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Proposed programme budget for 2020

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Section 24

Human rights

Programme 20

Human rights

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* A/74/50.

** In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution 72/266 A, the part consisting of the programme plan and programme performance information is submitted through the Committee for Programme and Coordination for the consideration of the General Assembly.

*** In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution 72/266 A, the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly.





Foreword

The mission to promote and protect all human rights for everyone everywhere is complex. Nevertheless, different contexts also offer different opportunities. When the political will is present, doors open for positive change, making it possible for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to build meaningful partnerships with Member States, civil society and other international and regional organizations.

It is my deep belief that acting in partnership with others is key to the achievement of my Office's mandate. Together with other United Nations agencies and programmes, benefitting from their presence in countries where we do not always operate, we can contribute to the further realization of rights for large portions of the world's population, not least in the lives of women and girls.

My Office will continue to amplify the voices of victims and demand redress with impartiality. We will be a catalyst for positive change to prevent further violations and abuses. Our advocacy for the implementation of recommendations of human rights mechanisms and our work on the promotion of justice and accountability, equality, dignity and sustaining peace contribute to changing laws, strengthening institutions and saving lives. We will make our tools available through convening dialogue, advocacy and technical cooperation to ensure the effective application of international human rights standards.

I am proud that my Office, in Geneva, in New York and through our network of offices around the world, makes a real difference by assisting States in implementing their human rights obligations. We want to respond positively to the many countries that ask for our expertise.

Given my long history of engagement on gender equality, I would like to share an encouraging story from Bassikounou, Mauritania, a region that hosts 55,000 refugees. My Office helped to establish conflict prevention committees in 49 villages, ensuring the participation of women. A committee member whom we had trained on women's rights and mediation organized an awareness-raising session for women. Following that session, she was contacted by a neighbour who wanted to share her concerns regarding the upcoming wedding of her 13-year-old daughter. In response, our trainee mobilized a group of local women who visited the family to raise awareness of the Mauritanian law that prohibits marriage before 18 years of age and to discuss why marrying at such a young age was not in the girl's best interests. A similar meeting was set up with the groom's family. In the end, both families agreed to postpone the marriage. This is just one important example of how we work to bring rights home.

(Signed) Michelle **Bachelet**
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Overall orientation

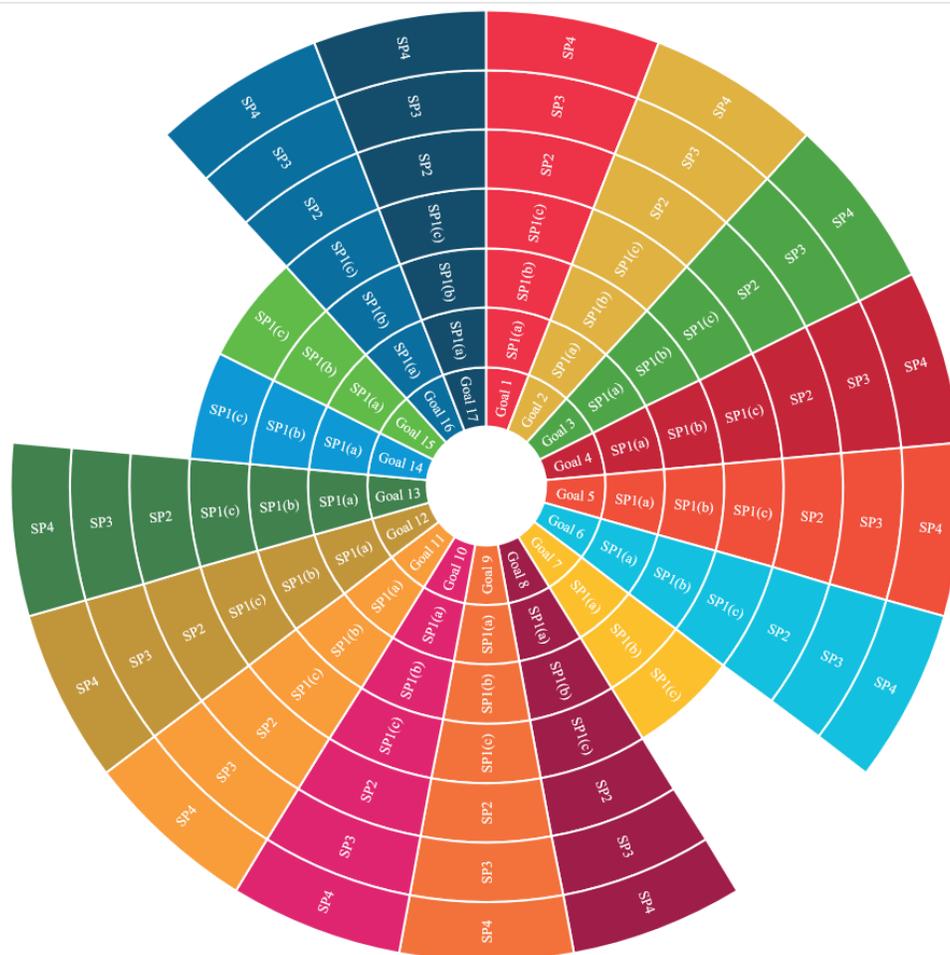
Mandates and background

- 24.1 The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is responsible for promoting and protecting the effective enjoyment of all human rights by all everywhere. The mandate derives from the priorities established in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties, and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, including its principles and recommendations, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [48/121](#), as well as resolution [48/141](#) establishing the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Office is guided by the principles of universality, objectivity, impartiality, indivisibility and non-selectivity in removing obstacles to the full realization of all human rights and in preventing the continuation of human rights violations, including with relevant parties. The Office has a role in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law, including international instruments relating to human rights.
- 24.2 OHCHR support aimed at developing the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement policies for sustainable development is also provided through the implementation of the regular programme of technical cooperation and Development Account projects.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations, the Sustainable Development Goals and other transformative agendas

- 24.3 The mandates of OHCHR guide the subprogrammes in producing their respective deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of each subprogramme's objective. The objectives of the subprogrammes are aligned with the Organization's purposes to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace; and to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the four purposes stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. Figure 24.I below summarizes the specific Sustainable Development Goals with which the objectives, and therefore the deliverables, of the respective subprogrammes are aligned.

