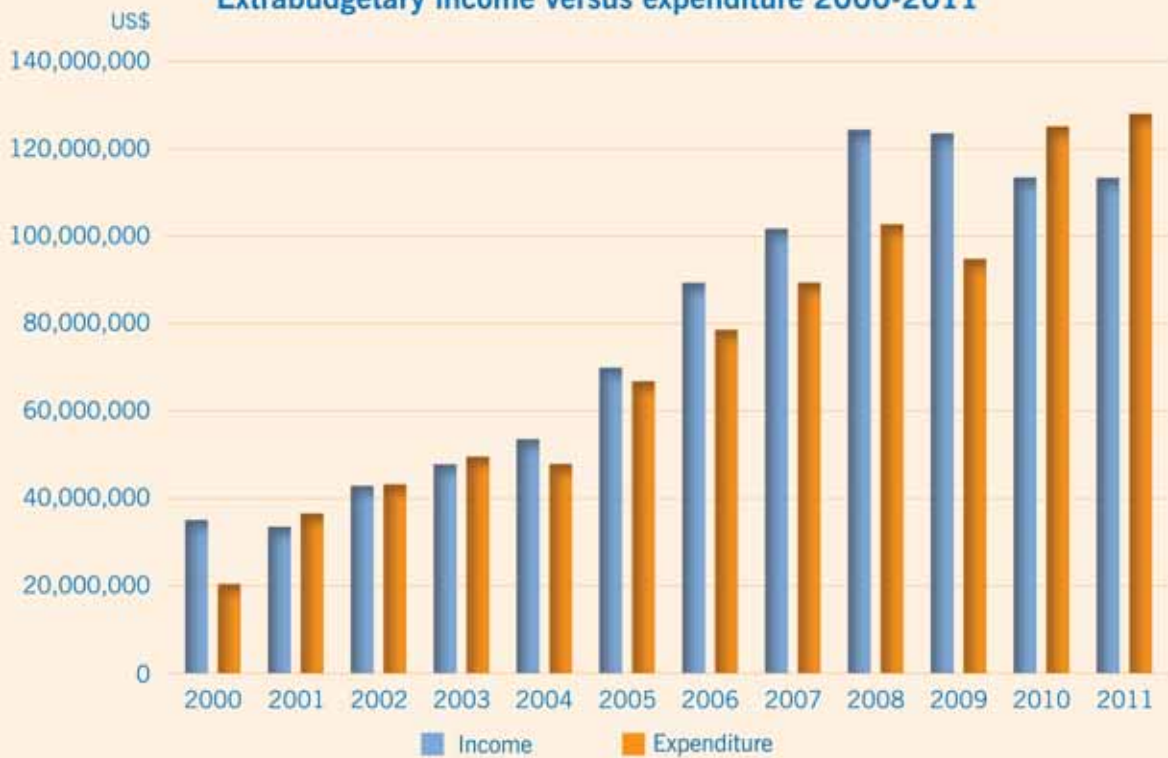
**/ Additional programmes' activities approved by the Strategic Management Team during 2011.

***/ Includes closing of old projects (US\$2,541.0) and gain on exchange (US\$773.5) for 2011.

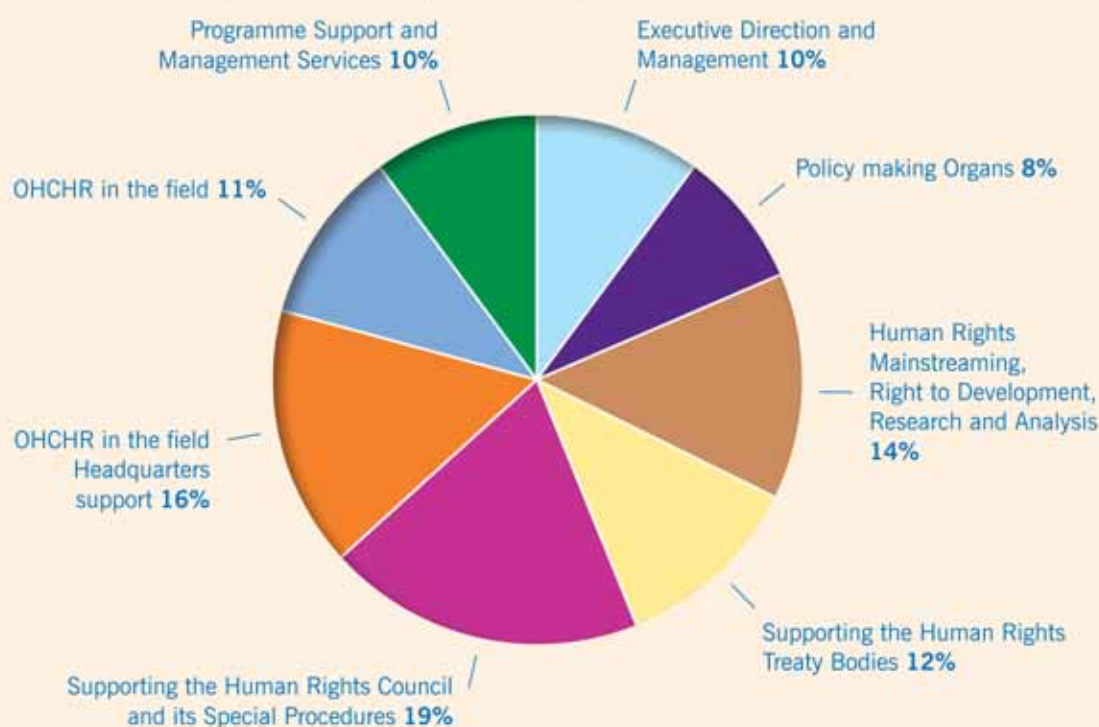
Extrabudgetary expenditure by main activity in 2011



Extrabudgetary income versus expenditure 2000-2011



Regular budget expenditure by main activity in 2011



Executive Direction and Management (EDM) Voluntary contributions in 2011

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
	0	
(a) Total contributions to EDM	0	
Brazil	1,251	Celebrations of the International Year for People of African Descent
Ireland	70,423	Strengthening monitoring and evaluation capacity of OHCHR
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	14,815	Creation and broadcasting of a message of public interest on the International Year for People of African Descent
(b) Total contributions to specific sections/projects	86,488	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to EDM (a) + (b)	86,488	
Unearmarked funds allocated to EDM*	1,972,524	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	1,972,524	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EDM (c) + (d)	2,059,012	

* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2011.

Executive Direction and Management (EDM) RB and XB funds made available for EDM in 2011

	US\$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for EDM	7,849,400	100.0%
Sub-total RB funds	7,849,400	44.5%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds to EDM	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	86,488	0.9%
Unearmarked funds from 2011 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to EDM	1,972,524	20.2%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to EDM	7,711,302	78.9%
Sub-total XB funds	9,770,314	55.5%
TOTAL RB + XB funds	17,619,714	100.0%

Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) Voluntary contributions in 2011

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
(a) Total contributions to RRDD	0	
Brazil	4,414	Celebrations of the International Year for People of African Descent
European Commission	81,744	Effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Plan of Action
	355,556	Developing indigenous networks and strengthening their capacities at the international, regional, national and local levels
Finland	262,812	Gender Adviser in the Middle East Regional Office
Germany	74,074	Rule of law, equality and non-discrimination
	51,852	Anti-discrimination - creation of a database on best practice
Japan	29,089	Rule of law and democracy
Ireland	119,718	Women's rights and gender
Norway	45,922	Expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	14,963	International Year for People of African Descent
Russian Federation	500,000	Anti-discrimination
	100,000	Working Group on human rights and other business enterprises
	50,000	Training activities for representatives of Russian indigenous peoples
San Marino	39,422	Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project
Spain	68,399	Women's rights and gender
Groupe Sida Genève	5,975	HIV and AIDS
(b) Total contributions to specific sections/projects	1,803,940	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to RRDD (a) + (b)	1,803,940	
Unearmarked funds allocated to RRDD projects*	1,367,681	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	1,367,681	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR RRDD (c) + (d)	3,171,621	

* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2011.

Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) RB and XB funds made available for RRDD in 2011

	US\$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for RRDD	10,449,600	100.0%
Sub-total RB funds	10,449,600	43.4%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds to RRDD - all projects	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for specific sections/projects	1,803,940	13.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2011 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	1,367,681	10.0%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to RRDD	10,442,412	76.6%
Miscellaneous and interest income	8,709	0.1%
Trust Fund for Durban Review Conference - Miscellaneous income	11,158	0.1%
Sub-total XB funds	13,633,900	56.6%
TOTAL RB + XB funds	24,083,500	100.0%

Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) Voluntary contributions in 2011

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Germany	1,037,037	HRTD
Ireland	253,521	HRTD
Liechtenstein	32,538	HRTD
Norway	551,065	HRTD
Spain	136,799	HRTD
(a) Total contributions to HRTD - all bodies	2,010,960	
Argentina	7,000	Committee against Torture (CAT)
Czech Republic	9,433	OP-CAT Special Fund
Israel	20,000	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	10,667	Training on ESCR in Burkina Faso
Aviva	78,493	Study on the rights of children working and/or living on the street
(b) Total contributions to specific bodies/projects	125,593	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRTD (a) + (b)	2,136,554	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRTD*	516,400	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	516,400	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRTD (c) + (d)	2,652,954	

* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2011.

Human Rights Treaties Division (HRTD) RB and XB funds made available for HRTD in 2011

	US\$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for HRTD	8,981,100	100.0%
Sub-total RB funds	8,981,100	63.9%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds to HRTD - all bodies	2,010,960	39.6%
Earmarked funds for HRTD specific bodies/projects	116,160	2.3%
Earmarked funds to OP-CAT Special Fund	9,433	0.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2011 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRTD	516,400	10.2%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to HRTD	2,421,855	47.7%
Miscellaneous and interest income	344	0.0%
Sub-total XB funds	5,075,153	36.1%
TOTAL RB + XB funds	14,056,253	100.0%

Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) Voluntary contributions in 2011

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Afghanistan	1,861	Consolidated Appeal Process - Protection Cluster coordination capacity*
Australia	456,389	Pacific Region, Suva
Austria	107,296	Occupied Palestinian Territory*
	143,062	Tunisia
	121,602	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Canada	2,076,653	Colombia
Denmark	399,487	North Africa (<i>through the Contingency Fund</i>)
European Commission	1,582,116	Kyrgyzstan
	545,703	Occupied Palestinian Territory*
	108,992	Uganda
Finland	71,531	Contingency Fund
	205,761	Tunisia
	1,314,060	Uganda
	224,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Ford Foundation	50,000	Mexico (<i>defence and promotion of women's rights</i>)*
France	218,317	Contingency Fund
	106,990	Côte d'Ivoire - implementation of COI's recommendations
	142,653	Guinea
	213,980	Tunisia
	142,653	Regional Office for North Africa
Germany	822,222	Field presences
	296,296	National institutions
	148,148	Voluntary Fund for implementation of the UPR
	592,593	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Greece	19,711	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
India	50,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Ireland	213,980	North Africa
Italy	68,213	Regional Office for North Africa
	60,000	Somalia (Mogadishu University justice and human rights training programme)*
Japan	40,000	Afghanistan*
	150,000	Cambodia
	50,000	Occupied Palestinian Territory*
	150,000	Sri Lanka*
	40,000	Timor-Leste*
Korea, Rep. of	285,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Liechtenstein	48,019	North Africa
	21,692	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Morocco	500,000	Voluntary Fund for implementation of the UPR
Netherlands	506,597	Colombia (<i>monitoring human rights measures of Ministry of Defence</i>)
	467,741	Colombia (<i>promoting right to free, prior and informed consultation in Colombia</i>)
	4,103,967	North Africa
Norway	1,102,131	Field presences
	551,065	North Africa
	65,505	Central America, Panama (<i>indigenous people and human rights in Central America</i>)
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	23,155	Chad (<i>training on human rights for security forces</i>)*
	5,333	Great Lakes Region (<i>initiative for the fight against impunity in the Great Lakes Region</i>)*
	9,333	Guinea (<i>training on human rights for security forces</i>)
	22,222	Guinea (<i>workshop on implementation of UPR recommendations</i>)
	19,767	Haiti (<i>reinforcement of the Office de la Protection du Citoyen</i>)*
	25,419	Madagascar (<i>workshop on implementation of UPR recommendations</i>)*
	6,667	West Africa, Dakar (<i>advocacy for ratification of the Optional Protocol to CESCR</i>)
Panama	2,500	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
Qatar	50,000	Consolidated Appeals Process - Protection Cluster coordination capacity
Russian Federation	400,000	Russian Federation (<i>consolidation of the Human Rights Master's Programme</i>)*
	250,000	Russian Federation (<i>International training centre on migration and combating trafficking in human beings (Minsk) and educational activities and seminars</i>)
	50,000	Voluntary Fund for implementation of the UPR



Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Slovenia	42,918	Afghanistan*
Spain	273,598	Colombia
	136,799	Guatemala
	164,159	North Africa
Sweden	364,857	Cambodia
	1,313,485	Colombia
	1,459,428	Democratic Republic of the Congo (<i>combat impunity for sexual violence in the West of DRC</i>)
	729,714	Guatemala
	583,771	Kenya*
	145,943	Rwanda*
	1,245,760	Tunisia
	729,714	Uganda
Switzerland	18,416	Burundi (<i>assistance for treaty reporting - phase I</i>)
	20,000	Burundi (<i>assistance for treaty reporting - phase II</i>)
	36,428	Burundi (<i>national consultations</i>)
	332,226	Libya (<i>Commission of Inquiry - through the Contingency Fund</i>)
	227,790	Regional Office for North Africa
	200,505	Sudan (<i>strengthening human rights capacity in Sudan, in particular in Darfur</i>)*
	227,790	Tunisia
	1,328,904	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
United Kingdom	160,514	Contingency Fund
	154,321	North Africa
	25,682	Voluntary Fund for implementation of the UPR
United States of America	744,000	Colombia
	1,000,000	Regional Office for North Africa
	1,372,000	Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation
UNDP	85,600	Côte d'Ivoire
	950,000	Guatemala (<i>programme for indigenous peoples' rights</i>)
	297,990	Guinea (<i>democratic governance and victims of torture projects</i>)
	1,147,416	Kyrgyzstan (<i>justice and infrastructure projects</i>)
	278,114	Nepal (<i>child rights violations</i>)
	70,000	Niger*
	21,146	Papua New Guinea (<i>crisis prevention</i>)
	200,000	Sierra Leone (<i>human rights culture</i>)
	50,000	Uganda (<i>women rights, access to justice project</i>)
	907,437	Uganda (<i>joint programme for gender equality and transitional justice project</i>)
Total earmarked contributions	36,496,810	
Unearmarked funds allocated to FOTCD**	12,738,050	Unearmarked
Total unearmarked funds	12,738,050	
TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FOTCD	49,234,860	

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

** Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2011.

Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) RB and XB funds made available for FOTCD in 2011

	US\$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Headquarters	13,027,500	65.3%
Regular budget allotment for FOTCD - Field presences	5,357,100	26.9%
Regular programme of technical cooperation for FOTCD - Field presences	1,554,500	7.8%
Sub-total RB funds	19,939,100	19.0%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds to field presences	1,924,353	2.3%
Earmarked funds to VFTC	4,018,001	4.7%
Earmarked funds for specific field presences/activities	28,648,551	33.6%
Earmarked funds to VF for implementation of the UPR	723,830	0.8%
Earmarked funds to the Contingency Fund	1,182,074	1.4%
Unearmarked funds from 2011 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	12,738,050	14.9%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to FOTCD	35,720,697	41.9%
Miscellaneous and interest income	264,111	0.3%
Sub-total XB funds	85,219,668	81.0%
TOTAL RB + XB funds	105,158,768	100.0%

Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB) Voluntary contributions in 2011

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
-	0	
(a) Total contributions to HRCB	0	
Hungary	6,570	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
Japan	100,000	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
Singapore	10,000	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
Individual donor	341	Voluntary Fund for participation in the UPR
(b) Total specifically earmarked contributions	116,911	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to HRCB (a) + (b)	116,911	
Unearmarked funds allocated to HRCB*	128,100	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	128,100	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR HRCB (c) + (d)	245,011	

* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2011.

Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB) RB and XB funds made available for HRCB in 2011

	US\$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for HRCB	6,869,000	100.0%
Sub-total RB funds	6,869,000	80.8%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds to HRCB	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds for HRCB specific activities	0	0.0%
Earmarked funds to VF for participation in the UPR	116,911	7.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2011 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	128,100	7.9%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to HRCB	1,361,300	83.6%
Miscellaneous and interest income (VF for participation in the UPR)	21,250	1.3%
Sub-total XB funds	1,627,561	19.2%
TOTAL RB + XB funds	8,496,561	100.0%

Special Procedures Branch (SPB) Voluntary contributions in 2011

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Australia	405,680	SPB
Belgium	854,701	SPB
Germany	1,088,889	SPB
Ireland	281,690	SPB
Japan	100,000	SPB
Norway	551,065	SPB
(a) Total contributions to SPB - all mandates	3,282,025	
Argentina	20,000	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
Austria	148,148	Forum on minorities issues
Belgium	142,450	Summary executions
France	142,450	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
France	71,225	Extreme poverty
France	71,225	WG on arbitrary detention
Germany	51,852	Trafficking in persons
Germany	59,259	Freedom of religion or belief
Germany	59,259	Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance
Germany	55,286	Water and sanitation
Hungary	19,711	Forum on minorities issues
Mexico	20,000	Indigenous peoples
Netherlands	68,380	Torture
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	4,445	WG on enforced and involuntary disappearances
Russian Federation	50,000	WG on use of mercenaries
Russian Federation	50,000	Racism, xenophobia and related intolerance

Russian Federation	50,000	Cultural rights
Spain	617,284	Water and sanitation
United Kingdom	40,128	Slavery
(b) Total contributions to specific mandates	1,741,103	
(c) TOTAL contributions earmarked to SPB (a) + (b)	5,023,128	
Unearmarked funds allocated to SPB*	0	Unearmarked
Unearmarked funds allocated to specific mandates*	0	Unearmarked
(d) Total unearmarked funds	0	
(e) TOTAL XB FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SPB (c) + (d)	5,023,128	

* Includes only allocations from unearmarked funds received in 2011.