Figure 24.1
Human rights: alignment of subprogrammes with Sustainable Development Goals



Recent developments

24.4 Although there have been some encouraging developments under the leadership of decision-makers who recognize that adopting human rights-friendly policies translates into gains in the long run, the world is also confronting a number of ongoing challenges. Attacks against the universality of human rights, threats to the legitimacy of supranational jurisdictions, gross economic and social inequalities that affect the enjoyment of rights, climate change, displacement on an unprecedented scale, endemic youth unemployment and conflicts and humanitarian crises are common, with civilians continuing to bear the brunt. The intertwining of these challenges puts people’s human rights under pressure, with Governments and constituencies alike sometimes questioning even the relevance of rights. This is especially evident with regard to the rights of women and girls and of vulnerable groups.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

24.5 The objectives of the subprogrammes are guided by international humanitarian law, as applicable, international human rights instruments adopted by Member States and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially article 2 according to which “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”, as well as by international human rights law. Against this background, OHCHR will continue to carry out an extensive work programme in support of the human rights mechanisms and to assist States in their efforts to comply with and implement their human rights obligations. Increased support for human rights implementation will continue to be provided to requesting Member States through mutually agreed bilateral frameworks, outlining, among other things, assistance to national systems of human rights protection, national capacity-building, technical cooperation, human rights education and learning and other relevant activities. In partnership with a range of stakeholders and on behalf of rights holders and victims of human rights violations, the Office will strive to safeguard and uphold human rights. Emphasis will be placed on the importance of human rights in international and national agendas; combating poverty and countering discrimination on all internationally recognized grounds, including race, sex, language or religion; advancing the rights of children and women; raising awareness of human rights at all levels of education; responding to the needs of the vulnerable for protection; and addressing situations of international concern, in particular gross and systematic violations of human rights, as identified by the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations organs.

- 24.6 OHCHR will continue to rationalize, adapt, strengthen, streamline and ensure the effective functioning of the United Nations human rights machinery (subprogrammes 2 and 4); coordinate human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system (subprogramme 1 (a)); promote and protect the right to development (subprogramme 1 (b)); advance knowledge, awareness and understanding of human rights, including combating discrimination and inequalities and strengthening the rule of law and democratic institutions to implement human rights (subprogramme 1 (c)); and enhance the capacity of Member States, relevant stakeholders, partners and United Nations on the ground in their advancement for the promotion and protection of all human rights for all, and to prevent and address human rights violations, including in crisis situations (subprogramme 3).
- 24.7 With the 2030 Agenda, Member States have adopted a detailed plan to end poverty and achieve a more equitable international order. The Sustainable Development Goals are an opportunity for OHCHR to engage further, given that “leaving no one behind” is at the heart of its work to combat discrimination and inequality, which are root causes of exclusion. The programme will support States and other actors as they implement the opportunities that the Goals provide to foster cooperation internationally and domestically. Marginalized, disempowered and excluded communities have a role to play as solutions are designed to meet the targets of the Goals. To that end, the participation of civil society, including of young people, is essential.
- 24.8 Strengthened and consolidated organizational support will be provided to the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms, including the universal periodic review, the special procedures, the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee and the complaint procedure, as well as other relevant United Nations organs. The United Nations treaty bodies will continue to be provided services, support and advice.
- 24.9 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) That there is political will on the part of States to work with OHCHR;
 - (b) That extrabudgetary resources will continue to be provided for the OHCHR programme.
- 24.10 OHCHR integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. For example, for subprogramme 1, deliverables reflect publications, which incorporate a gender perspective and/or have a devoted focus to gender issues. For subprogramme 2, the deliverables under seminars, workshops and training events include capacity-building activities in support of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Under subprogramme 3, OHCHR will provide advisory services, as requested, to support justice systems in investigating and prosecuting gender-related crimes more effectively. Under subprogramme 4, Human Rights Council gender-related mandated work under parliamentary documentation and/or

substantive services for meetings will be supported, for example, the servicing of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice.

- 24.11 With regard to cooperation with other entities, OHCHR will continue to engage with a wide range of stakeholders, such as regional human rights mechanisms. For example, OHCHR signed a memorandum of understanding with the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights in January 2019 to enhance cooperation. It will also provide assistance to victims of human rights violations by managing the work of the humanitarian funds that financially assist the provision of support services, such as rehabilitation and redress for victims of torture and slavery.
- 24.12 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, OHCHR will continue to mainstream human rights into the United Nations system, both through the participation of the senior staff in inter agency meetings and task forces and on the ground through the network of human rights advisers placed within the United Nations country team through resident coordinators. Cooperation with the country teams will also be pursued in particular, but not solely, in countries with an OHCHR field presence. OHCHR will continue to cooperate with the Department of Peace Operations-supported and Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs-supported missions with a human rights component. It will also engage with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in conflict situations that affect civilians.

Evaluation activities

- 24.13 The following evaluations and self-evaluations completed in 2018 have guided the programme plan for 2020:
- (a) OIOS evaluation of the effectiveness of human rights monitoring, reporting and follow-up in peacekeeping operations;
 - (b) OIOS evaluation of United Nations entities' preparedness, policy coherence and early results associated with their support for the Sustainable Development Goals;
 - (c) Self-evaluation of the OHCHR regional gender adviser structure;
 - (d) Self-evaluation of the OHCHR contribution to changes in legislation;
 - (e) Self-evaluation of the OHCHR Maya programme for the full exercise of indigenous peoples' rights in Guatemala;
 - (f) Self-evaluation of the OHCHR Honduras country programme.
- 24.14 The findings of the evaluations and self-evaluations referenced in paragraph 24.13 above have been taken into account for the programme plan for 2020. For example, the independent evaluation of the OHCHR regional gender adviser structure found that it was a highly effective mechanism for achieving regional-level results. It was noted in the evaluation that the OHCHR advocacy and convening roles were particularly valued by partners and that considerable good practice had been achieved in each regional office visited. At the same time, it was found that there was a lack of an overarching strategic document providing adequate clarity in terms of the overall planning of the structure's work in the area of gender mainstreaming at the field level. In response to this, a concept of operations has been developed, detailing the functions of the regional gender advisers, establishing their geographic coverage and providing guidance on the identification of priorities and development of workplans, among other elements. This will contribute to strengthened advisory services to support justice systems in investigating and prosecuting gender-related crimes, under subprogramme 3, as well as improved delivery at the field level of capacity-building activities, under subprogramme 2. It was also recommended in the evaluation that monitoring mechanisms for training programmes be established. This will be implemented in the capacity-building activities in support of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, under subprogramme 2.

24.15 The following evaluations and self-evaluations are planned for 2020:

- (a) Self-evaluation of the design and implementation of technical cooperation programmes of the El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras country programmes;
- (b) Triennial review of the implementation of recommendations from the 2017 OIOS evaluations (assignment began in 2019; to be completed in 2020).

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018

Programme of work



Subprogramme 1 Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis

(a) Human rights mainstreaming

1. Objective

24.16 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance promotion and protection of human rights and to further integrate all human rights into areas of work, programmes and activities of the United Nations system, and to enhance the national capacity on human rights.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

24.17 Given its broad scope, the objective is aligned with all of the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Enhanced capacities of the United Nations to support the human rights-based implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda, which was adopted by consensus by all Member States, is firmly grounded in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the international human rights treaties and other instruments, including the Declaration on the Right to Development (para. 10), and is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the obligations of States under international law (para. 18). The pledge to leave no one behind places the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination at the heart of the 2030 Agenda, and many targets of the Sustainable Development Goals reflect key elements of the corresponding human rights standards. The United Nations development system's support for Member States in their implementation of the 2030 Agenda is framed through the relevant United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The process to prepare these documents has shown the centrality of human rights as one of the main programming principles. OHCHR field presences regularly work with United Nations country teams to ensure that human rights considerations are integrated into the Frameworks, as well as national plans prepared on the basis of the Frameworks.



Working group meeting on the formulation of a national action plan against torture by Tajikistan, 11 January 2019. Source: D. Khudobakhshova

In 2018, the OHCHR regional office in Central Asia, together with resident coordinators offices in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, organized training on a human rights-based approach for United Nations country teams working on development programming and implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. A total of 62 country team members participated (19 from Kyrgyzstan, 15 from Tajikistan and from 28 Uzbekistan). OHCHR contributed, in the same year, to a refresher training on results-based management organized by the United Nations Children's Fund for 16 country team members in Kyrgyzstan by making a presentation on human rights indicators. These trainings draw on the methodologies developed by the subprogramme around the human rights-based approach to development, as well as human rights indicators. The dedicated capacity-building efforts are accompanied by a solid working relationship that OHCHR has fostered with all country teams in the region. In 2018, in Tajikistan, the country team took a leadership role in supporting the Government, together with an anti-torture coalition of non-governmental organizations, to develop a national action plan against torture, which was formally adopted on 24 January 2019. OHCHR and the Tajikistan country team have also supported a governmental working group to formulate a draft national human rights strategy, which is still to be finalized.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is the strengthened capacity of the United Nations system to apply a human rights-based approach that supports Member States in building human rights and Sustainable Development Goal synergies at the country level. This, in turn, leads to enhanced policy coherence between the various policies adopted by States, leading to strengthened national human rights promotion and protection capacity, and to the integration of a human rights perspective into national development plans.

Evidence of the result includes the adoption of the national action plan against torture by Tajikistan, formulated with the support of the United Nations country team, including OHCHR.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 24.18 A planned result for 2018, which is strengthened capacity of the United Nations system to further integrate all human rights into their respective programmes and activities and to assist countries, at their request, in building and strengthening national human rights promotion and protection capacities, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the 26 United Nations activities, projects and programming documents that further integrated human rights in 2018.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Inclusion of persons with disabilities

A human rights-based approach is a conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights. It is intended to analyse inequalities that lie at the heart of development problems and redress discriminatory practices and unjust distributions of power that impede development progress. Under a human rights-based approach, plans, policies and processes of development are anchored to a system of rights and corresponding obligations established by international law. This helps to promote the sustainability of development work, empowering people themselves, especially the most marginalized, to participate in policy formulation and hold accountable those who have a duty to act.

For example, the subprogramme continues to mainstream the human rights of persons with disabilities into United Nations strategies on development, peace and security and humanitarian action. Over the past years, OHCHR has engaged with all relevant stakeholders to include the rights of persons with disabilities in the 2030 Agenda and other development agendas, the Agenda for Humanity and the human rights system.

In 2018, OHCHR worked with the United Nations Secretariat and United Nations agencies to help to increase coordination and effectiveness in these efforts through the development of system-wide action on disability inclusion. It established dedicated capacity for this purpose and delivered briefings and training to raise awareness of the importance of the inclusion of a human rights approach in this process to the Secretariat and other United

Nations entities. It supported the drafting of the system-wide policy and accountability framework on disability inclusion and advocated for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to be the cornerstone of the system-wide action on disability inclusion, guiding its implementation in the United Nations system. The Convention also serves as the rights-based platform for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Through research, analysis and advocacy, a change in understanding of the human rights-based approach to disability has been enabled. Progress has been made in moving from a medical to a social approach, and on to a human rights-based approach, to disability in global United Nations policy, which now better reflects human rights principles and standards as applicable to persons with disabilities. The United Nations, however, still needs to operationalize these policies, including in relation to strategic planning, capacity development, hiring practices, accessibility, reasonable accommodation and programming, as well as coordination among agencies and at country level.

Challenge and response

The challenge is that, in general, policy documents have not been inclusive of persons with disabilities nor focused on their rights.

In response, beginning in 2019 and for 2020, a United Nations system-wide policy, action plan and monitoring framework for persons with disabilities will be rolled out to improve performance in the referred functions and to better reflect the rights of persons with disabilities across the board. OHCHR, together with the United Nations Development Programme and the International Labour Organization, is part of the core group to develop the framework, which is engaging the entire United Nations system in a participatory process and which will lead to United Nations entities increasing the inclusion of persons with disabilities in their operations and programmes. OHCHR will also build partnerships with other United Nations entities to increase the capacity of these entities to adopt a human rights-based approach to disability to better engage and support States in effectively combating discrimination in all its forms, and specifically towards persons with disabilities. OHCHR will develop materials linking elements of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to elements of the Sustainable Development Goals and provide technical assistance to States, United Nations country teams and development and humanitarian stakeholders.