Special Procedures Branch (SPB) RB and XB funds made available for SPB in 2011

	US\$	% of total
RB funds		
Regular budget allotment for SPB	8,357,200	100.0%
Sub-total RB funds	8,357,200	52.7%
XB funds		
Earmarked funds to SPB - all mandates	3,282,025	43.8%
Earmarked funds for specific mandates*	1,741,103	23.2%
Unearmarked funds from 2011 voluntary contributions allocated by OHCHR to SPB	0	0.0%
Funds from prior years including unearmarked funds allocated by OHCHR to SPB	2,469,873	33.0%
Sub-total XB funds	7,493,001	47.3%
TOTAL RB + XB funds	15,850,201	100.0%

***Earmarked funds for specific mandates**

	<i>amount in US\$</i>	<i>% of total</i>
<i>Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - CPR Section</i>	617,469	35.5%
<i>Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - ESCR Section</i>	793,795	45.6%
<i>Earmarked funds to mandates supported by SPB - Groups in Focus Section</i>	329,839	18.9%
Total	1,741,103	100.0%

Funds administered by OHCHR

Voluntary contributions to support OHCHR's activities at headquarters and in the field are channeled and managed through nine trust funds. This chapter provides a short description of each of these funds, including information on voluntary contributions received in 2011 for each of them. Additional financial information related to these funds can be found in the Statement of extrabudgetary income and expenditure in 2011 (on page 137).

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. The Fund has since 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 per cent of all extrabudgetary funds (including unearmarked funds) and expenditure incurred in 2011 were managed.

Detailed information on activities implemented and voluntary contributions managed through this fund are described throughout 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 NHRIs, independent judiciaries and vibrant CSOs. Since 1993, a Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, has provided administrative and operational guidance, evolving in recent years to advice on policy orientation, global vision and strategy 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 34th session of the Board took place in Burundi from 26 to 27 April 2011 and in Kenya from 28 to 29 April 2011. Its 35th session was held in Geneva from 31 October to 3 November 2011.

The Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation is the second largest trust fund administered by OHCHR. For the year 2011, the Fund received US\$16.4 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 34 countries or territories: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Central African Republic, Darfur (Sudan), Ecuador, Georgia, Great Lakes (Burundi), Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Niger, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe. Activities implemented through the Fund have resulted in: efforts 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 UNCTs; 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 2011

Donor	US\$	Earmarking
Austria	121,602	VFTC
Finland	224,000	VFTC
Germany	592,593	VFTC
Greece	19,711	VFTC
India	50,000	VFTC
Korea, Republic of	285,000	VFTC
Liechtenstein	21,692	VFTC
Panama	2,500	VFTC
Switzerland	1,328,904	VFTC
United States of America	1,372,000	VFTC
(a) Total contributions earmarked to VFTC	4,018,001	
Afghanistan	1,861	CAP appeal (<i>allocated to OPT</i>)
Austria	107,296	OPT
European Commission	545,703	OPT
Ford Foundation	50,000	Mexico
Italy	60,000	Somalia
Japan	40,000	Afghanistan
	50,000	OPT
	150,000	Sri Lanka
	40,000	Timor Leste
Netherlands	307,798	North Africa (<i>allocated to Libya and Yemen</i>)
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	23,155	Chad (<i>training for security forces</i>)
	5,333	Great Lakes Region (<i>initiative for the fight against impunity in the Great Lakes Region</i>)
	19,767	Haiti (<i>HR expert for 6 months to work with the "OPC"</i>)
	25,419	Madagascar (<i>workshop on implementation of UPR recommendations and strengthening of civil society</i>)
Russian Federation	400,000	Russian Federation (<i>consolidation of the Human Rights Master's Programme</i>)
Slovenia	42,918	Afghanistan
Spain	164,159	North Africa (<i>allocated to Mauritania</i>)
Sweden	583,771	Kenya
	145,943	Rwanda
Switzerland	200,505	Sudan (<i>strengthening the human rights capacity in Darfur</i>)
UNDP - Niger	70,000	Niger
(b) Total contributions earmarked to specific projects	3,033,628	
Unearmarked funds allocated to VFTC	9,354,146	Unearmarked
(c) Total unearmarked funds	9,354,146	
TOTAL (a) + (b) + (c)	16,405,775	

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 2011 can be found on page 301 of the CD). In 2011, the Fund received US\$514,857 in voluntary contributions.

Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia Voluntary contributions in 2011

Donor	US\$
Japan	150,000
Sweden	364,857
TOTAL	514,857

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 participation in meetings.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR Mechanism

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism was established by the Secretary-General in 2008 pursuant to HRC resolution 6/17. This Fund was set up as a financial mechanism to provide: (a) funding for the travel of official representatives of developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries, to Geneva 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 HRC 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 2011, the Fund received US\$116,911 in voluntary contributions.

During 2011, OHCHR continued to use available funds to organize UPR pre-session briefings to assist States in preparing their national report and for their review and financially assist the official representatives of developing countries under review to travel to Geneva to participate in the UPR sessions (Working Group and HRC Plenary). A total of 28 requests for travel assistance were submitted by the following countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago and Uganda. In close coordination with its regional offices, and/or international organizations such as the OIF, OHCHR organized four UPR field-based briefing activities in: Djibouti, Spain, Thailand and Tunisia, during which 38 countries were briefed on the modalities of the second cycle. These briefings were attended by officials of Governments concerned, stakeholders, NHRIs and representatives of UN agencies. A total of 201 persons (including 89 women) benefitted from the briefings, which allowed States to become better acquainted with the UPR process, particularly with regard to the second cycle. In organizing these briefings, OHCHR strengthened its partnership with United Nations Country Teams, as well as with international organizations.

Voluntary Fund for Participation in the UPR Voluntary contributions in 2011

Donor	US\$
Hungary	6,570
Japan	100,000
Singapore	10,000
Individual donor	341
TOTAL	116,911

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 HRC resolution 6/17. This financial mechanism was set up 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.

During 2011, OHCHR undertook a number of activities funded by the Trust Fund, at the request of Member States or with their consent, to support the efforts to implement UPR recommendations in 10 countries (Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Mali, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Tonga and Vanuatu). The activities included support to: developing implementation coordinating mechanisms; clustering recommendations to facilitate implementation, monitoring and documenting progress; and involving stakeholders in the UPR implementation processes. In addition, a regional workshop on UPR follow-up for West African countries was held in Senegal with the support of OHCHR's Regional Offices for West Africa. Additional activities at the regional and country levels were approved by Lao PDR and Thailand in 2011 and will be implemented by the Regional Office for South-East Asia in 2012.

Voluntary Fund for Implementation of the UPR

Voluntary contributions in 2011

Donor	US\$
Germany	148,148
Morocco	500,000
Russian Federation	50,000
United Kingdom	25,682
TOTAL	723,830

Humanitarian funds

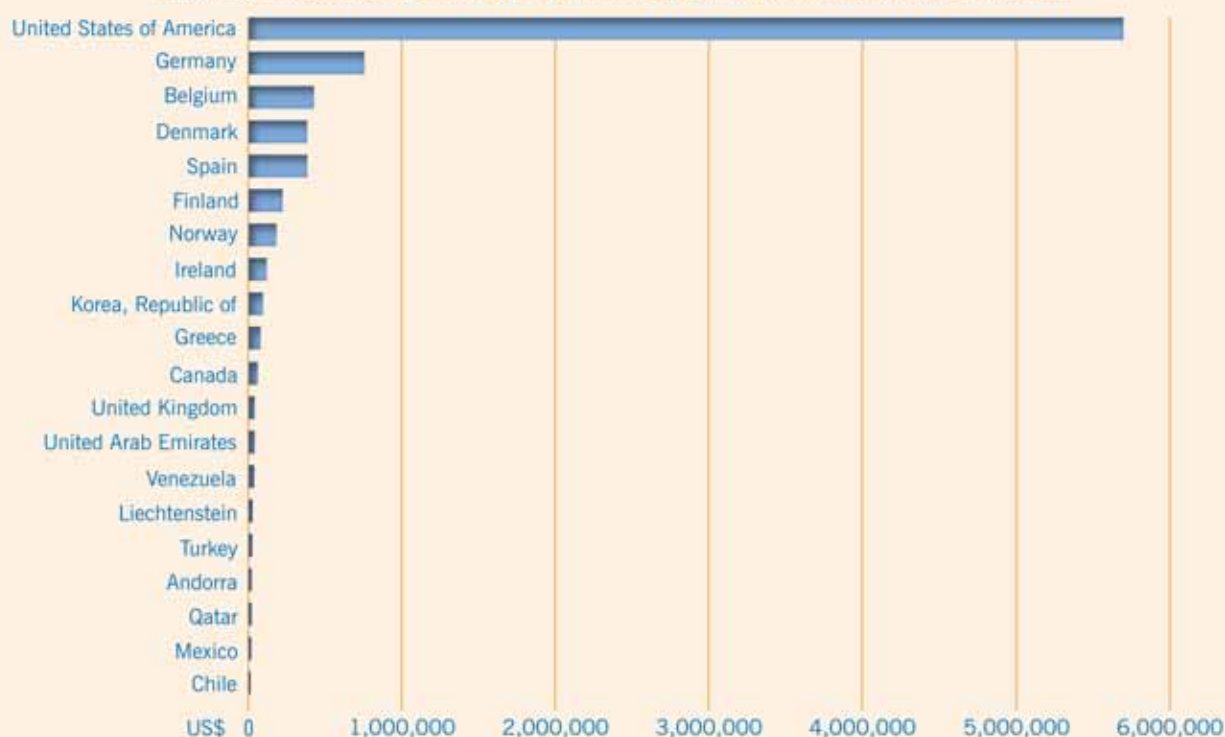
OHCHR also acts as the secretariat for three grant-making funds, known as the humanitarian trust funds. These funds are the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations. Each was established by a resolution 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 funds' mandates.

In 2011, 30 Member States and a handful of private donors made contributions to these three funds totalling US\$8.8 million, a 12.9 per cent decrease compared to the level of contributions in 2010. 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, helps to ease the physical and psychological

Voluntary contributions from top 20 donors to the Humanitarian Funds in 2011



effects of torture on victims and their families. The Fund provides grants to organizations that offer psychological, medical and social assistance, legal aid and financial support. It also finances training programmes, seminars and conferences, allowing health professionals, social workers and lawyers to exchange experiences and develop new strategies to address the needs of torture victims. The Fund's Board of Trustees is composed of five persons and its mandate is to advise the Secretary-General on the use of funds. The Board meets twice a year to determine priorities, review the workings of the Fund and make decisions on grants. It held its 34th session in February 2011. In 2011, the Fund received approximately US\$8 million in contributions from 26 donors (including 24 Member States), a decrease of 14.9 per cent compared to 2010, when 25 donors supported its activities.

In 2011, 339 grants amounting to approximately US\$10.4 million were awarded by the Board (against approximately US\$22 million in requests) for activities extending direct assistance to victims of torture and their families, as well as those related to training and the organization of seminars for professionals assisting victims in more than 70 countries in Africa, Asia, Central Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. Landmark cases before the European Court of Human Rights and other international and domestic courts were supported. Emergency assistance was also provided to victims of torture in El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan and Mexico. In 2011, the members of the Board of Trustees and the Fund's Secretariat were particularly concerned by the growing gap between requests and available financial resources, making it increasingly difficult to provide long-term support to victims of torture and their family members.

The year 2011 marked the 30th anniversary of the Fund. For this occasion, a special website was established and an exhibition of artwork and artefacts made by victims of torture was held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva from 21 to 30 June 2011. The exhibition displayed paintings, pictures, sculptures and other types of artistic expression created by victims as part of their rehabilitation process, in particular during art therapy services offered by organizations supported by the Fund (see pictures on page 25).

UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	
Voluntary contributions in 2011	
Donor	US\$
Afghanistan	500
Andorra	20,938
Argentina	3,405
Belgium	284,900
Canada	61,170
Chile	10,000
Czech Republic	9,433
Denmark	383,656
Finland	194,667
Germany	407,407
Greece	39,422
Holy See	1,000
Ireland	119,718
Korea, Republic of	95,000
Kuwait	10,000
Liechtenstein	27,115
Morocco	3,000
Norway	183,688
Qatar	10,000
Spain	341,997
Turkey	10,000
United Arab Emirates	9,982
United States of America	5,700,000
Venezuela	38,948
Individual donors	25,285
TOTAL	7,991,233

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established in 1991 by GA resolution 46/122. The Fund provides financial assistance to grassroots NGOs assisting victims of contemporary forms of slavery to help them recover their lives and dignity.

Contemporary forms of slavery include serfdom, forced labour, bonded labour, trafficking in persons and in human organs, sexual slavery, the worst forms of child labour, forced marriage, sale of wives and other forms of slavery which are brought to light. With the assistance of the Fund, more than 460 projects have been launched in 97 countries, helping thousands of victims to recover their economic independence, lives and dignity. 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 work of the Fund and approve grants. It held its 16th session from 28 November to 5 December 2011. In 2011, the Fund celebrated its 20th anniversary and received US\$601,976 from 13 donors (including 11 Member States).

In 2011, 52 project grants totalling US\$497,000 were awarded by the Board (out of 436 applications examined and evaluated for project grants from 77 countries seeking approximately US\$592,000) to assist NGOs in 40 countries. Following the development of new frameworks for monitoring and pre-screening projects in liaison with OHCHR field presences, 61 project grants approved in 2010 (totalling US\$555,115 and providing assistance to 25,611 victims of slavery in 46 countries) were processed and monitored in 2011. The Fund implemented all of the 22 recommendations made by OIOS to the Fund, which significantly increased its impact and effectiveness. The Fund continued to support the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery by preparing background papers for country missions and assisting NGOs with follow-up on the recommendations issued by the Special Rapporteur and attending meetings organized within the framework of field missions. It also organized a series of events and activities in collaboration with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Fund and to reflect on the achievements and ongoing impact of project grants in eradicating contemporary forms of slavery. The coordination between the Fund and other UN bodies and mechanisms dealing with contemporary forms of slavery was also enhanced - in particular the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children which was established in August 2010 - to avoid duplication of work.

UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

Voluntary contributions in 2011

Donor	US\$
Belgium	142,450
Cyprus	2,702
Germany	296,296
Greece	39,422
Holy See	1,500
Israel	5,000
Qatar	10,000
Spain	27,360
Turkey	6,000
United Arab Emirates	29,982
United Kingdom	40,128
Individual donors	1,136
TOTAL	601,976

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established in 1985 by GA resolution 40/131, with the purpose of providing indigenous peoples with the opportunity to raise issues faced by their communities at the international level and contribute to the development of international standards and national legislation for the protection of their rights. Since its establishment in 1985, the Fund has provided support to more than 1,500 indigenous representatives, thereby ensuring that the voices and concerns of indigenous peoples are heard by Member States. In November 2010, the GA adopted a resolution to expand the mandate of the Fund so that in addition to the participation in the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Fund can be used to support indigenous participation in sessions of the Human Rights Council and its UPR and of the treaty bodies.

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 work of the Fund and approve grants in the form of travel subsidies for representatives of indigenous peoples around the world. Due to the recent extension of the Fund's mandate, the Board holds four additional annual intersessional meetings without any financial implication. It held its 24th session in February 2011.

In 2011, the Fund received US\$164,916 from 13 donors (including 12 Member States).

In 2011, 54 travel grants amounting to US\$235,267 were awarded (out of 654 applications from 73 countries examined and evaluated amounting to approximately US\$2.33 million) to allow representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to attend the sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and seven travel grants amounting to US\$16,951 were awarded (out of 34 applications from 25 countries examined and evaluated amounting to approximately US\$93,306) to allow representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to attend sessions of the Human Rights Council and of the treaty bodies.

During 2011, materials to raise awareness on the new mandate of the Fund and human rights mechanisms that are not commonly used by indigenous representatives were produced, as well as videos on the work of the Fund presenting success stories of the grantees. The Fund organized and funded 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. It successfully modified working methods including pre-screening and selection processes and criteria, grant cycles and decision-making processes to fully operationalize the new mandate of the Fund. Follow-up mechanisms were developed to ensure that the participation of indigenous representatives contributes to the implementation of recommendations issued by the special procedures, treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review and the national-level implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The directory of past beneficiaries of the Fund was completed to enhance the effectiveness of the Secretariat and track records of the performance of the grantees.

Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	
Voluntary contributions in 2011	
Donor	US\$
Argentina	10,000
Australia	12,495
Chile	5,000
Cyprus	2,753
Ecuador	1,000
Estonia	9,299
Finland	28,612
Germany	51,852
Holy See	1,000
Mexico	19,068
Spain	13,680
Turkey	10,000
Individual donor	158
TOTAL	164,916

Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture

The OP-CAT was adopted by the GA 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 National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs). In addition, the SPT cooperates with relevant UN organs and mechanisms as well as with 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.

The OP-CAT also provides for the creation of a Special Fund to help finance the implementation of recommendations made by the SPT after a visit to a State Party and to support national education

programmes of NPMs. The Special Fund is administered by OHCHR and financed through voluntary contributions. As of 2011, the Fund had received US\$972,234 from five donors. The arrangements regarding its operationalization were finalized in 2011 and the following parameters were established in relation to calls for applications under the Special Fund for the period 2011-2012:

- (a) Ensuring detainees are notified of their rights in a language which they can understand;
- (b) Improving recreational and/or vocational activities for juveniles in detention;
- (c) Providing basic training programmes for detention personnel (including a focus on health care); and
- (d) Any other specific recommendation in the visit reports that is identified as a pressing and compelling need.

The call for applications closed on 30 November 2011. Applicants may request up to US\$20,000 for projects that will be implemented between 1 January and 31 December 2012. Applications can only be submitted in relation to recommendations outlined by the SPT in visit reports that have been published at the request of the State Party. In this context, applications may be submitted by States Parties, NPMs, NHRIs operating in full compliance with the Paris Principles and NGOs, particularly if the proposed projects are to be implemented in cooperation with States Parties and/or NPMs.

OP-CAT Special Fund Voluntary contributions in 2011	
Donor	US\$
Czech Republic	9,433
TOTAL	9,433

Contingency Fund

The Contingency Fund is a flexible funding mechanism established to fund the urgent deployment by the High Commissioner of personnel and other expenses associated with rapid response activities and facilitate the implementation of other activities within the priorities, overall strategies and policies of OHCHR. The Fund was established in October 2006

in recognition of the need to respond to human rights emergency situations in a timely manner. In the past, due to a lack of immediately available financial resources, OHCHR has not been suitably equipped to respond to rapid response needs, such as the establishment of fact-finding missions, commissions of inquiry or surge deployments to existing field presences to cover emergencies. 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 for rapid response activities and 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 2011, OHCHR used the Fund to deploy assessment missions to Tunisia, Egypt and South Sudan and as a temporary “stop-gap” measure to deploy staff for five commissions of inquiry/fact-finding missions mandated by the Human Rights Council (Commission of Inquiry on Libya, Commission of Inquiry on Côte d'Ivoire, OHCHR Fact-Finding Mission on Syria, second Commission of Inquiry on Libya and Commission of Inquiry on Syria), pending the receipt of the necessary funds from the regular budget.

While the mandates established by the Human Rights Council should, as a matter of principle, be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations, the regular budget process is such that the funds requested can only be released with the approval of the General Assembly in its annual review of budgetary matters. The Office therefore had to initially draw funds from its Contingency Fund for the commissions of inquiry established in 2011. A total of US\$2,295,920 was released from the Fund to finance the commissions of inquiry and the OHCHR assessment missions. Since the amount in the Contingency Fund was sometimes insufficient, the Office was forced to draw upon unearmarked extrabudgetary funds to supplement the Fund. In 2011, donors provided a total of US\$1,193,368 for the Contingency Fund. As of December 2011, US\$1,856,260 had been disbursed or obligated to fund the abovementioned activities. A total of US\$1,653,495 was approved from the regular budget for the crises in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and Syria and were subsequently paid back into the Fund, in accordance with the principle that it should operate as a “revolving fund.” As a result, the balance stood at US\$1,802,225 at the end of 2011.

Donor Profiles

Governments



Afghanistan

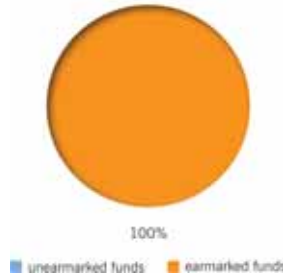
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 2,361

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

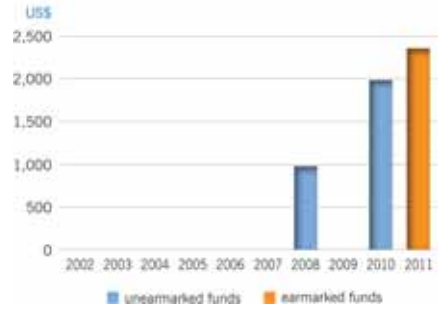
Donor ranking: 74/79

Donor ranking per capita: 67/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Algeria

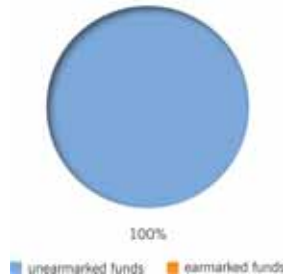
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 120,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 120,000

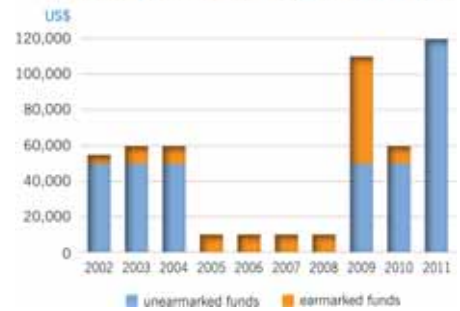
Donor ranking: 33/79

Donor ranking per capita: 41/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Andorra

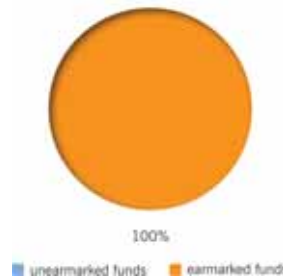
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 20,938

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

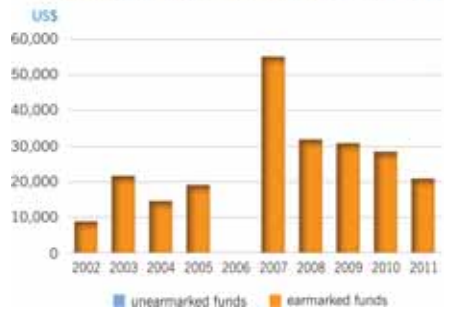
Donor ranking: 55/79

Donor ranking per capita: 14/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Argentina

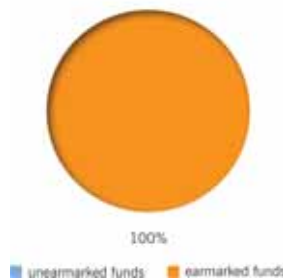
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 40,405

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

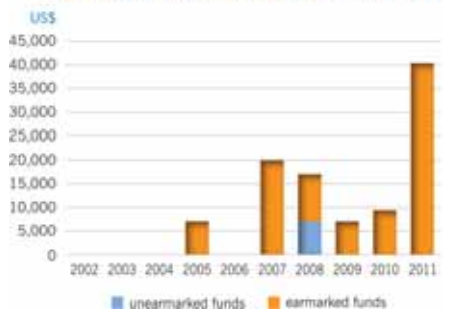
Donor ranking: 46/79

Donor ranking per capita: 56/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Armenia

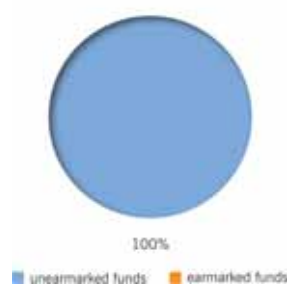
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 2,500

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,500

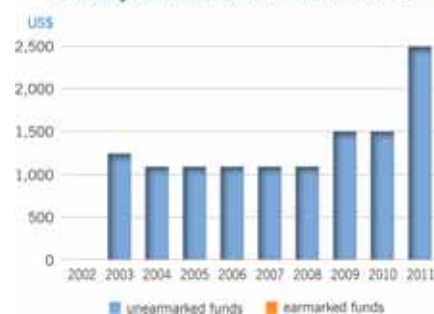
Donor ranking: 71/79

Donor ranking per capita: 57/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Australia

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 2,395,862

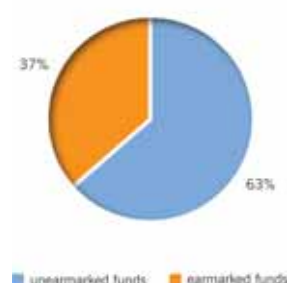
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,350,000 (AUD) + 11,520 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,521,298

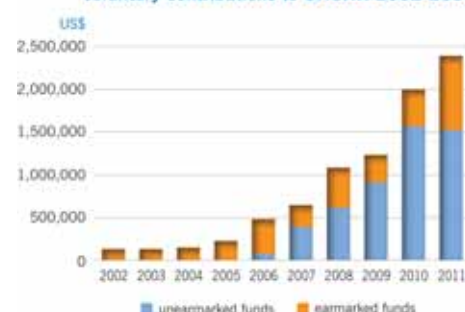
Donor ranking: 16/79

Donor ranking per capita: 18/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Austria

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 520,108

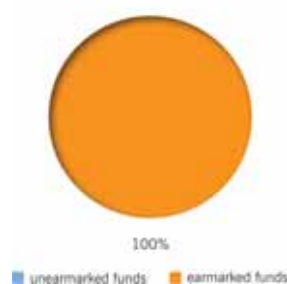
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 360,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

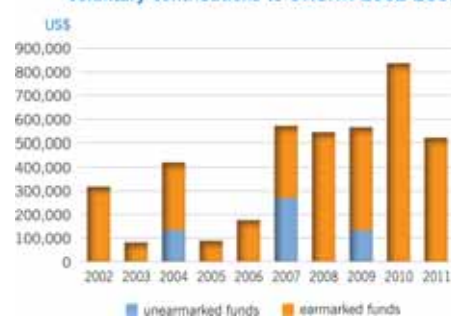
Donor ranking: 23/79

Donor ranking per capita: 22/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Azerbaijan

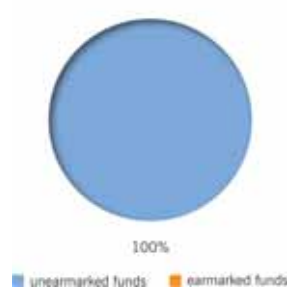
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,000

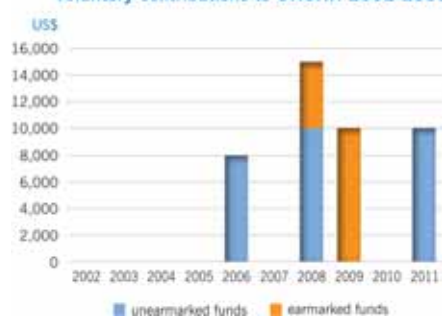
Donor ranking: 63/79

Donor ranking per capita: 55/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Bahrain

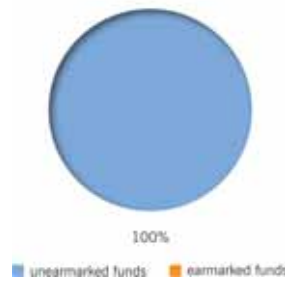
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 249,978

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 249,978

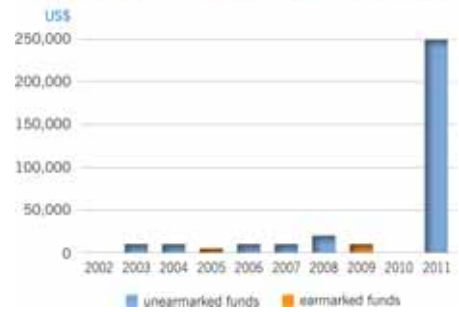
Donor ranking: 25/79

Donor ranking per capita: 16/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Belgium

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 2,539,651

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 1,845,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,115,150

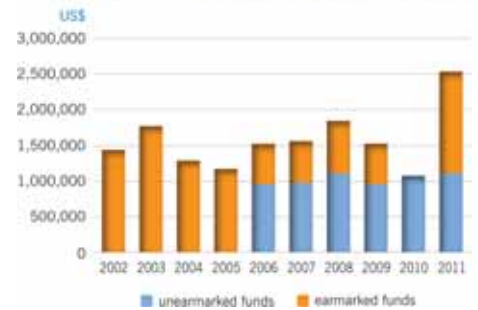
Donor ranking: 15/79

Donor ranking per capita: 15/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Botswana

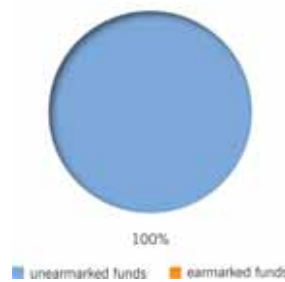
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 70,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 70,000

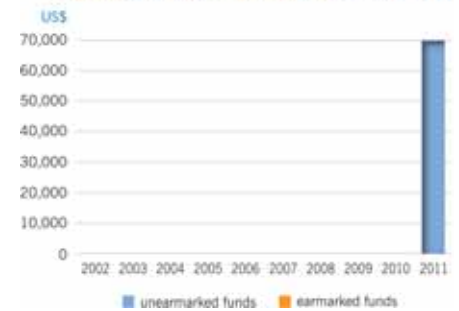
Donor ranking: 40/79

Donor ranking per capita: 26/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Brazil

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 5,665

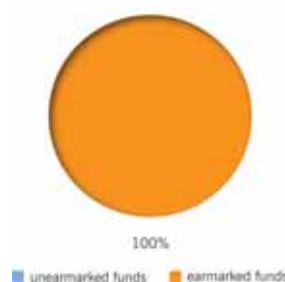
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 5,085 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

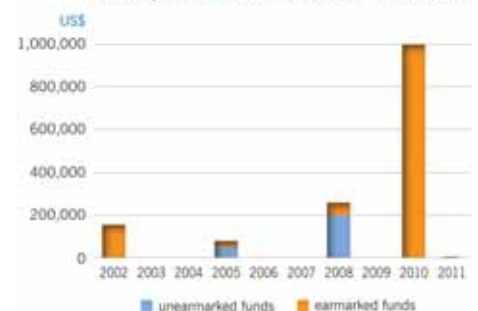
Donor ranking: 68/79

Donor ranking per capita: 69/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Canada

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 5,137,823

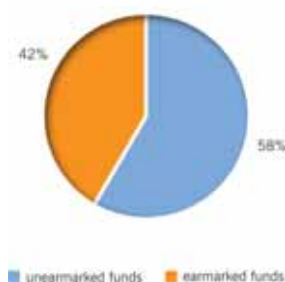
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 5,060,000 (CAD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 3,000,000

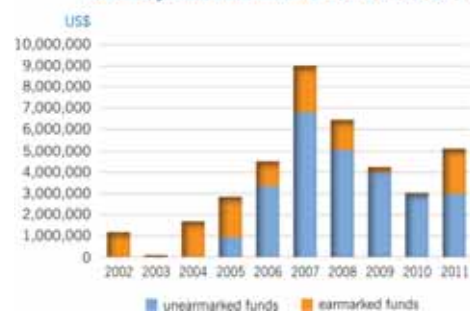
Donor ranking: 6/79

Donor ranking per capita: 17/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Chile

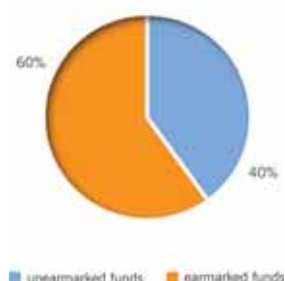
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 25,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,000

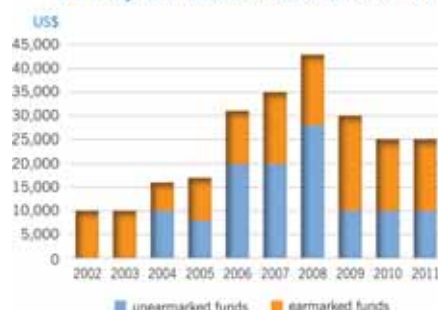
Donor ranking: 54/79

Donor ranking per capita: 52/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



China

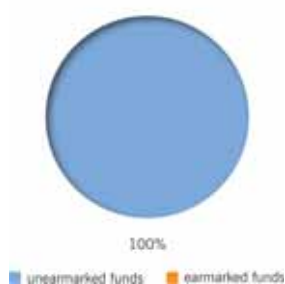
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 30,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 30,000

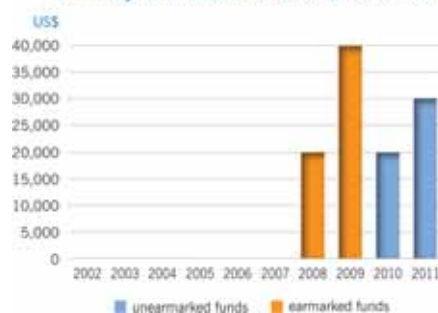
Donor ranking: 51/79

Donor ranking per capita: 71/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Costa Rica

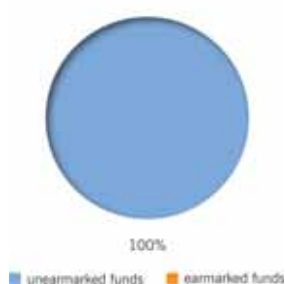
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 11,329

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 11,329

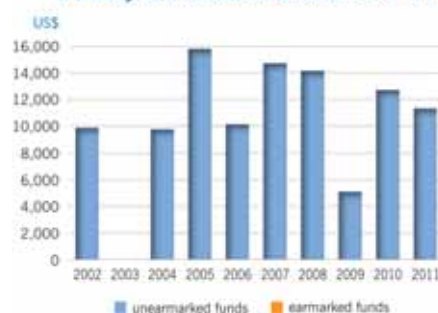
Donor ranking: 61/79

Donor ranking per capita: 45/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Cyprus

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 31,948

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 29,400 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 26,493

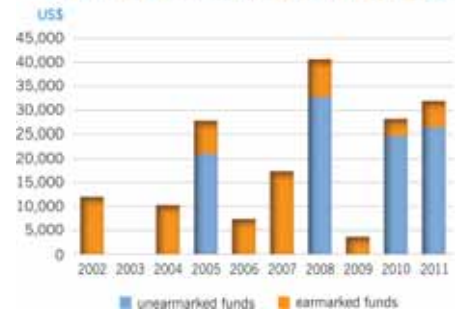
Donor ranking: 50/79

Donor ranking per capita: 27/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Czech Republic

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 18,867

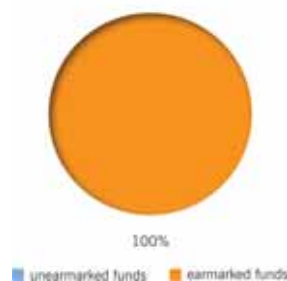
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 16,565.16 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

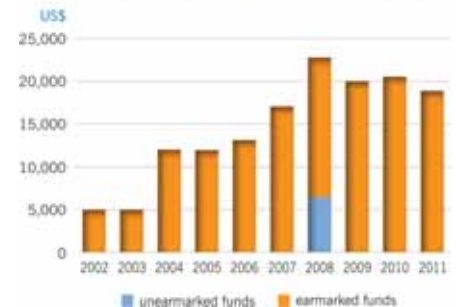
Donor ranking: 60/79

Donor ranking per capita: 49/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Denmark

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 3,276,909

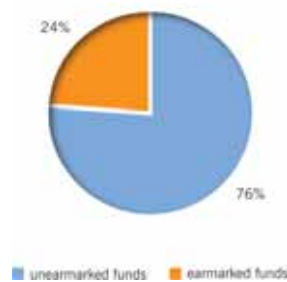
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 17,180,000 (DKK)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,493,766