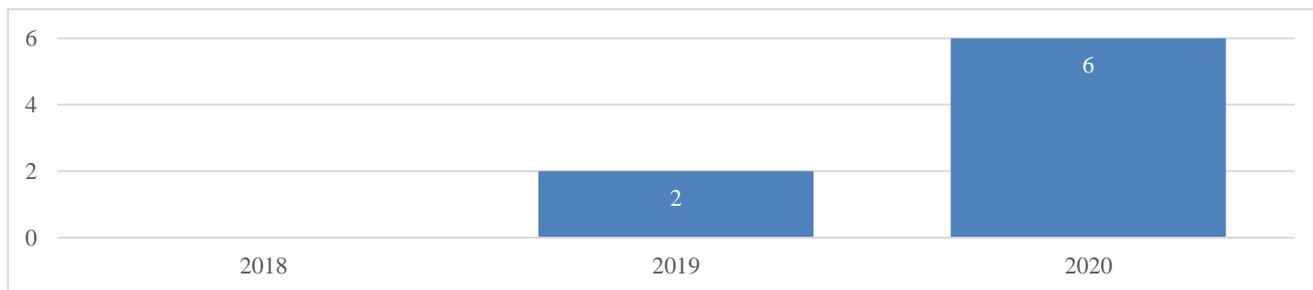
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the strengthened capacity of United Nations agencies, programmes and funds and United Nations country teams to integrate a human rights-based approach, including on persons with disabilities.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include six human rights-based policy documents on disability inclusion, including the United Nations system-wide policy (and related action plan and monitoring framework), adopted by the United Nations system (including the United Nations Sustainable Development Group and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on humanitarian action), with support from OHCHR, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of human rights-based policy documents on disability inclusion adopted by the United Nations system



- 24.19 The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

- 24.20 Table 24.1 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 24.1

Subprogramme 1 (a): deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Publications (number of publications)	1	1	5	2
Technical materials (number of materials)	11	11	11	11
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 24.21 The variance in publications is driven mainly by publications on selected subjects, for example, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Agenda or climate change, owing to an expected demand for fewer publications.



Subprogramme 1 Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis

(b) Right to development

1. Objective

24.22 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to enhance the capacity of Member States, relevant stakeholders, partners and United Nations at both the national and international levels for the promotion and protection of the right to development.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

24.23 Given its broad scope, the objective is aligned with all of the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Ensuring inclusive and just trade

In recent years, trade agreements have come under tremendous scrutiny by societies and communities in all regions. For trade and investment agreements to be politically and economically sustainable, they must take into account their broader impact and their impact on various sectors of the population. Measuring or predicting overall growth, of an economy or of volume of trade, does not always fully reflect the impact of a trade agreement on the well-being of those sectors of the population. It was therefore important that the African Continental Free Trade Area, which has the potential to contribute significantly to promoting intra-African trade, alleviating poverty, creating jobs and promoting equality, be consistent with the economic justice and human rights values embodied in the sustainable development agenda that Africa set out for itself in Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and by ratifying international human rights treaties.



Opening session at the conference, "Digital trade in Africa: implications for inclusion and human rights", 31 May to 1 June 2018, Addis Ababa. Source: ECA

Between 2015 and 2018, OHCHR, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and civil society organizations, conducted an ex ante human rights impact assessment of the African Continental Free Trade Area in Africa. They combined relevant expertise, knowledge and resources to provide an evidence base to be used by various stakeholders on how human rights and the right to development could lead to a more inclusive and just Free Trade Area. The final report of the impact assessment was published in July 2017 and, together with a policy brief, outlined a number of priority policy recommendations that had been fed into the various preparatory meetings prior to the adoption of the Free Trade Area in March 2018. Those documents were distributed widely to civil society, academics, traders, small businesses and activists, and were made available at various events.

In 2018, OHCHR continued the partnership regarding the emerging digital trade sector in Africa, which is in the next phase of African Continental Free Trade Area negotiations on e-commerce. A conference entitled “Digital trade in Africa: implications for inclusion and human rights” was organized in Addis Ababa from 31 May to 1 June 2018. A total of 75 individuals, including representatives of civil society groups and of organizations teaching girls to code, technology innovators working on 3-D printing, youth activists, representatives of labour unions, academics, small business owners, policymakers and activists participated. The main outcome of the meeting was an agreement by partner organizations to prepare a jointly edited publication, which has been finalized for publication. The publication is the next step in complementing the long-standing research done on the Free Trade Area and in providing a range of critical and forward-looking think pieces on digitization and trade, looking at the impact on the right to work, building digital skills, public participation, access to information, privacy, data protection and access to technology, among a range of other related issues. In 2018, OHCHR also organized a panel at the Public Forum of the World Trade Organization (WTO) on the human rights implications of digital trade.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is the enhanced knowledge and capacity of policymakers, academics, trade and digital rights activists, civil society groups and other stakeholders to develop advocacy on the monitoring and implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area and ensuring that their awareness is raised of the social dimensions of trade and the adverse distributional effects for those at the bottom of the economic ladder, who are often women, informal traders and small-scale agricultural producers.

Evidence of the result includes stakeholders making use of the research and analysis prepared with OHCHR assistance. For example, in October 2018, following the panel that OHCHR had organized at the 2018 WTO Public Forum, WTO published an article highlighting the human rights implications of digital trade raised at that event. In addition, the Programme Director of the organization Global Economic Governance Africa, who participated at several events, including the digital trade conference in Ethiopia, recently published an article on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development blog, “Development matters”, on a human rights-based approach to bridging Africa’s gender digital divide.

The results demonstrate progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 24.24 A planned result for 2018, which is the enhanced awareness, knowledge and understanding of the right to development at all levels, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by six activities organized by OHCHR within the United Nations and for global development partners in order to contribute to increasing knowledge, awareness and understanding of the realization of the right to development.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Development is a human right

The right to development was codified in the Declaration on the Right to Development in 1986. The right was universally embraced by all Member States in the Vienna Declaration of the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 and has been explicitly endorsed in every major United Nations global conference since that time (including the 2030 Agenda). As with all human rights codified by the United Nations, the rights holders are human beings, that is, individuals and peoples. Because human rights are also universal, the right to development belongs to all people, in all countries, everywhere. As with all human rights, the right to development also contains a specific entitlement, in this case, the right “to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development” and “in the fair distribution of the benefits resulting therefrom” (General Assembly resolution 41/128).

In 2018, OHCHR worked to promote conceptual clarity on the right to development through research, writing and the production of public information materials; to facilitate political dialogue on the right through its support for the Human Rights Council (intergovernmental) Working Group on the Right to Development; to support monitoring and analysis of the right through support for the special procedures (especially the Special Rapporteur

on the right to development) and the treaty bodies (especially the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights); to empower civil society actors to mobilize around the right to development; and to mainstream the right to development throughout the work of the United Nations development system (through intergovernmental and inter-agency advocacy and technical advice). To underpin these efforts, in 2018, OHCHR prepared research and analysis papers addressing right to development matters related to, among other things, the Sustainable Development Goals and financing for development. In addition, it launched an online e-learning training course on the right to development. This four-week course provides webinar sessions, moderated interactive discussions, teaching materials and test exercises. The course presents the content and normative framework of the right to development and offers guidance on the practical application of the right to development in the formulation of national, regional and global development policies and programmes aimed at Member States’ implementation of all the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda. A total of 206 participants from 50 countries, representing governmental institutions, national human rights institutions, the United Nations and other international organizations, civil society and academia from all regions of the world increased their skills and understanding on the use of the right to development in their work.

Challenge and response

The challenge is that there remains insufficient acceptance, operationalization and realization of this right, and progress in the respect for and promotion of it has been limited. This is due in part to a recognized lack of understanding of the right itself.

In response, for 2020, OHCHR will continue to provide heightened understanding of the right to development. In particular, for 2020, this will be done by providing increased research on, analysis of and outreach on several thematic issues of global development and economic governance that affect the effective respect for and promotion of the right to development. These include, for example, illicit financial flows, private-public partnerships, corruption, climate change and trade and investment agreements. In addition, OHCHR will focus on increasing support for States and work with participants of the online courses, at their request, in integrating the right to development into their national voluntary reports presented under the 2030 Agenda. This would create good practices for replication in other States. For this purpose, the subprogramme will develop practical guidance/materials, share this with participants and provide direct technical assistance or guidance, as requested.

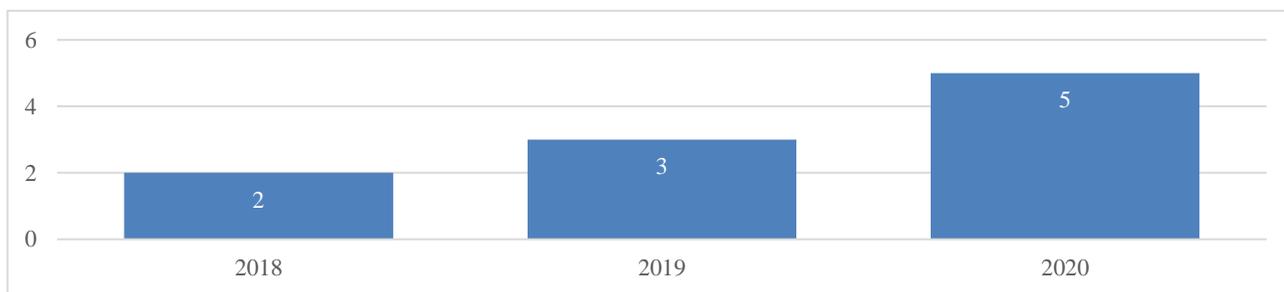
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is increased consideration and integration of human rights, including the right to development, into development policymaking and deliberations by Member States, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and other relevant stakeholders, as well as the improved application of the right to development in the national implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include five national voluntary reports on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals that include references to the right to development, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of national voluntary reports on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, which include references to the right to development



24.25 The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

24.26 Table 24.2 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 24.2

Subprogramme 1 (b): deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	12	12	10	12
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	31	17	32	16
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Technical materials (number of materials)	7	7	1	2
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

24.27 The variance in substantive services for meetings was driven mainly by the meetings of the Working Group on the Right to Development, owing to a decision to hold 10 days of meetings, instead of 24, annually.

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

24.28 The variance in parliamentary documentation is driven mainly by the report on globalization and human rights to the General Assembly and the report on the right to development to the Human Rights Council, owing to these reports being of a biennial nature.

24.29 The variance in substantive services for meetings is driven by the Social Forum and the Working Group on the Right to Development, owing to the decision of Member States to reduce the number of meeting days of the Social Forum from three to two and to the decision of the Working Group to hold 10 days of meetings, instead of 24, annually.

24.30 The variance in technical materials is driven by the online training on the right to development, owing to the next update of the platform, planned for 2020, given that there is no need to update it in 2019 because it was launched only recently.



Subprogramme 1 Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis

(c) Research and analysis

1. Objective

24.31 The objective to which this subprogramme contributes is to advance knowledge, awareness and understanding of human rights, including combating discrimination and inequalities, and to strengthen the rule of law and democratic institutions to implement human rights.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

24.32 Given its broad scope, the objective is aligned with all of the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Advancement in the respect for the human rights of all migrants at international borders

In 2018, the subprogramme increased its research and analysis to promote, protect and fulfil the human rights of all migrants, specifically by supporting the development of the Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration, which was adopted in Marrakesh, Morocco, on 10 December 2018. The clear message of the Global Compact is that all migrants, regardless of their migration status, are entitled to the full respect, protection and fulfilment of their human rights. To that effect, there is specific reference in the Global Compact to the OHCHR principles and guidelines on human rights at international borders and the OHCHR/United Nations Network on Migration principles and guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations.

In 2018, the subprogramme also undertook research on national forms of admission and stay that are based on human rights or humanitarian protection grounds. The mapping project benefited from the contributions and input of civil society organizations and other stakeholders at the national level and was conducted in 27 countries. It led to the publication entitled “Admission and stay based on human rights and humanitarian grounds: a mapping of national practice”, released in December 2018, which included concrete examples of good practices in an initial sample of 10 countries and which was presented at the meeting in Marrakesh. Other publications in 2018 included “The slow onset effects of climate change and human rights protection for cross-border migrants” and “Desperate and dangerous: report on the human rights of migrants and refugees in Libya”.