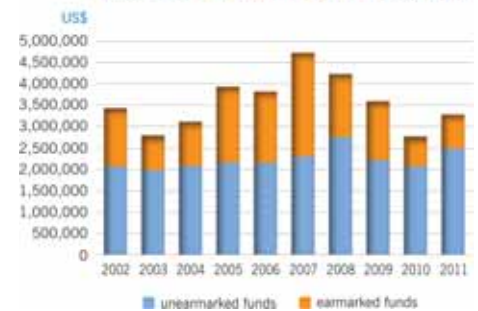
Donor ranking: 12/79

Donor ranking per capita: 9/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Ecuador

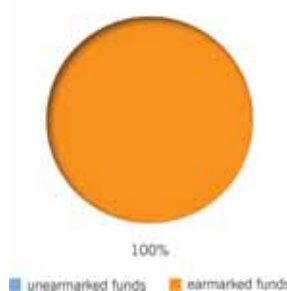
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 1,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

Donor ranking: 78/79

Donor ranking per capita: 66/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Estonia

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 25,670

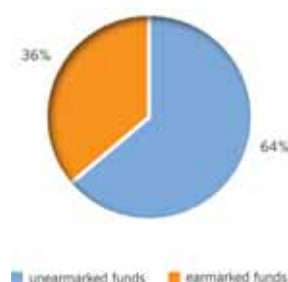
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 18,500 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 16,371

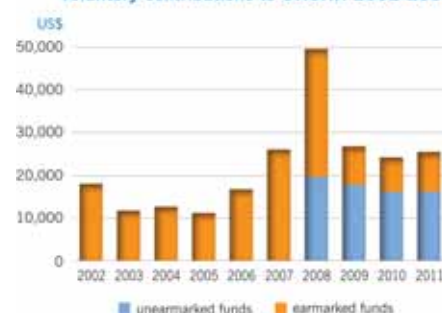
Donor ranking: 53/79

Donor ranking per capita: 30/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011




Finland

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 3,875,120

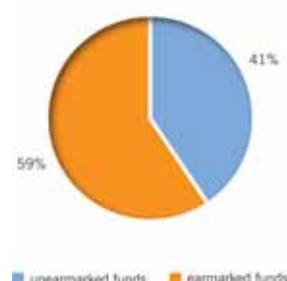
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,834,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,573,677

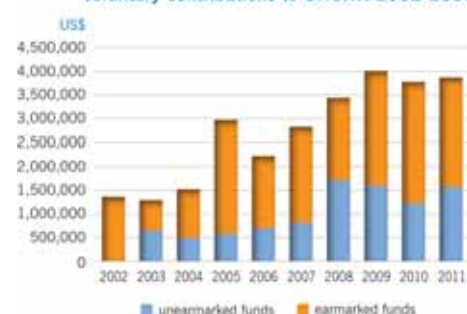
Donor ranking: 11/79

Donor ranking per capita: 7/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011




France

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 2,921,346

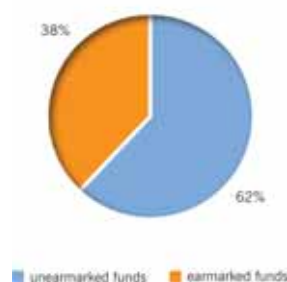
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,050,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,811,852

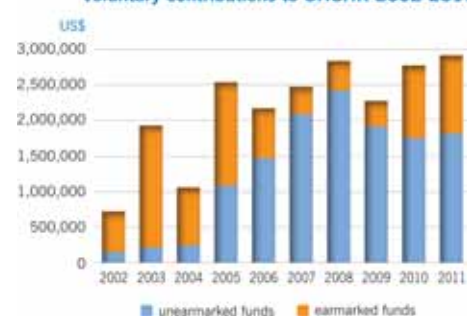
Donor ranking: 14/79

Donor ranking per capita: 24/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011




Germany

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 5,092,323

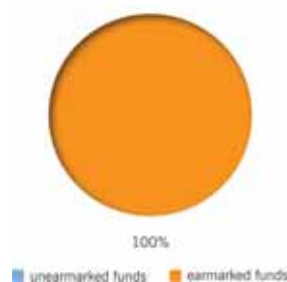
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 3,437,318 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

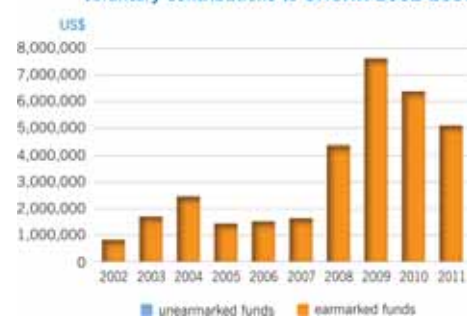
Donor ranking: 7/79

Donor ranking per capita: 21/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



 Greece

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 98,555

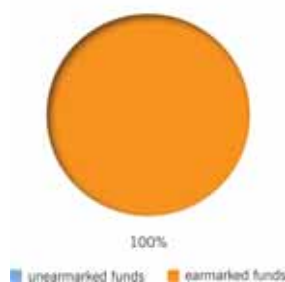
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 75,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

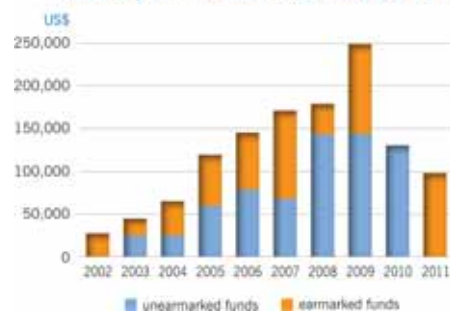
Donor ranking: 36/79

Donor ranking per capita: 34/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



 Holy See

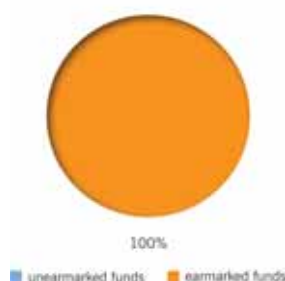
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 3,500

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

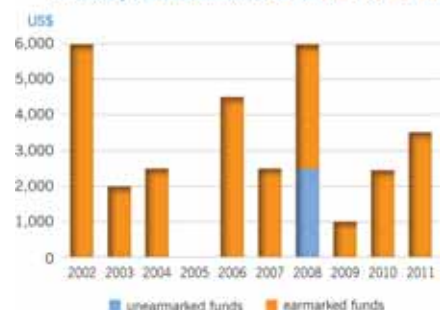
Donor ranking: 70/79

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



 Hungary

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 65,703

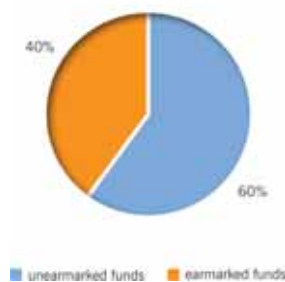
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 50,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 39,422

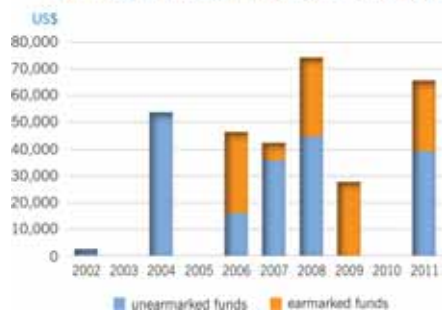
Donor ranking: 41/79

Donor ranking per capita: 36/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



 India

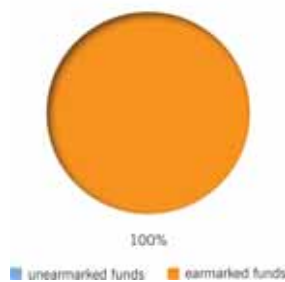
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 50,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

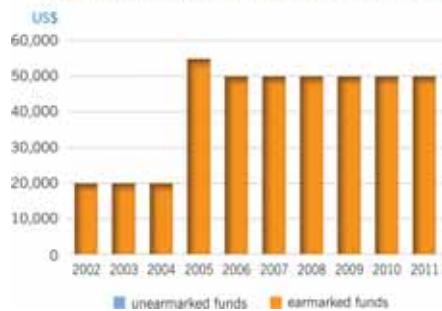
Donor ranking: 42/79

Donor ranking per capita: 68/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Indonesia

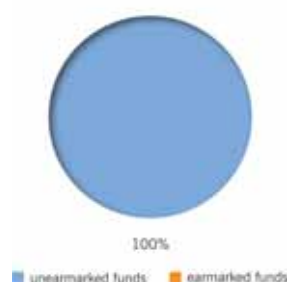
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 20,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 20,000

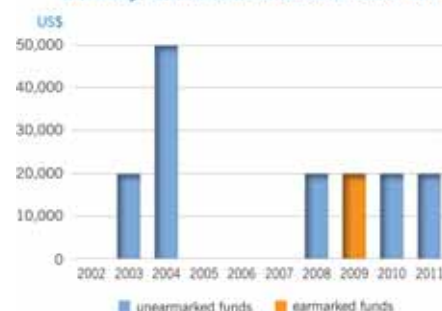
Donor ranking: 56/79

Donor ranking per capita: 65/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011




Ireland

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 3,030,881

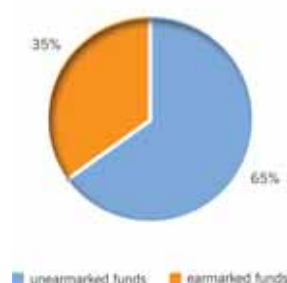
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,150,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,971,831

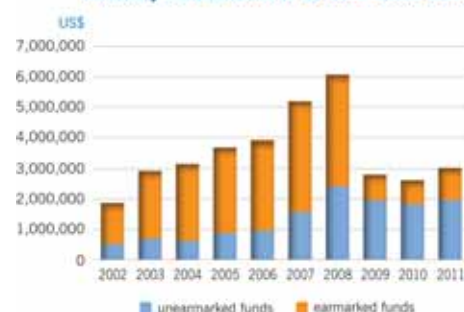
Donor ranking: 13/79

Donor ranking per capita: 8/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011




Israel

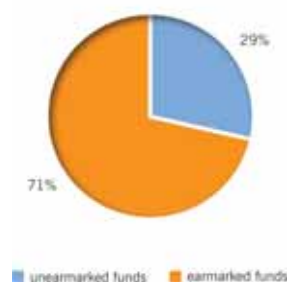
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 35,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,000

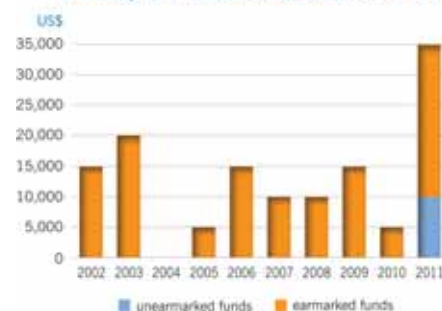
Donor ranking: 49/79

Donor ranking per capita: 39/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011




Italy

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 128,213

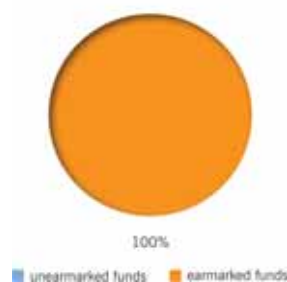
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 50,000 (EUR) + 60,000 (USD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

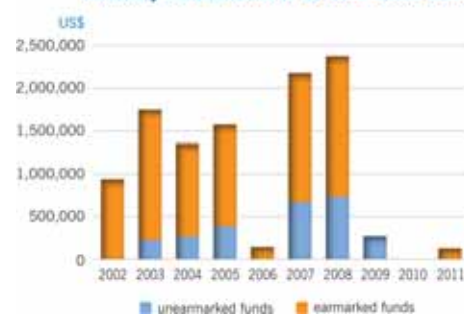
Donor ranking: 31/79

Donor ranking per capita: 46/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Japan

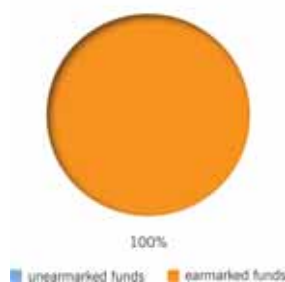
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 679,089

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

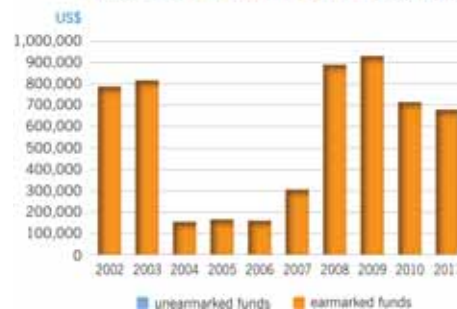
Donor ranking: 22/79

Donor ranking per capita: 38/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Kazakhstan

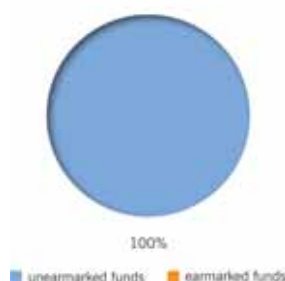
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 49,975

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 49,975

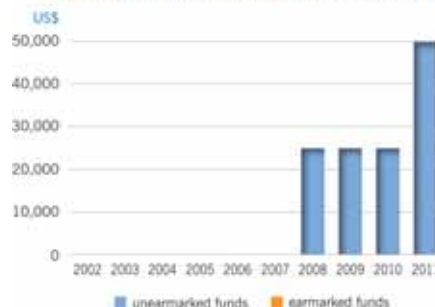
Donor ranking: 44/79

Donor ranking per capita: 42/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Korea, Rep. of

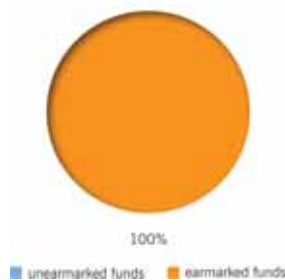
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 380,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

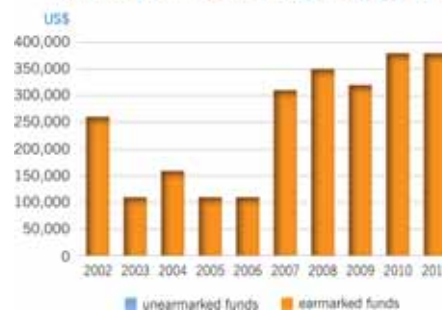
Donor ranking: 24/79

Donor ranking per capita: 35/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Kuwait

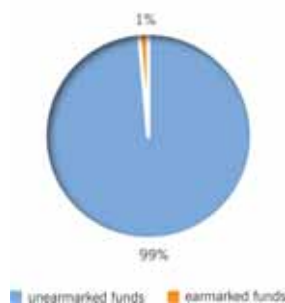
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 710,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 700,000

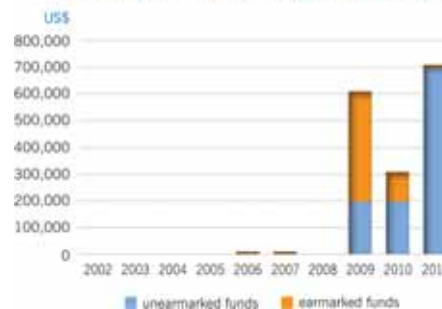
Donor ranking: 21/79

Donor ranking per capita: 13/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Kyrgyzstan

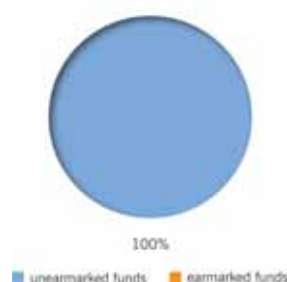
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 1,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,000

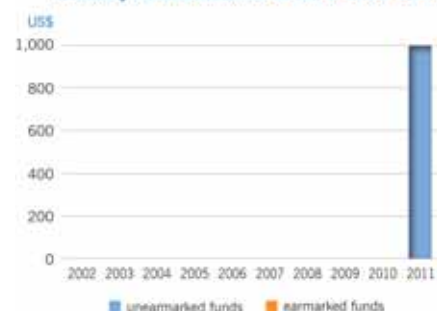
Donor ranking: 78/79

Donor ranking per capita: 64/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Liechtenstein

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 183,594

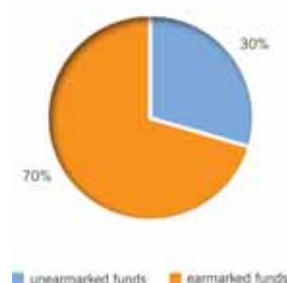
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 165,000 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 54,230

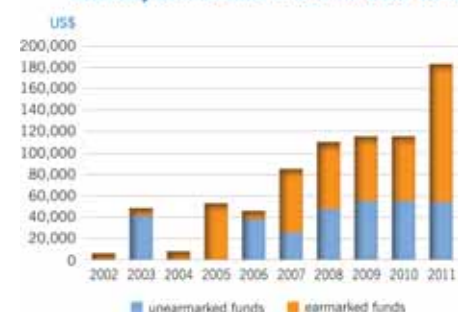
Donor ranking: 26/79

Donor ranking per capita: 1/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Luxembourg

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 160,000

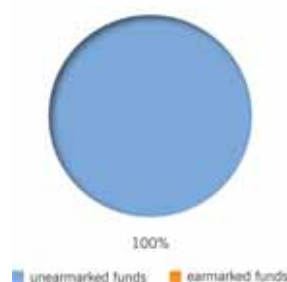
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 120,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 160,000

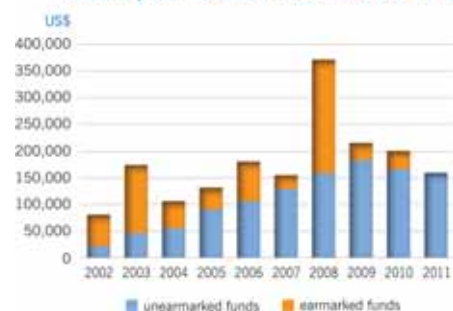
Donor ranking: 28/79

Donor ranking per capita: 11/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Malaysia

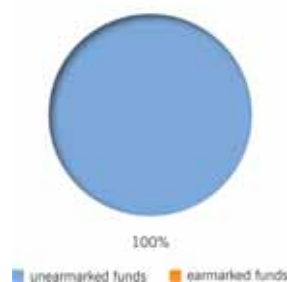
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 20,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 20,000

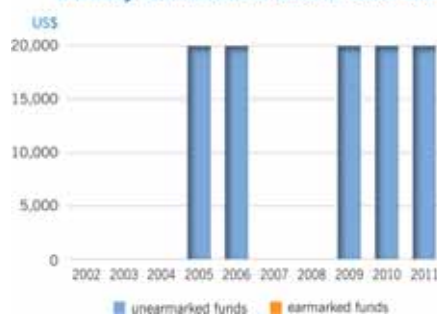
Donor ranking: 56/79

Donor ranking per capita: 59/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Mauritius

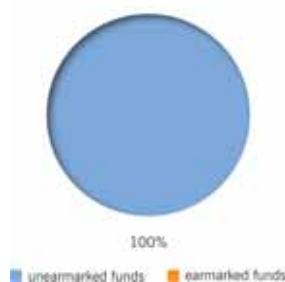
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 2,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,000

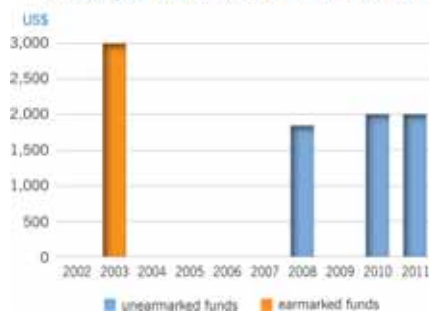
Donor ranking: 75/79

Donor ranking per capita: 51/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Mexico

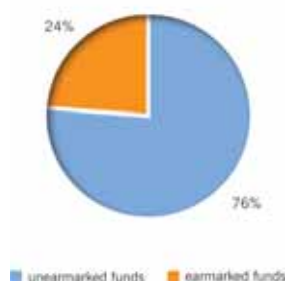
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 164,068

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 125,000

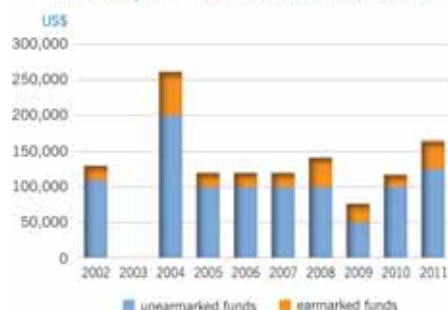
Donor ranking: 27/79

Donor ranking per capita: 53/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Moldova, Rep. of

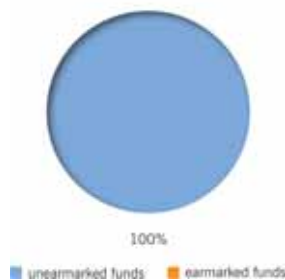
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,000

Donor ranking: 63/79

Donor ranking per capita: 43/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Monaco

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 26,281

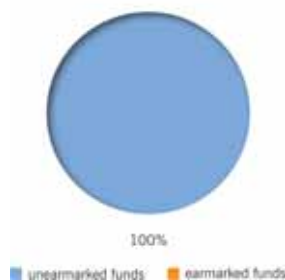
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 20,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 26,281

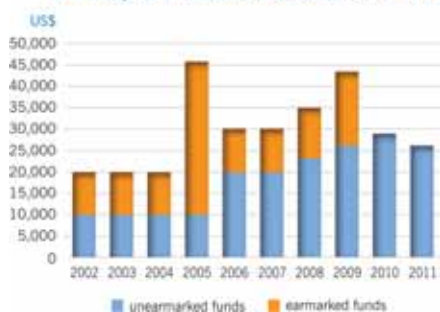
Donor ranking: 52/79

Donor ranking per capita: 6/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Morocco

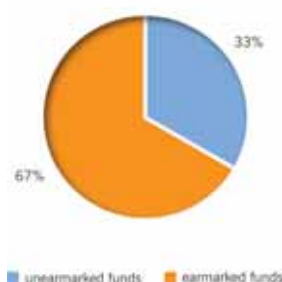
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 753,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 250,000

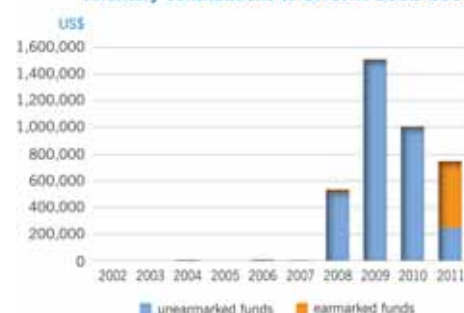
Donor ranking: 20/79

Donor ranking per capita: 28/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Netherlands

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 15,002,139

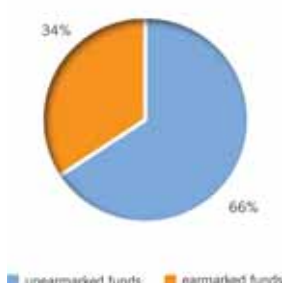
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 10,500,000 (EUR) + 974,338 (USD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 9,855,453

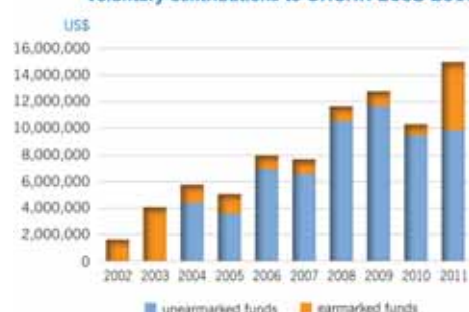
Donor ranking: 1/79

Donor ranking per capita: 5/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



New Zealand

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 2,286,600

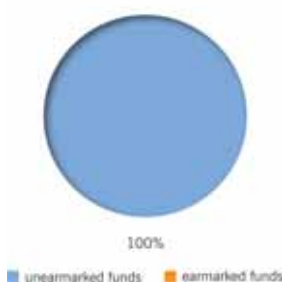
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 3,000,000 (NZD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,286,600

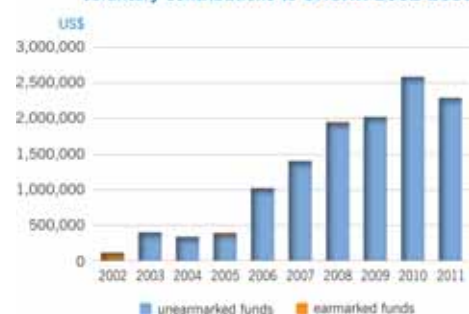
Donor ranking: 18/79

Donor ranking per capita: 10/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Nicaragua

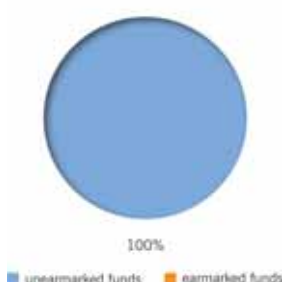
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 2,499

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,499

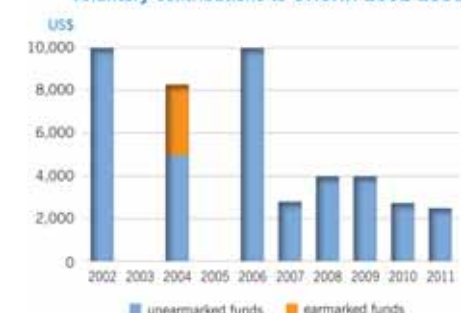
Donor ranking: 73/79

Donor ranking per capita: 60/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Norway

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 10,719,436

Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 58,250,000 (NOK) + 22,080 (USD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 7,668,993

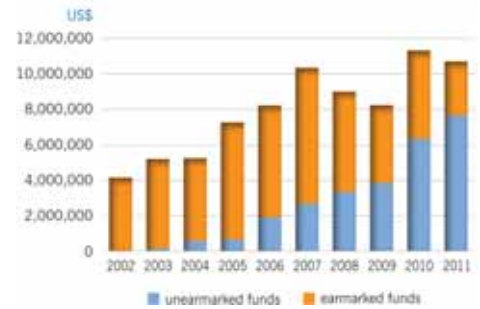
Donor ranking: 4/79

Donor ranking per capita: 2/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Oman

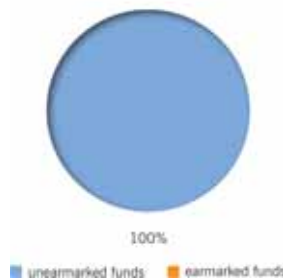
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,000

Donor ranking: 63/79

Donor ranking per capita: 40/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Pakistan

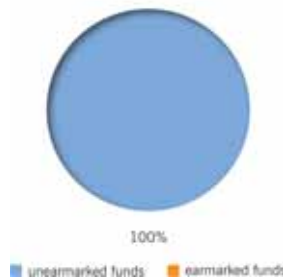
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 4,810

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 4,810

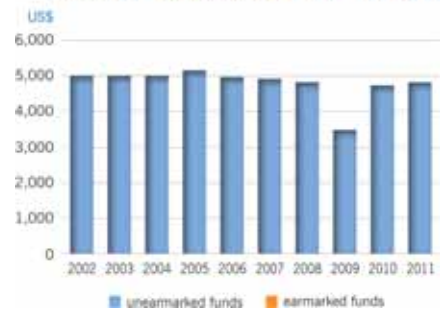
Donor ranking: 69/79

Donor ranking per capita: 70/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Panama

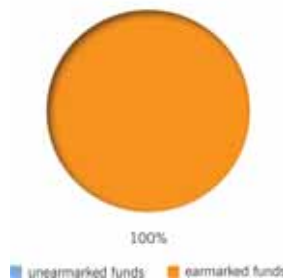
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 2,500

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

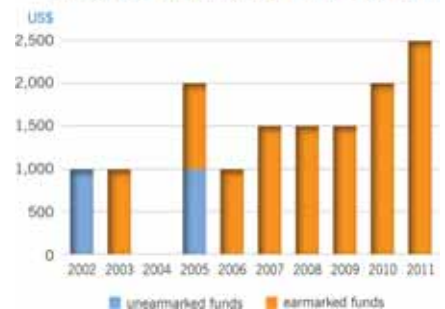
Donor ranking: 71/79

Donor ranking per capita: 58/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Philippines

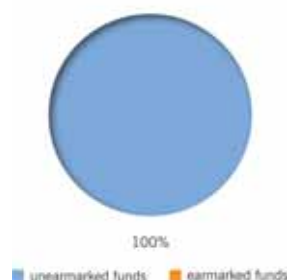
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 20,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 20,000

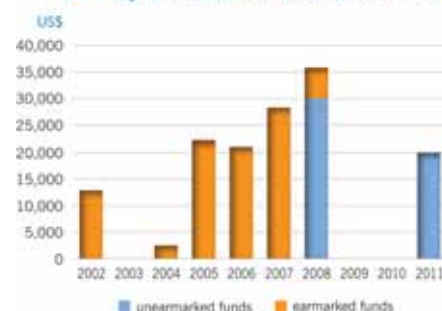
Donor ranking: 56/79

Donor ranking per capita: 63/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Poland

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 105,768

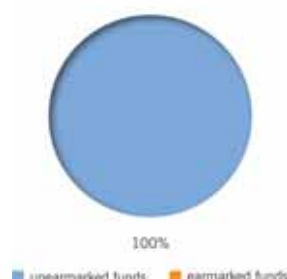
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 84,826 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 105,768

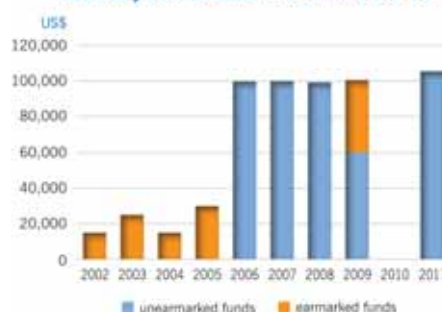
Donor ranking: 34/79

Donor ranking per capita: 44/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Portugal

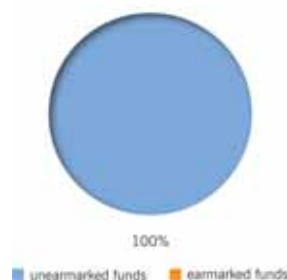
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 100,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 100,000

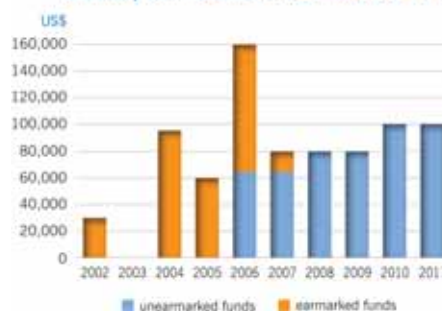
Donor ranking: 35/79

Donor ranking per capita: 33/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Qatar

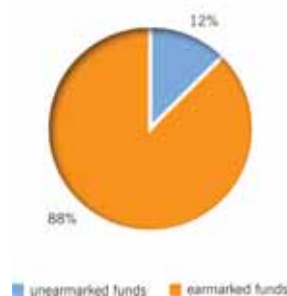
Total voluntary contribution in 2010, in USD: 80,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,000

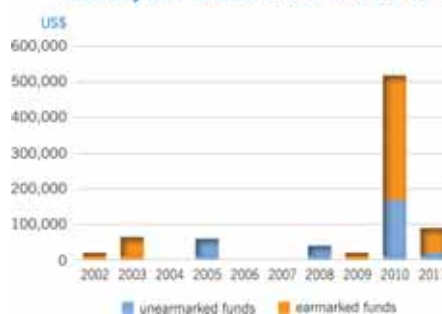
Donor ranking: 38/79

Donor ranking per capita: 23/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Russian Federation

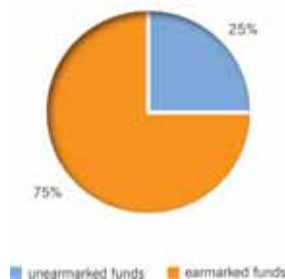
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 2,000,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 500,000

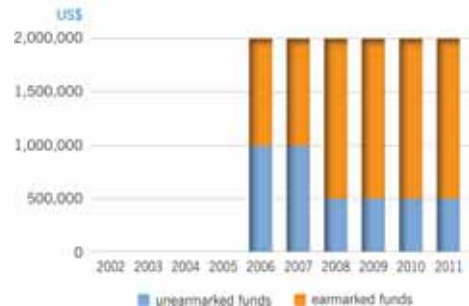
Donor ranking: 19/79

Donor ranking per capita: 31/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



San Marino

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 39,422

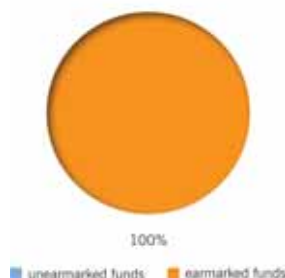
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 30,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

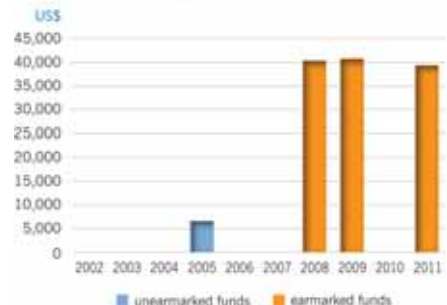
Donor ranking: 47/79

Donor ranking per capita: 3/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Saudi Arabia

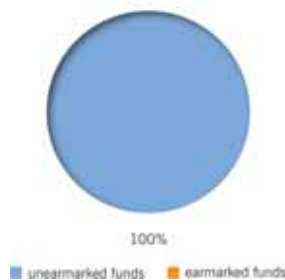
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 150,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 150,000

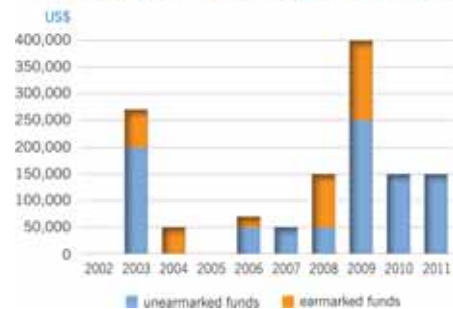
Donor ranking: 30/79

Donor ranking per capita: 37/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Serbia

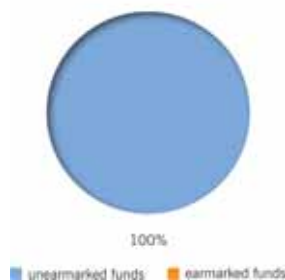
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 2,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,000

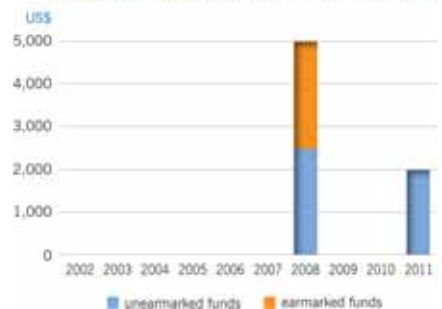
Donor ranking: 75/79

Donor ranking per capita: 62/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Singapore

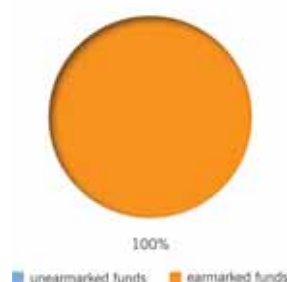
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 10,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

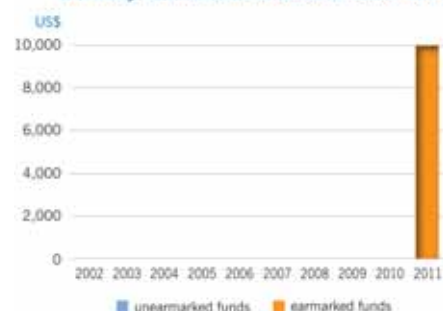
Donor ranking: 63/79

Donor ranking per capita: 48/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Slovakia

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 10,858

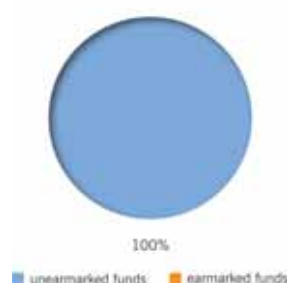
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 10,000 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 10,858