In 2018, OHCHR, together with and the Office of Counter-Terrorism, developed and organized four workshops on the principles of and guidelines on human rights at international borders, which integrated a human rights-based



Monitoring the human rights of migrants in the Niger, 22 April to 2 May 2018. Source: Mariana Gomez Neto, OHCHR

and gender-responsive approach to border governance. In addition to similar training workshops conducted at the national level, this regional training increased the knowledge and skills of 100 national border guards in 23 countries in three regions.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is the enhanced capacity of States to secure human rights-based border governance and protect the rights of migrants at international borders.

Evidence of the result includes having participants from three countries (Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia) expressing, in post-training evaluations, their interest in applying the knowledge and skills acquired to assist in replicating national training for border authorities in those countries in 2019.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 24.33 A planned result for 2018, which is the enhanced methodological expertise to implement human rights activities and to provide advice and assistance to requesting States, the United Nations system and other stakeholders, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the 26 methodological and operational guidelines and tools developed for the realization of all human rights.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Persons with albinism: the challenge of leaving no one behind

The principles of equality and non-discrimination are at the heart of the 2030 Agenda, with a commitment to leaving no one behind and reaching those furthest behind first. The responsibility of all States to “respect, protect and promote human rights, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national and social origin, property, birth, disability or other status” is also reaffirmed in the framework. It includes two dedicated Sustainable Development Goals on combating discrimination and inequalities (Goal 5 to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls and Goal 10 to reduce inequality within and among countries) and gives special attention to an expansive list of marginalized groups.

One such example are persons with albinism. In Malawi, since the end of 2014, an increase in attacks, killings and abductions targeting persons with albinism has been reported. The visit in 2016 of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism brought about heightened attention to the plight of persons with albinism and gave rise to a number of recommendations. As a follow-up to the visit of the Independent Expert and with the support of the OHCHR human rights adviser, the United Nations country team designed a comprehensive programme to strengthen the protection of the human rights of persons with albinism, which included support for community-based protection mechanisms, a study on the root causes of the attacks, training for prosecutors and for the Association of Persons with Albinism and other education and health interventions. This led to the Government adopting an action plan on albinism in 2018, which has enabled multisectoral work, putting persons with albinism at the forefront of the design and delivery of interventions.

In 2018, the United Nations country team in Malawi, with the advice and support of the human rights adviser, also supported the strengthening of community-based protection mechanisms and awareness-raising on the rights of persons with albinism and the development of a study on best practices in investigations and prosecutions. In addition, an audit of all cases reported to the police, together with training on human rights monitoring and reporting for the Association of Persons with Albinism, were conducted. The awareness of the need to protect persons with albinism has increased, with communities and law enforcement working together. United Nations interventions contributed to a downward trend in 2018 in the number of attacks against persons with albinism.

Challenge and response

The challenge is that, notwithstanding various steps taken by the Government to support people with albinism, an increase in attacks has been witnessed in the run-up to elections in May 2019. Progress made to tackle

discrimination and inequalities is fragile. To translate the commitment to leaving no one behind into reality in a very transformative way is a long-term project. It involves dismantling discriminatory practices and reducing inequalities by addressing the structural root causes, beginning with the laws that marginalize, exclude or discriminate against persons with albinism or other persons who have been marginalized and putting them at the forefront of the response.

In response, for 2020, OHCHR will continue to work with Malawi and extend its support in response to requests from other Governments to identify who is left behind and why. It will advocate concrete changes in laws, provide related expert legal advice, conduct training and workshops and facilitate dialogue between stakeholders to achieve such changes. Its support will be used to address the root causes of discrimination and the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

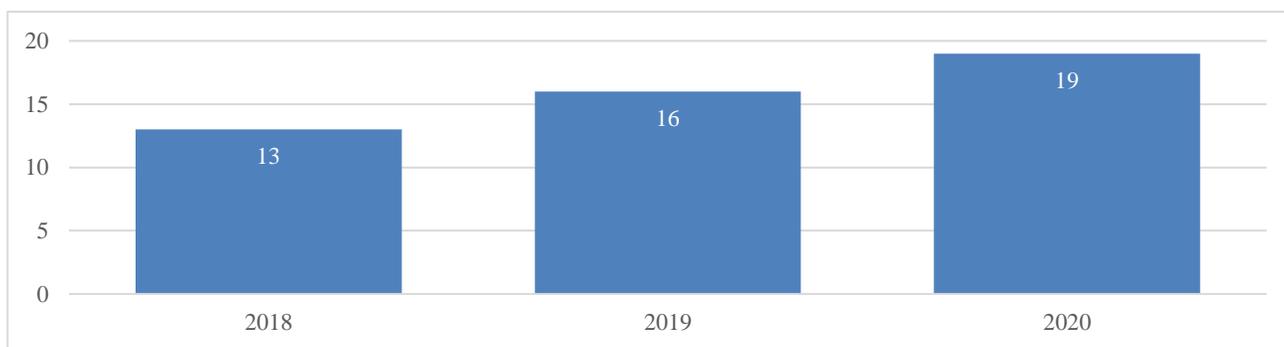
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is reduced inequalities and discrimination that leave people behind, including through legislative reforms. This will contribute to the removal of obstacles that impede the implementation by Member States of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include 19 laws adopted by States that comply with international human rights standards to combat discrimination in all forms, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of laws adopted that combat discrimination in all its forms



24.34 The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

24.35 Table 24.3 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 24.3

Subprogramme 1 (c): deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	53	51	53	52
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	146	130	142	142
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	890	909	900	900
Publications (number of publications)	6	6	11	11
Technical materials (number of materials)	12	12	13	13
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
Library services				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables**Variations between the actual and planned figures in 2018**

- 24.36 The variance in substantive services for meetings was driven mainly by the number of plenary sessions of the Open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulations, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, owing to the working group's decision not to meet in 2018.