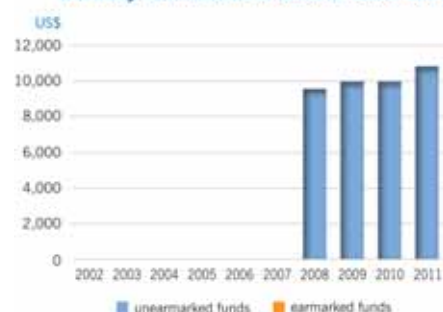
Donor ranking: 62/79

Donor ranking per capita: 47/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Slovenia

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 42,918

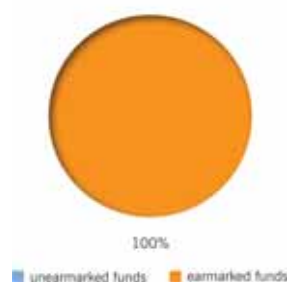
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 30,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

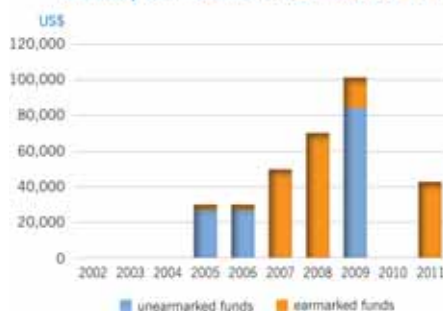
Donor ranking: 45/79

Donor ranking per capita: 29/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Spain

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 4,774,584

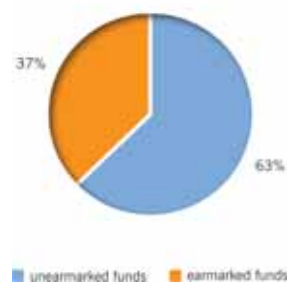
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 3,490,000 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 2,994,510

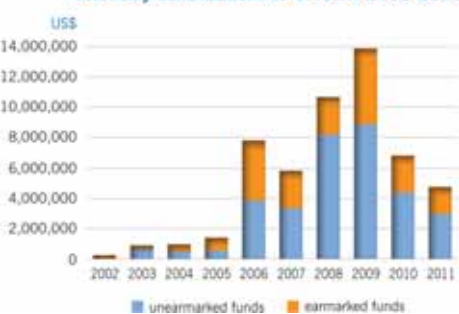
Donor ranking: 8/79

Donor ranking per capita: 19/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Sweden

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 11,435,607

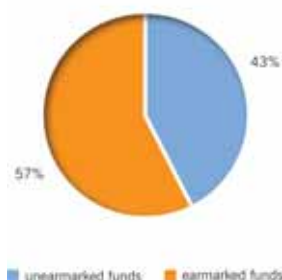
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 77,500,000 (SEK)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 4,862,935

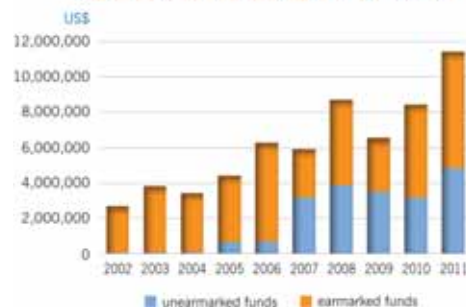
Donor ranking: 3/79

Donor ranking per capita: 4/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Switzerland

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 2,392,059

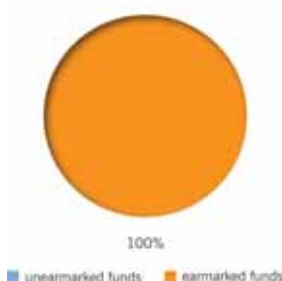
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 1,933,550 (CHF) + 238,921 (USD)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

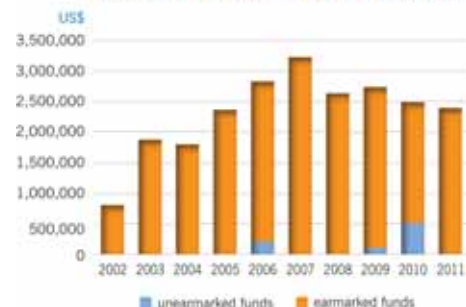
Donor ranking: 17/79

Donor ranking per capita: 12/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Thailand

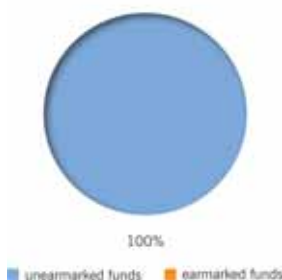
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 20,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 20,000

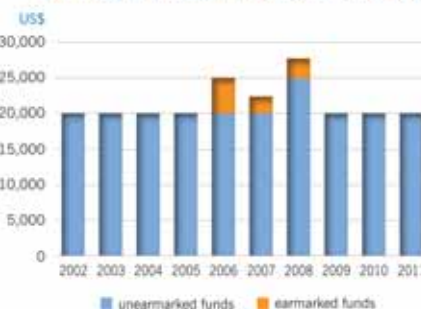
Donor ranking: 56/79

Donor ranking per capita: 61/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Turkey

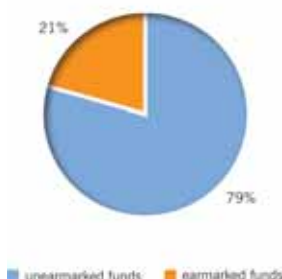
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 126,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 100,000

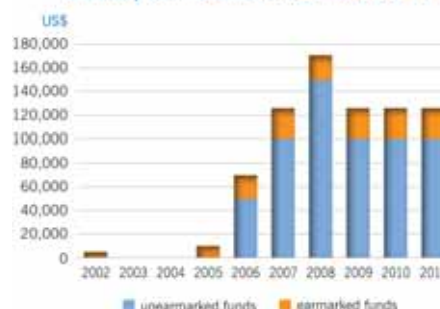
Donor ranking: 32/79

Donor ranking per capita: 50/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





United Arab Emirates

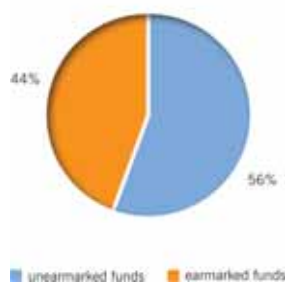
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 89,946

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 49,982

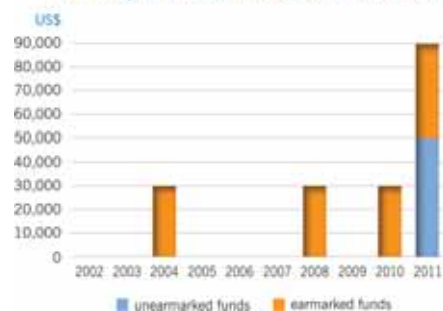
Donor ranking: 37/79

Donor ranking per capita: 32/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



United Kingdom

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 4,446,539

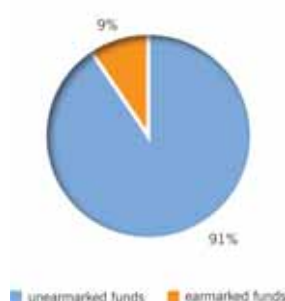
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 2,766,000 (GBP)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 4,025,765

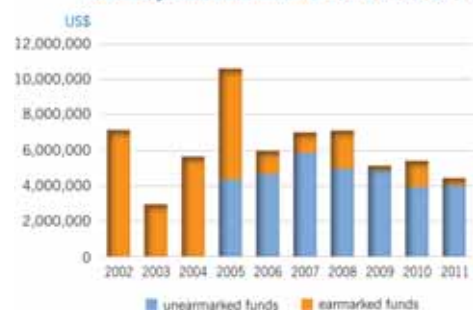
Donor ranking: 9/79

Donor ranking per capita: 20/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



United States of America

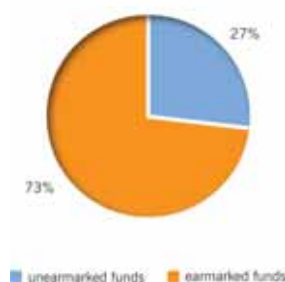
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 12,054,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 3,238,000

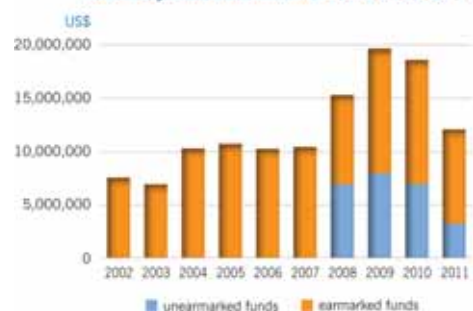
Donor ranking: 2/79

Donor ranking per capita: 25/79

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Venezuela

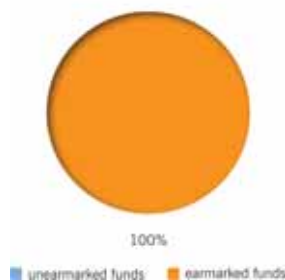
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 38,948

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

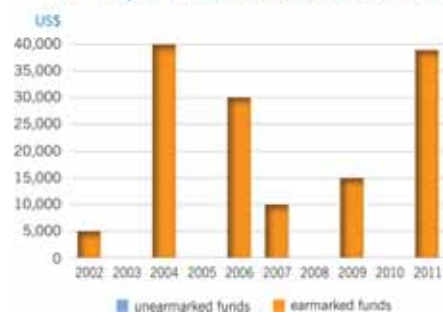
Donor ranking: 48/79

Donor ranking per capita: 54/71

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Intergovernmental Organizations



European Commission

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 7,761,125

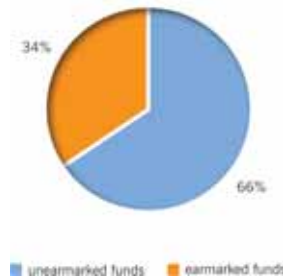
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 5,703,302 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 5,087,015

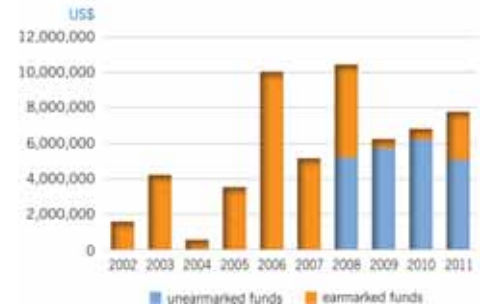
Donor ranking: 5/79

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 156,786

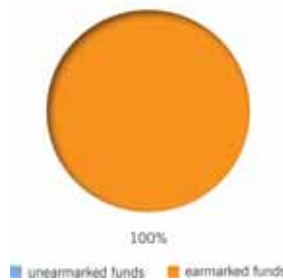
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 102,248 (EUR) + 12,000 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

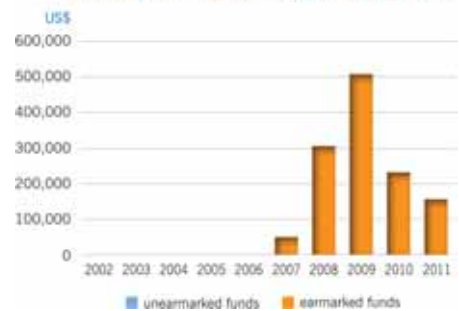
Donor ranking: 29/79

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



United Nations Development Programme

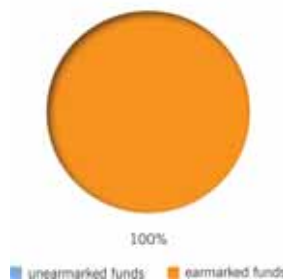
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 4,007,703

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

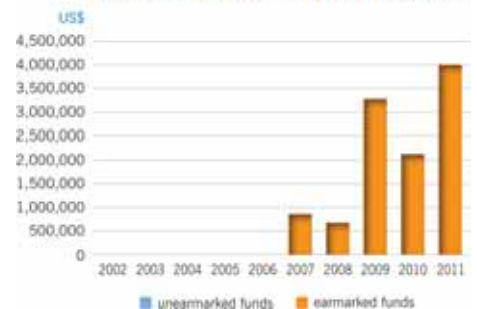
Donor ranking: 10/79

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Private Donors



Aviva

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 78,493

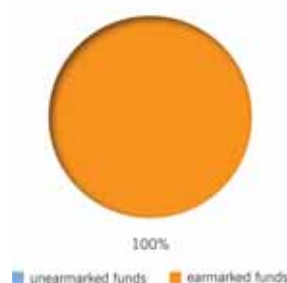
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 50,000 (GBP)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

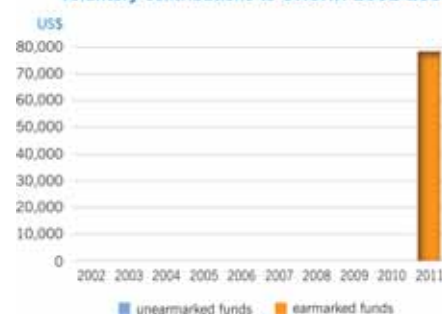
Donor ranking: 39/79

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Ford Foundation

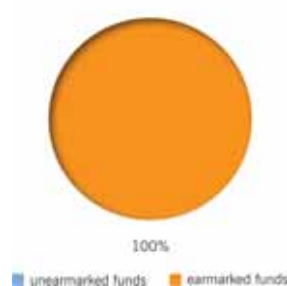
Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 50,000

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

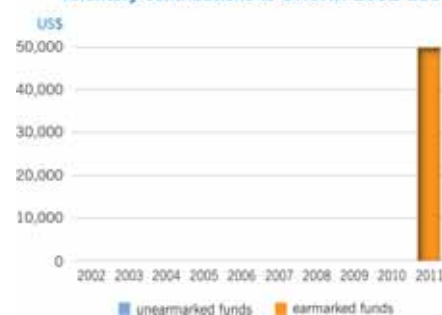
Donor ranking: 42/79

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



Groupe Sida Geneve

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 5,975

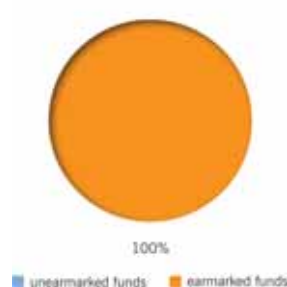
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 4,541 (CHF)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 0

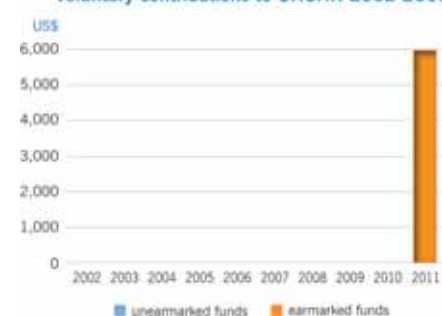
Donor ranking: 67/79

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011



ONUART Foundation

Total voluntary contribution in 2011, in USD: 1,743

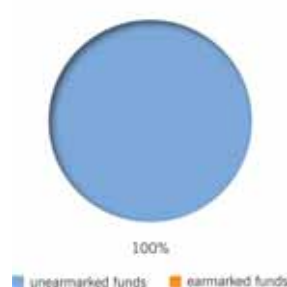
Total voluntary contribution in currency of donation: 1,278.56 (EUR)

Unearmarked contribution in USD: 1,743

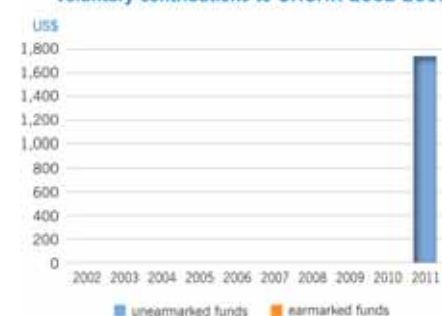
Donor ranking: 77/79

Donor ranking per capita: n/a

Level of earmarking in 2011



Voluntary contributions to OHCHR 2002-2011





Hundreds of refugees from Libya line up for food at a transit camp near the Tunisia-Libya border.

Annexes



Annex I: Summary of results for the 2010-2011 biennium

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

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

- ▶ **Constitutional reform** – drafted, adopted or reformed, taking into account international human rights standards – took place in Bolivia, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Mexico, Somalia and South Sudan. The Darfur Peace Agreement was generally human rights-based and justice oriented.
 - ▶ National human rights **action plans** or road maps were created (in a participatory way), strengthened or implemented in Chad, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova and Sri Lanka.
 - ▶ Countries adopting a **human rights-based approach** (HRBA) to policy planning, or where human rights form part of the development or poverty reduction plan, included Ecuador, Nepal, South Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uganda.
 - ▶ **National human rights institutions** (NHRI) or commissions were established or increased their compliance with international standards in Bahrain, Burundi, Comoros, Liberia, Mauritania, Oman and Somalia. Progress towards the establishment of NHRIs was made in Guinea, Lebanon, Mozambique, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Somalia and Vanuatu. The capacity of existing national institutions was strengthened in 42 countries/territories, including: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Croatia, Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Peru, Puntland (Somalia), Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- Ombudsman's offices** were strengthened in Ecuador, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Serbia and Tajikistan.
- ▶ Progress on legislation or policies to address **discrimination** was made in Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Ecuador, European Union, Mauritania, Nepal, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Plans of action or strategies against racism and all forms of discrimination were drafted, adopted or implemented in Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uruguay. Institutions dealing with discrimination were set up or strengthened in Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Panama (unit set up within the NHRI), Peru, Republic of Moldova, South Africa and Timor-Leste.
 - ▶ Progress on the compliance of laws related to **indigenous peoples** with international human rights standards took place in Cameroon, Congo, Ecuador and Peru. The national law on the rights of indigenous peoples in Congo is the first of its kind in Africa, and the law in Peru is one of the first enshrining this right in the Americas. Normative frameworks concerning indigenous peoples are in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other relevant standards in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Mexico.
 - ▶ Progress on legislation or policies tackling **violence against women** was evidenced in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mexico, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan. Progress on legislation tackling **domestic violence** was seen in Guinea-Bissau, Iraq and Timor-Leste.
 - ▶ Progress towards ending **child** recruitment was made in Colombia and Somalia, while progress on legislation pertaining to children took place in Liberia and Rwanda.
 - ▶ Legislation or policies related to non-discrimination against **persons with disabilities** improved in Cameroon, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Sierra Leone, while institutions safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities were established or strengthened in Guatemala and Liberia.

- ▶ Progress on adhering to international standards on the **right to adequate housing and on forced evictions** was made in Cambodia, Haiti and Serbia.
 - ▶ Improvement in legislation pertaining to **migration** was seen in Australia, the European Union, Lebanon and Mexico.
 - ▶ The following Governments undertook actions to tackle human **trafficking**: Australia, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, European Union, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau and the League of Arab States. In addition, the capacity of Government officials and civil society representatives to evaluate the impact of anti-trafficking policies and measures on human rights and adopt a human rights-based approach to address trafficking in persons has increased in 44 countries in Central Africa, Central Asia, Europe and the Middle East.
 - ▶ Progress on laws or policies pertaining to **internally displaced persons** was seen in Central African Republic and Kenya.
 - ▶ **Human rights training** in specific sectors was institutionalized in Burundi (the armed forces), Cameroon (police and prison administration), Ecuador (armed forces), Georgia (Georgian Bar Association), Guatemala (Public Prosecutor's Office), Guinea-Bissau (the military), Liberia (police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Armed Forces), Sierra Leone (police, prison officers and the army), Sri Lanka (police), and Uganda (the armed forces).
 - ▶ Progress on laws, policies or mechanisms to **improve the judiciary** was made in Bolivia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ecuador, European Union, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mexico and Senegal. In Mexico, the Supreme Court ruled that civilian jurisdiction should prevail over military jurisdiction in cases of human rights violations attributed to the military. Military courts have subsequently begun to decline jurisdiction in the above-mentioned cases.
 - ▶ **National preventive mechanisms** (NPM) were set up or strengthened in Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Paraguay and Serbia. Protection mechanisms for **human rights defenders** were established or strengthened in Mexico and Serbia.
 - ▶ Improvements in policies or legislation related to **detention, criminal procedure** and the use of force and firearms were seen in Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ecuador, European Union, Guinea-Bissau and Occupied Palestinian Territory. Afghanistan, DRC and Uganda witnessed progress on legislation or policies against torture.
 - ▶ Afghanistan and Haiti made progress on the **protection of civilians** and the reduction of casualties, while Colombia and Mexico made progress on laws or policies related to **enforced disappearances**. National committees on the **prevention of genocide** were established in Congo, Kenya and Tanzania.
 - ▶ Progress on **various other pieces of legislation** which contributed to improving the human rights situation in Central African Republic, Colombia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda and Venezuela. In Colombia, a law on **victims' rights and land restitution** was adopted.
 - ▶ Legislation which would have been **inconsistent with human rights standards** was rejected or repealed in Guatemala, Peru, Republic of Korea and Somalia.
 - ▶ An increased number of governmental agencies and human rights organizations (e.g. in Bolivia, Ecuador, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Serbia, the United Kingdom and the European Union's Fundamental Rights Agency) adopted programmes for developing and using **indicators** in an effort to strengthen their capacity to promote and monitor human rights, drawing on OHCHR's methodology on human rights indicators.
- ## 2. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and review of reservations of international human rights instruments (EA 2)
- ▶ There was a total of **123 ratifications** of human rights treaties and their optional protocols in the 2010-2011 biennium. The total number of ratifications per treaty and, in brackets, countries where OHCHR's field presences developed programmes to support ratification are listed below:
 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): 2. The First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR: 1. The Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR: 1 (Kyrgyzstan).
 - Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR): 5 (Argentina, Cape Verde, El Salvador)
 - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD): 2
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): 1. The Optional Protocol to CEDAW: 4 (Cambodia).
 - Convention against Torture and Other Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT): 3 (Iraq and Vanuatu). The Optional Protocol to CAT (OP-CAT): 11 (Panama, Togo and Tunisia).

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography: 16 (Djibouti and Mauritius). The OP-CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict: 12 (Djibouti).
 - International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICMRW): 3 (Bangladesh).
 - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD): 33 (Colombia, Nepal, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Moldova). The Optional Protocol to the CRPD: 17 (Nicaragua and Turkmenistan).
 - Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED): 12 (Brazil and Paraguay).
- ▶ Signature and/or ratification of **other international instruments**:
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: Seychelles and Comoros.
 - ILO Convention No. 169 on the rights of indigenous peoples and tribes: Central African Republic and Nicaragua.
 - The N'Djamena Declaration to end the recruitment and use of children within armed forces: Central African Republic.
 - The Protocol of San Salvador: Nicaragua.
- ▶ The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons was signed by 33 States and ratified by 13 States (OHCHR contributed in Central African Republic). Two more ratifications are needed for the Convention to enter into force.
- ▶ The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence was signed by France, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
- ▶ The Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse was signed by Switzerland.

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

OHCHR's support to transitional justice processes included assistance for the design and implementation of judicial accountability

mechanisms, truth seeking processes, reparations programmes, national consultations and institutional reform.

- ▶ In 22 countries, progress was observed on **effective monitoring, investigation and/or attainment of redress** for violations of human rights including: Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur), Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda and Uruguay.
- ▶ In 12 countries/territories progress was observed on establishing or strengthening **accountability mechanisms**, including: Honduras, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Sierra Leone, Sudan (Darfur), Timor-Leste and Uganda.

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

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

5. Rights-holders, especially discriminated groups, and particularly women, increasingly use existing national protection systems and participate in decision-making processes and the development and monitoring of public policies (EA 5)

- ▶ At least 37 countries/territories showed improvement in the level and/or quality of **participation of discriminated groups in selected policy and legislative bodies**, including in: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Bougainville, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Georgia, Great Lakes Region, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Niger,

Occupied Palestinian Territory, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur), Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

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

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

Human Rights Mechanisms (including the Human Rights Council)

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

Universal Periodic Review

- ▶ 96 countries reported to, and were reviewed by, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism in 2010 and 2011: Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Island, Mauritania, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United States, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

- ▶ Enhanced capacity of at least 39 Member States to implement UPR recommendations, including concrete road maps and action plans adopted in: Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Zambia.
- ▶ Inter-ministerial committees for UPR established in at least 4 countries (Gabon, Guinea, Haiti and Niger), with similar processes initiated in Chad, Liberia and Rwanda.

Special procedures

- ▶ Standing invitations to the special procedures rose to 90, with 12 countries in 2011 (India, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Thailand and Tunisia) and 11 countries in 2010 (Andorra, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and the Republic of Moldova) issuing such invitations. In addition, Cameroon, Kiribati and Solomon Islands issued invitations to selected special procedures mandate-holders.
- ▶ Special procedures mandate-holders undertook 82 country visits in 2011 - 15 more than in 2010.
- ▶ In at least 10 countries, action was taken to address human rights issues following visits and recommendations by the special procedures mandate-holders, including in: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mauritania, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Panama, Tunisia and United States of America.

Treaty bodies

- ▶ A total of 118 periodic reports submitted by States Parties to the treaty bodies; OHCHR developed targeted programmes to support 42 States Parties in the submission of overdue reports and common core documents; out of these, 11 States were still in the process of finalizing overdue reports to the treaty bodies with OHCHR's assistance, including in: Belize, Cape Verde,

Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Thailand and Uganda.

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

7. Increased number and diversity of rights-holders and national human rights institutions, and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 7)

- ▶ **UPR stakeholder reports** prepared by civil society organizations in at least 13 countries: Armenia, Ecuador, Liberia, Republic of Moldova, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia and Venezuela.
- ▶ Nine **minority representatives** (Arabic and English speakers) and 25 **indigenous fellows** (English, French, Spanish and Russian speakers) were empowered to undertake human rights projects at the country level, as a result of the OHCHR Fellowship Programme.
- ▶ Increased use of the **special procedures** by national institutions, civil society and human rights defenders in 21 countries/territories, including: Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Mexico, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Tonga, Uganda, and Vanuatu.
- ▶ Increased participation of national institutions, civil society and human rights defenders in submitting information to the **Human Rights Council** or in preparing contributions for the UPR process in 16 countries, including: Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Fiji, Honduras, Iraq, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.
- ▶ Preparation and/or submission of **shadow reports** to the treaty bodies by national institutions, civil society and human rights defenders, were submitted to, inter alia, the Committees of: CRPD (Mexico and Peru), CAT (Cambodia and Chile), CEDAW (Albania, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chad, Mexico, Peru, Russian Federation and Tajikistan), ICESCR (Argentina, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, Peru and Tajikistan), ICERD (Mexico and Peru), ICRMW (Argentina and Chile) and ICCPR (Argentina).

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

- ▶ **Five regional human rights mechanisms** strengthened through the adoption of strategies and workplans or through training and organizational development activities, including: ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, African Union Commission, ICGLR's Regional Committee on the Prevention of Genocide, War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity and All forms of Discrimination, European Group of National Human Rights Institutions and ECOWAS.
- ▶ **Three guiding principles** adopted by the Human Rights Council (on human rights impact assessments of trade and investment agreements; on business and human rights; and on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members).
- ▶ **Eight general comments** adopted by the human rights mechanisms (CERD, Human Rights Committee, CRC, CEDAW, CMW and WGEID) to assist States in implementing their human rights obligations.

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

- ▶ Increased use of **joint communications** by special procedures mandate-holders: 452 of the 604 communications issued in 2011 and some 360 of the 604 communications of 2010 were jointly issued by two or more mandate-holders.
- ▶ A **single communications** report presented to the Human Rights Council by the special procedures as of September 2011, in line with decisions made by the Coordination Committee.
- ▶ A compilation of **best practices of cooperation** between special procedures and treaty bodies.
- ▶ Informal consultations on **treaty body strengthening** for States Parties, proposals made by non-governmental organizations, consultations with academics and UN entities and production of the Dublin Outcome Document (in a meeting of treaty body chairpersons, experts and observers).
- ▶ Several treaty bodies refined their **follow-up procedures**, including the Human Rights Committee and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT). The CMW adopted "a list of issues prior to reporting", following the practice of the CAT and the Human Rights Committee.
- ▶ Improved format of the **inter-committee meeting** and annual meeting of treaty body chairpersons, by converting the former into

thematic working groups and holding the latter closer to the field.

- ▶ Four informal meetings with State Parties to discuss improvement in the **working methods of the treaty bodies**.
- ▶ Enhanced engagement with all six committees of the **General Assembly** at its 66th session (previously OHCHR only engaged with the Third and Fifth Committees).

10. International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues (EA 10)

- ▶ More than **13 plenary and high-level panels** organized during sessions of the Human Rights Council contributed to drawing the attention of the international community to key human rights challenges such as tolerance and peace; best practices against racism; prevention of violence against girls and women and conflict-related violence against women; discrimination against women; human rights dimensions of poverty and the realization of economic, social and cultural rights; the realization of the right to health of older persons; the realization of the right to development; human rights considerations in the context of terrorism; the rights of persons with disabilities; the rights of children, living or working on the street; the situation of people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS; and the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests.
- ▶ **Increased responsiveness by the Human Rights Council** with regard to critical human rights situations. In 2011, four special sessions were held in relation to the situations in Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic; and three commissions of inquiry were established (Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, and Syria) as well as one fact-finding mission (Syria) to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the allegations of human rights violations committed in the countries of concern. In 2010, special sessions on Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti and Somalia and an urgent debate on the "raid on the flotilla by the Israeli Defence Forces" were held by the Council.
- ▶ Eight briefings by the High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights to the **Security Council** on the protection of civilians, the situations in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, the Middle East, South Sudan (South Kordofan) and Syria.
- ▶ A total of 277 **reports submitted by special procedures** mandate-holders to the Human Rights Council and 50 to the General Assembly.

11. Increased integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into UN system policies and programmes with respect to development, humanitarian action, peace and security and economic and social issues (EA 11)

- ▶ The United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) or similar frameworks of 37 countries or territories were developed or reviewed incorporating a **human rights-based approach**, including in: Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Georgia, Honduras, India, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kosovo, Lao PDR, Liberia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uruguay and the fourteen Pacific Island countries covered by the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in Fiji and Samoa.
- ▶ The UNDAFs or similar frameworks of 35 countries incorporate **human rights principles**, concerns and interventions to a moderate or substantial extent, including in some cases recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, including in: Albania, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Comoros, DRC, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syria, Tanzania and Uruguay).
- ▶ Human rights concerns and principles were mainstreamed into other **UN agencies' plans and programmes** in 17 countries or territories, including: Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Darfur (Sudan), DRC, Georgia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Togo, Thailand and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
- ▶ The **Integrated Strategic Frameworks** for Afghanistan, Darfur (Sudan) and Haiti make specific reference to human rights standards and concerns.
- ▶ Human rights standards were integrated into the work of **Protection Clusters** in Afghanistan, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Timor-Leste. Human rights and protection approaches were also mainstreamed into the work of other UN agencies or Clusters (including the Education; Food; Health; Shelter; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Clusters).
- ▶ **Joint reports for the UPR** of Honduras, Kenya, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines and Thailand were prepared and submitted by the respective UNCTs.

▶ At UN Headquarters, **human rights standards were mainstreamed** into the UN system's policies, plans and programmes. This includes: the adoption of a Human Rights Due Diligence Policy; the establishment of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership and the UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the strengthening of the United Nations Development Group Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism; the promotion of a human rights-based approach to migration through the Global Migration Group; the signing of the Joint OHCHR-DPA-DPKO-DFS Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations;

the adoption of a human rights-based approach by the High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis; and the integration of human rights considerations and standards into the DFS/DPKO Guidance note and Framework for the Drafting of Protection of Civilian Strategies in Peacekeeping Operations, DPKO's Early Peacebuilding Strategy, guidance notes developed to operationalize Security Council resolutions 1888 and 1960 on conflict-related sexual violence, and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Handbook for Regional Coordinators and Humanitarian Coordinators on Emergency Preparedness and Response.

Annex II: Overview of field presences' work on thematic priorities 2010-2011

Office-wide Expected Accomplishments		Thematic Priorities		Field Presence
RELATING TO CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS				
<p>1. Increased compliance with international human rights standards by all State entities, including national human rights institutions and the judiciary, and with domestic laws, policies and programmes.</p>	<p>Countering discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion, and against others who are marginalized.</p>	<p>Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, Great Lakes, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central America, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for South America, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Office for the Middle East, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, South Caucasus, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Uganda.</p>	<p>Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Darfur (Sudan), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Great Lakes, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar Training and Documentation Centre, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for East Africa, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for South America, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Regional Office for the Middle East, Regional Office for the Pacific, Regional Office for West Africa, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Caucasus, Sudan/South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda.</p>	
<p>2. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and review of reservations of international human rights instruments.</p>	<p>Pursuing economic, social and cultural rights and combating inequalities and poverty, including in the context of the economic, food and climate crises.</p>	<p>Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sudan/South Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Uganda.</p>	<p>Mexico, Qatar Training and Documentation Centre, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for the Middle East.</p>	
<p>3. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and review of reservations of international human rights instruments.</p>	<p>Ensuring the realization of human rights in the context of migration.</p>	<p>Mexico, Qatar Training and Documentation Centre, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for the Middle East.</p>	<p>Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Darfur (Sudan), Ecuador, Great Lakes, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan/South Sudan, Timor-Leste.</p>	
<p>4. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and review of reservations of international human rights instruments.</p>	<p>Protecting human rights in situations of armed conflict, violence and insecurity.</p>	<p>Albania, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Nepal, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central America, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for East Africa, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for South America, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Office for the Pacific, Regional Office for West Africa, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Somalia, South Caucasus, Tajikistan, Togo.</p>		

Office-wide Expected Accomplishments	Thematic Priorities	Field Presence
<p>3. Justice and accountability mechanisms established and functioning in accordance with international human rights standards to monitor, investigate and redress civil and political, as well as economic, social and cultural human rights violations.</p>	<p>Combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic societies.</p>	<p>Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Darfur (Sudan), Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kosovo, Libya, Mauritania, Madagascar, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan/South Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda.</p>
<p>4. Increased number of measures taken to improve access of discriminated groups, and particularly women, to justice and basic services.</p>	<p>Other priorities.</p> <p>Countering discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion, and against others who are marginalized.</p> <p>Other priorities.</p>	<p>Democratic Republic of the Congo, Darfur (Sudan), Mexico, Timor-Leste.</p> <p>Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Kosovo, Mauritania, Mexico, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Regional Office for West Africa, Republic of Moldova, Serbia.</p> <p>Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Papua New Guinea, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central America, Regional Office for Central Asia, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste.</p>
<p>5. Rights-holders, specially discriminated groups, and particularly women, increasingly use existing national protection systems and participate in decision-making processes and in developing and monitoring public policies.</p>	<p>Countering discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion, and against others who are marginalized.</p> <p>Combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic societies.</p> <p>Pursuing economic, social and cultural rights and combating inequalities and poverty, including in the context of the economic, food and climate crises.</p> <p>Other priorities.</p>	<p>Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Guatemala, Kosovo, Libya, Papua New Guinea, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central Asia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sudan/South Sudan, Timor-Leste.</p> <p>Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Great Lakes, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya, Niger, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for the Pacific, Sierra Leone, Sudan/South Sudan, Togo.</p> <p>Cambodia, Great Lakes, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Regional Office for Central Asia, Timor-Leste.</p> <p>Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Darfur (Sudan), Great Lakes, Qatar Training and Documentation Centre, Regional Office for the Pacific, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone.</p>

Office-wide Expected Accomplishments		Thematic Priorities		Field Presence
RELATED TO CHANGES IN THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION SYSTEM OR ITS USE				
6. Increased compliance and engagement by States with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (treaty bodies, special procedures, Human Rights Council/Universal Periodic Review).	Strengthening international human rights mechanisms and the progressive development of international human rights law.			Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Darfur (Sudan), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Great Lakes, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar Training and Documentation Centre, Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central America, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for East Africa, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for South America, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Office for the Middle East, Regional Office for the Pacific, Regional Office for West Africa, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Caucasus, Sri Lanka, Sudan/South Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda.
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.	Cross-cutting (over a number of priorities).			Albania, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Darfur (Sudan), Ecuador, Honduras, Iraq, Kosovo, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Regional Office for Central America, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for South America, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Office for the Middle East, Regional Office for the Pacific, Regional Office for the Pacific, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan/South Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda.
8. International and regional human rights law and institutions progressively strengthened and/or developed.	Combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic societies. Other priorities.			Great Lakes, Qatar Training and Documentation Centre, Regional Office for East Africa. Regional Office for East Africa, Regional Office for South-East Asia, West Africa.
RELATING TO CHANGES IN THE INVOLVEMENT OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACTORS IN HUMAN RIGHTS WORK				
10. International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues.	Countering discrimination , in particular racial discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion, and against others who are marginalized. Combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic societies. Pursuing economic, social and cultural rights and combating inequalities and poverty , including in the context of the economic, food and climate crises. Protecting human rights in situations of armed conflict , violence and insecurity. Other priorities.			Regional Office for the Pacific. Cambodia, Ecuador, Great Lakes, Regional Office for the Pacific, Uganda. Cambodia, South Caucasus, Regional Office for the Pacific. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Regional Office for Central Asia. Albania, Haiti, Regional Office for the Pacific.