Subprogramme 2 Supporting human rights treaty bodies

1. Objective

- 24.37 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance the promotion and protection of the effective enjoyment by all of all human rights by providing support and advice to human rights treaty bodies.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 24.38 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), Goal 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Increased visibility for treaty body outcomes

In 2018, OHCHR continued to assist States in their reporting and engagement with the treaty bodies, which offers a unique opportunity to States for self-assessment, including through data collection and analysis and legislative and policy review. On average, 170 State reports are reviewed annually by the treaty bodies, and recommendations are addressed to the submitting States as to how they can best implement their treaty obligations. Work has increased in the past years around the issuance of decisions on individual cases, with an average of 195 decisions or views annually, together with an increasing number of urgent action requests submitted to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to invite States parties to search for and locate disappeared persons. As at 31 December 2018, the Committee had registered 561 urgent actions.

To help to foster follow-up and the implementation of recommendations and decisions, increasing the visibility and disseminating the outcomes of the reviews by treaty bodies remain crucial. In 2018, treaty body webcasting, organized by OHCHR, together with the Department of Public Information (now the Department of Global Communications), had a substantial impact with regard to the examination of periodic reports. It has enabled the sessions to reach tens of thousands of people at the national level, prompting national discussion and engagement. For example, the ninety-sixth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in August 2018, was viewed live by approximately 7,000 users. The recorded videos of the web-archived treaty body country reviews are further used as a training tool for the design and implementation of capacity-building programmes as part of the OHCHR treaty bodies capacity-building programme. Civil society organizations and national human rights institutions also use the webcast in capacity-building activities for various stakeholders.

In 2018, with the support of OHCHR, committees also held 11 press conferences. The Office further issued more than 60 media advisories and press releases related to treaty bodies. That breaks down to at least 33 advisories/releases connected directly to the regular sessions and outcomes of treaty body meetings and 28 other press releases on topics ranging from complaint mechanisms to new legal guidance being published. On the social media front, every news release and media advisory was circulated. In addition, 20 tweets were about individual decisions of the Human Rights Committee. Treaty body jurisprudence is also published on <http://juris.ohchr.org/>.

OHCHR also upgraded the Universal Human Rights Index (<https://uhri.ohchr.org/>) database, which compiles recommendations from the treaty bodies, the universal periodic review and special procedures, to improve its design and allow for searching not only human rights themes, but also the Sustainable Development Goals. In this more user-friendly format, the database facilitates the work of Member States in developing human rights recommendation implementation plans in which they cluster recommendations, assign responsibilities for implementation, track implementation and report thereon. The database also assists the work of other stakeholders in disseminating the recommendations and advocating their implementation.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is increased awareness, knowledge and understanding of treaty body outputs.

Evidence of the result includes six national level delegations, which benefited from capacity-building, including the use of the web-archived treaty body country reviews prior to their country reviews, re-tweets of the 60 media releases, ranging from more than 100 to more than 1,000 re-tweets for the most covered stories, and 36,936 unique visitors to the Universal Human Rights Index website in 2018.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.



Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination members Nicolás Marugán, Verene Shepherd, Marc Bossuyt and Committee Chair Nouredine Amir prepare to brief the press on their concluding observations following their ninety-sixth session, in which they reviewed Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Cuba, Japan, Latvia, Mauritius and Montenegro. Among the Committees, this one holds the record for most media stories in 2018: more than 1,500 individual print stories on the ninety-sixth session. Source: OHCHR

- 24.39 A planned result for 2018, which is to fully support treaty bodies' work, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by 91.4 per cent of documents submitted on time and in compliance with relevant rules and regulations for the issuance of documentation for consideration by treaty bodies in 2018.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Increased State engagement with treaty bodies

The treaty body capacity-building programme is designed to support States parties in strengthening their ability to implement their human rights treaty obligations (see General Assembly resolution 68/268). Since its establishment in 2015, the programme has contributed to the submission of outstanding State party reports, responses and common core documents (54); improved constructive dialogues with the treaty bodies (18); established and/or strengthened the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up (40); and new ratifications/the withdrawal of reservations (15).

In 2018 alone, some 1,800 State officials in more than 50 countries participated in training on specific treaties. To underpin these capacity-building efforts, in 2018, OHCHR also launched online training on treaty reporting and its first treaty-specific guide under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on national mechanisms for the prevention of torture.

An example of strengthened capacity was demonstrated over the past three years with Eswatini increasing its constructive engagement with the treaty bodies. In 2016, it had eight overdue reports to submit to the treaty bodies. The country began to avail itself of OHCHR technical assistance through five workshops conducted with focal points in various ministries, one of which was held in 2018. This led to government submissions to three treaty bodies and a constructive dialogue with the Human Rights Committee in 2017. In response to a related recommendation by the Committee, the Government adopted the Sexual Offence and Domestic Violence Act No. 15 of 2018. Other reports to the treaty bodies remain under preparation.

Challenge and response

The challenge is that only 17 per cent of all States parties continue to be fully compliant with their reporting obligations. Reasons for non-compliance vary and range from the time needed to prepare the report after the provision of technical support (one to three years), but also that many States rely on ad hoc arrangements to prepare reports rather than institutionalizing existing processes and intergovernmental structures to ensure engagement with the treaty bodies on an ongoing basis.

In response, for 2020, the subprogramme will intensify its efforts to assist requesting States in moving from ad hoc arrangements to institutionalizing existing processes and structures and in establishing or ensuring the effective functioning of national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up. The national mechanism is a permanent national governmental mechanism or structure that is mandated to coordinate and prepare reports to and engage with international and regional human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies, the universal periodic review and special procedures, and to coordinate and track national follow-up and implementation of the treaty obligations and the recommendations emanating from these mechanisms. It may be ministerial, interministerial or institutionally separate. The national mechanism performs these functions in coordination with ministries, specialized State bodies (e.g., national statistics office), parliament and the judiciary, as well as in consultation with the national human rights institution(s) and civil society.

OHCHR will continue to support Eswatini in establishing its national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up and will, overall, assist some 40 countries in drafting and adopting terms of reference for their national mechanism or in enhancing national-level capacities to manage information and to track, analyse and record the implementation of recommendations, which, in turn, will facilitate future reporting. This will be achieved through providing technical advice on the basis of the practical guide on national mechanisms, launched in 2016 (www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/HR_PUB_16_1_NMRF_PracticalGuide.pdf), holding workshops and facilitating exchanges between States on good practices.