Office-wide Expected Accomplishments	Thematic Priorities	Field Presence
<p>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.</p>	<p>Countering discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion, and against others who are marginalized.</p> <p>Combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic societies.</p> <p>Pursuing economic, social and cultural rights and combating inequalities and poverty, including in the context of the economic, food and climate crises.</p>	<p>Bolivia, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Timor-Leste.</p> <p>Central African Republic, Ecuador, Kosovo, Liberia, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Serbia, Tajikistan.</p> <p>Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Darfur (Sudan), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Great Lakes, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Regional Office for Central America, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for East Africa, Regional Office for Europe, Regional Office for the Middle East, Regional Office for South America, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Office for the Pacific, Regional Office for West Africa, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Caucasus, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo.</p>
	<p>Ensuring the realization of human rights in the context of migration.</p>	<p>Regional Office for Central Africa, Regional Office for Central America, Regional Office for Southern Africa, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Regional Office for the Middle East.</p>
	<p>Protecting human rights in situations of armed conflict, violence and insecurity</p>	<p>Afghanistan, Chad, Darfur (Sudan), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Nepal, Regional Office for Central Asia, Regional Office for the Pacific, Somalia, Sri Lanka.</p>
	<p>Other priorities.</p>	<p>Honduras, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Regional Office for South-East Asia, Sudan/South Sudan.</p>

Annex III: Results table for 2011 reported through the Performance Monitoring System (17 field presences)

EA 1: Increased compliance with international human rights standards by all State entities, including national human rights institutions and the judiciary, as well as domestic laws, policies and programmes			
Indicator	Target ¹	Achieved	Additional Information
1.1 Number of countries of engagement where NHRIs have been established and/or are working in compliance with international standards (Paris Principles)	Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Gabon, Jordan, Kosovo (Serbia), Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Sao Tomé and Principe, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda TOTAL: 16	Target achieved: Costa Rica, Ecuador, Gabon, Jordan, Kosovo (Serbia), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda Progress made: ² Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Sao Tomé and Principe, Tanzania, Uruguay	
1.2 Number of countries of engagement where the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights standards in selected human rights areas has significantly improved	Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Europe region, ³ Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guatemala, Lebanon, Mexico, Paraguay, Sao Tomé and Principe, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda TOTAL: 15	Target achieved: Colombia, Congo, Paraguay, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Progress made: Cameroon, Central Africa region, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Europe region, Gabon, Guatemala, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Sao Tomé and Principe, Serbia, Uganda	In Honduras, a law on judicial career was adopted.

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

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

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

⁴ Listed here are country or regional level results that had not been planned; or that had not been planned as achievable during the 2010-2011 biennium, but which were achieved (in italics).



<p>1.3 Number of countries of engagement where the level of compliance of selected State institutions and programmes with international human rights standards has significantly improved</p>	<p>Cameroon, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Tanzania, Uganda</p> <p>TOTAL: 8</p>	<p>Target achieved: Guatemala, Honduras, Uganda</p> <p>Progress made: Cameroon, Colombia, Mexico, <i>Occupied Palestinian Territory</i>, Peru</p> <p>Target not achieved: Tanzania</p>
<p>1.4 Number of countries of engagement where one or more key human rights areas have institutionalized human rights training</p>	<p>Ecuador, Guatemala</p> <p>TOTAL: 2</p>	<p>Target achieved: Guatemala</p> <p>Progress made: Ecuador, <i>Equatorial Guinea</i>, Uganda</p> <p>Unexpected result: Cameroon</p>
<p>1.5 Number of countries of engagement where the Government has responded positively to a substantive number of cases of human rights violations</p>	<p>Colombia, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Uganda</p> <p>TOTAL: 3</p>	<p>Target achieved: Colombia, Uganda</p> <p>Progress made: Occupied Palestinian Territory</p>
<p>EA 2: Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and review of reservations of international human rights instruments</p>		
<p>Indicator</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>2.1 Number of countries of engagement where one or more treaties have been ratified: a) international human rights treaties; and b) regional human rights treaties</p>	<p>Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Tanzania</p> <p>TOTAL: 4</p>	<p>Additional Information</p> <p>The Government of Argentina ratified the OP-ICESCR.</p> <p>Cameroon ratified the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.</p> <p>Djibouti deposited instruments of ratification for OP-CRC and the AU IDP Convention.</p> <p>OP-CAT ratification was achieved in Panama through the implementation of UPR recommendations.</p>
<p>2.2 Number of countries of engagement which have withdrawn one or more reservations from international treaties</p>	<p>None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

EA 3: Justice and accountability mechanisms established and functioning in compliance with international human rights standards to monitor, investigate and redress civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural human rights violations			
Indicator	Target	Achieved	Additional Information
3.1 Number of countries of engagement where mechanisms which conform to international human rights standards are in place for effective monitoring, investigation and attainment of redress for violations of civil and political rights	Kosovo TOTAL: 1	Target achieved: Kosovo	
3.2 Number of countries of engagement where established mechanisms in the area of civil and political rights are functioning as intended	Kosovo, Uganda TOTAL: 2	Target achieved: Uganda Progress made: Kosovo	
3.3 Number of countries of engagement where mechanisms which conform to international human rights standards are in place for effective monitoring, investigation and attainment of redress for violations of economic, social and cultural rights	<i>None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
3.4 Number of countries of engagement where established mechanisms in the area of economic, social and cultural rights are functioning as intended	<i>None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
EA 4: Increased number of measures taken to improve access of discriminated groups, and particularly women, to justice and basic services			
Indicator	Target	Achieved	Additional Information
4.1 Number of countries of engagement where adequate legislation and policies are in place to ensure access of selected discriminated groups to justice and selected basic services	El Salvador, Guatemala, Kosovo, Mexico TOTAL: 4	Target achieved: El Salvador Progress made: Guatemala, Kosovo, Mexico Unexpected result: Serbia	In Serbia, the Law on ID cards was changed and temporary ID cards were introduced. In addition, the Law on Residence was changed to introduce an obligation for municipal social welfare centres to provide an administrative address to those persons whose residence cannot be established.

EA 5: Rights-holders, especially discriminated groups and particularly women, increasingly use existing national protection systems and participate in decision-making processes and the development and monitoring of public policies			
Indicator	Target	Achieved	Additional Information
5.1 Number of countries of engagement showing significant improvement in the level of participation of discriminated groups in selected policy and legislative bodies	None of 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011	Unexpected result: Central America region	Increased participation by indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants was recorded in the Central America region.
5.2 Number of countries of engagement where the quality of participation of discriminated groups in selected policy and legislative bodies has increased significantly	None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011	Not applicable	Not applicable
5.3 Number of countries of engagement where the level of use of national protection systems by selected discriminated groups has increased significantly	Guatemala, Kosovo TOTAL: 2	Target achieved: Guatemala Progress made: Colombia, Kosovo	
EA 6: Increased compliance and engagement by States with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (treaty bodies, special procedures, Human Rights Council/Universal Periodic Review – UPR)			
Indicator	Target	Achieved	Additional Information
6.1 Number of countries of engagement where significant progress has been achieved in the implementation of the priority outstanding recommendations issued by treaty bodies, special procedures or the Human Rights Council	Belize, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Panama, Europe region, Kosovo, Serbia, Tanzania TOTAL: 8	Target achieved: Costa Rica, Djibouti, Panama, Serbia Progress made: Belize, Brazil, Central Africa region, Europe region, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Tanzania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Target not achieved: Kosovo Unexpected result: Ethiopia, Mexico, Uganda	As recommended by the UPR, Ethiopia ratified the CRPD and the OP-CRC. The legal situation of Kosovo has made work in this area very challenging. The Foreign Ministry, a university and OHCHR-Mexico jointly launched an online search tool that contains 1,496 recommendations issued in relation to Mexico. Key recommendations from CEDAW to Uganda were addressed by the Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development.

6.2 Number of countries of engagement with a satisfactory record of report submission to treaty bodies/UPR	Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Europe region TOTAL: 4	Target achieved: Congo Progress made: Cameroon, Europe region
6.3 Proportion of submitted reports to treaty bodies/UPR from countries of engagement which substantially or fully conform to reporting guidelines	Cameroon, Djibouti, Paraguay, Serbia, Tanzania, Venezuela TOTAL: 6	Target achieved: Djibouti, Paraguay, Serbia, Venezuela Target partially achieved: Cameroon, Tanzania Unexpected result: Ecuador, Kosovo, Peru
6.4 Number of countries of engagement which have issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders	None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011	Unexpected result: Panama This was achieved in Panama through the implementation of UPR recommendations.
6.5 Number of countries of engagement with a satisfactory response record to the visit requests of special procedures	Europe region TOTAL: 1	Target achieved: Europe region
6.6 Number of countries of engagement with a satisfactory response record to communications issued by special procedures	None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011	Not applicable
EA 7: Increased number and diversity of rights-holders and NHRIs and civil society actors acting on their behalf making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies		
Indicator	Target	Achieved Additional Information
7.1 Number of countries of engagement where there was a significant increase in the level of submission or diversity of submitting actors of substantive documents from non-governmental actors to treaty bodies or special procedures	Kosovo, Mexico, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Paraguay TOTAL: 4	Target achieved: Mexico, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Paraguay Progress made: Kosovo Unexpected result: Central America region, Uganda
7.2 Total number of NHRIs, civil society organizations and individuals in countries of engagement that have submitted substantive documents to treaty bodies and special procedures	Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Panama, Peru TOTAL: 10	Target achieved: Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru Progress made: Occupied Palestinian Territory Target not achieved: Costa Rica

EA 8: International and regional human rights law and institutions progressively strengthened and/or developed			
Indicator	Target	Achieved	Additional Information
8.1 Number of international and regional laws and institutions strengthened and/or developed	Eastern Africa region TOTAL: 1	Target achieved: Eastern Africa region	
EA 10: International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues			
Indicator	Target	Achieved	Additional Information
10.1 Number of countries of engagement for which critical human rights issues were raised in major international fora	Occupied Palestinian Territory TOTAL: 1	Target achieved: Occupied Palestinian Territory	
10.2 Number of countries of engagement where a significant level of approach/engagement has been made by the international community with the Government in relation to specific human rights issues	<i>None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011</i>	Unexpected result: Uganda	The international community, including the UN, advocated with the Government of Uganda to hold accountable police officers suspected of committing human rights violations in the context of the Walk to Work protest.

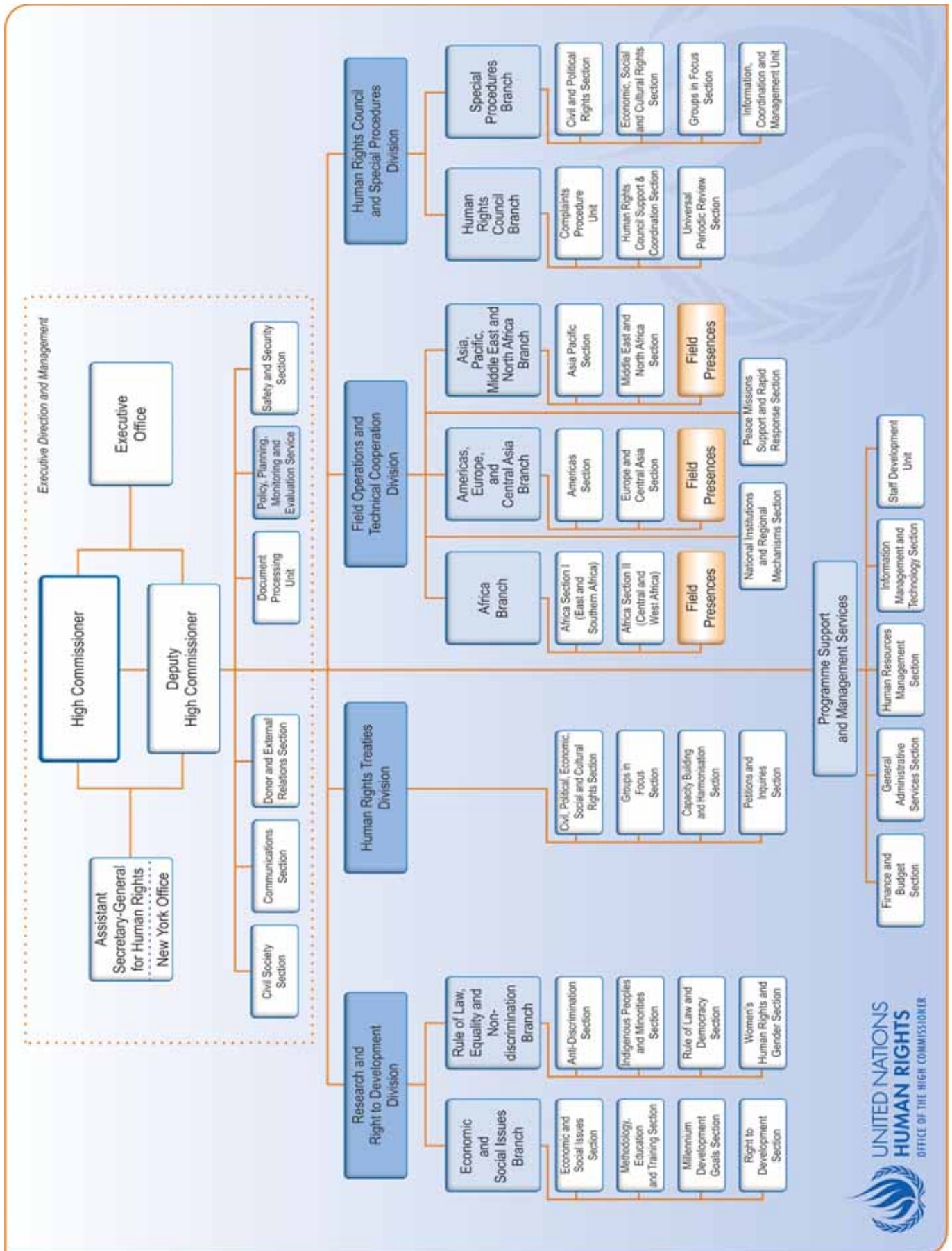
EA 1.1: Increased integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into UN system policies and programmes with respect to development, humanitarian action, peace and security and economic and social issues			
Indicator	Target	Achieved	Additional Information
11.1 Number of countries of engagement with UN peacekeeping missions which have adequately integrated international human rights standards	None of the 17 trained field presences chose this indicator when planning for 2010-2011	Not applicable	Not applicable
11.2 Number of countries of engagement with humanitarian operations which have adequately integrated international human rights standards	Occupied Palestinian Territory TOTAL: 1	Target achieved: Occupied Palestinian Territory	
11.3 Number of countries of engagement where the UN guidelines incorporating a rights-based approach have been used by a selection of the main programmes of UN agencies	Europe region, Lebanon, Middle East region, Paraguay, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia TOTAL: 5	Target achieved: Europe region, Middle East region, Paraguay, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Progress made: Lebanon, Mexico	
11.4 Number of countries of engagement where the UN Common Country Programme/UNDAF has satisfactorily integrated international human rights standards and principles into its operations	Bahrain, Chile, Djibouti, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Kosovo, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania, Uruguay TOTAL: 14	Target achieved: Chile, Djibouti, El Salvador, Honduras, Kosovo, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania, Uruguay Progress made: Ethiopia Target not achieved: Bahrain	Implementation of the UN document in Bahrain, which the Government did not co-sign, was stalled due to events taking place in the country.

Annex IV: Abbreviations and acronyms

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights	DFS	Department of Field Support
AICHR	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights	DPA	Department of Political Affairs
APF	Asia Pacific Forum	DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia	ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
AU	African Union	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
AWP	Annual Workplan	EU	European Union
BINUB	United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
BINUCA	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic	GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
BNUB	United Nations Office in Burundi	GBV	Gender-Based Violence
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process	HRA	Human Rights Adviser
CAT	- Committee against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
CCA	Common Country Assessment	HRC	Human Rights Council
CCD	Common Core Document	HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CED	Committee on Enforced Disappearances	IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
CEDAW	- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	ICC	International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
CMW	Committee on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families	ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
CRC	- Committee on the Rights of the Child - Convention on the Rights of the Child	ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CRPD	- Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
CSO	Civil Society Organization	ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
DDPA	Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
		IDP	Internally Displaced Person
		IE	Independent Expert
		ILO	International Labour Organization
		IOM	International Organization for Migration
		LAS	League of Arab States
		LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender

MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDG	United Nations Development Group
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	UNDG-HRM	UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
OAS	Organization of American States	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
OIOS	United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services	UNIOGBIS	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	UNIPSIL	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Mission in Sierra Leone
OP-CRC	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	UNJHRO	United Nations Joint Human Rights Office
OP-ICCPR	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
PCWG	Global Protection Cluster Working Group	UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
RC	Resident Coordinator	UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
SPT	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture	UNOG	United Nations Office at Geneva
SR	Special Rapporteur	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
SRSR	Special Representative of the Secretary-General	UNPOL	United Nations Police
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	UNPOS	United Nations Political Office for Somalia
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNAMID	African Union - United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
		UNV	United Nations Volunteers
		UPR	Universal Periodic Review
		WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organization

Annex V: OHCHR's Organizational Chart



Credits

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