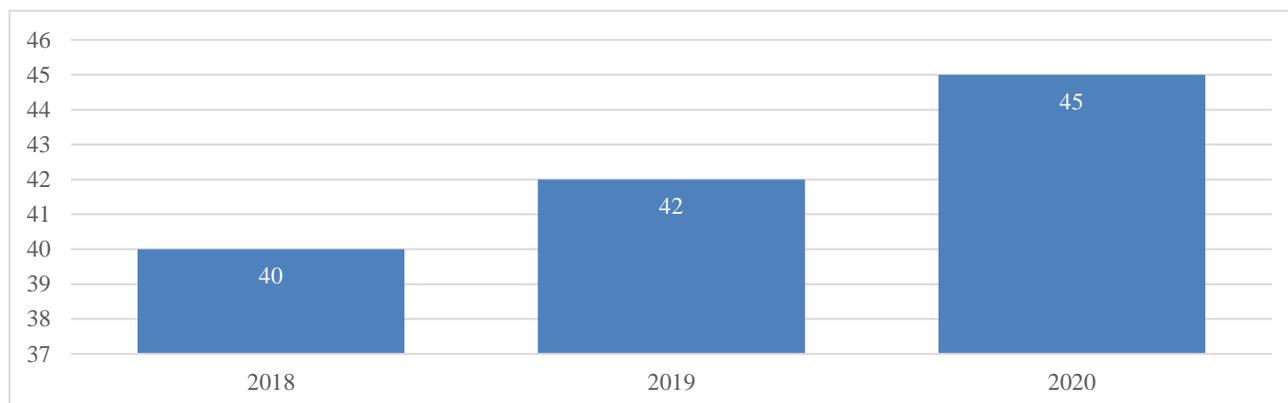
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the increased capacity of State parties to meet their reporting obligations.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include 45 national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up functioning, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up functioning



24.40 The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

24.41 Table 24.4 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 24.4

Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 <i>planned</i>	2018 <i>actual</i>	2019 <i>planned</i>	2020 <i>planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	861	618	867	854
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	1 160	922	1 160	1 160
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	250	200	250	200
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	120	130	120	120
Technical materials (number of materials)	2	2	2	1
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

- 24.42 The variance in parliamentary documentation was mainly the result of fewer meetings of treaty bodies.
- 24.43 The variance in substantive services for meetings was mainly the result of fewer meetings of treaty bodies.
- 24.44 The variance in field and technical cooperation projects was driven mainly by projects of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, owing to a policy decision by the members of the Board of Trustees to reduce the number of projects and increase the funding for each grant.

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 24.45 The variance in field and technical cooperation projects is driven mainly by projects of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, owing to a policy decision by the members of the Board of Trustees to reduce the number of projects and increase the funding for each grant.
- 24.46 The variance in technical materials is driven by the online training on treaty reporting, owing to the training being rolled out in 2019 with no update necessary in 2020.



Subprogramme 3 Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities

1. Objective

- 24.47 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to enhance the capacity of Member States, relevant stakeholders, partners and United Nations on the ground in their advancement for the promotion and protection of all human rights for all, and to prevent and address human rights violations, including in crisis situations.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- 24.48 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), Goal 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Protecting land rights for indigenous peoples

OHCHR continued to provide technical cooperation and advisory services to support the ratification of international human rights instruments and the alignment of legislation, policies and practices with international human rights standards. That support also strengthened human rights protection systems and led to the implementation of effective measures, based on recommendations from the human rights mechanisms, including on access to and the enjoyment of justice for all.

For example, OHCHR supported Cambodia in streamlining its communal land titling process to better protect and respect, in law and in practice, indigenous peoples' rights, as guided under the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Indigenous peoples constitute approximately 1.2 per cent of the population of Cambodia and are spread among 24 different indigenous groups, 15 provinces and 455 communities. They tend to be poorer and more dependent on agriculture and forestry for their livelihood. They are also more likely to not have access to health services and to be out of school. Overall, they are more at risk of being left behind in development. All have a special relationship with their land: their livelihood, culture and, therefore, their very existence as a community depend on it.

The Cambodian legal framework establishes a way for indigenous peoples to obtain a communal title to their ancestral lands.

In 2018, OHCHR worked, as part of its technical cooperation programme, with the three ministries involved in the communal land titling process, namely, the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, to build capacity at the national and subnational levels, to facilitate their interaction with local communities to accelerate the issuance of communal land titles, to optimize the communal land titling process and to provide technical assistance in the revision of the related 2001 Land Law. OHCHR supported the Ministry of Land Management in organizing training on dispute resolution mechanisms for 13 indigenous communities in Ratanakiri Province that had been issued their communal land titles in previous years so that they would be better able to protect their land against encroachment. On the basis of the successful pilot, the Ministry, with the support of OHCHR, organized a second training for the indigenous communities of neighbouring Mondulakiri Province, in November 2018. A training handbook on the communal land titling process, which also includes templates of the relevant forms, was finalized in December 2018. In parallel, and also in consultation with the Government and indigenous organizations, OHCHR has been developing an options paper for an amendment to the 2001 Land Law to provide for the communal land titling process. The paper includes an analysis of the current international and national standards and procedures and suggestions for simplification to make the process faster and more affordable to indigenous peoples and to the Government.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is enhanced institutional capacity at the national level in Cambodia to interact with local communities and to accelerate the issuance of communal land titles.

Evidence of the result includes that, as of October 2018, 141 communities had been recognized by the Ministry of Rural Development as indigenous communities. Of those, the Ministry of Interior had endorsed and registered 128 indigenous communities as legal entities and 24 communities had been issued communal land titles by the Ministry of Land Management.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.



A Bunong indigenous community in Koh Nheak, Mondulakiri Province, celebrating its official registration as a legal entity by the Ministry of Interior. Source: OHCHR-Cambodia

- 24.49 A planned result for 2018, which is enhanced institutional capacity at the national level through engagement with requesting States to meet the challenges to the full realization of all human rights, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was partially achieved, as evidenced by 33 national institutions established or strengthened in the field of human rights at the national level through assistance and training provided by the OHCHR in 2018.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Strengthened national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

In its support of national institutions, OHCHR continued to place emphasis on the effective functioning of the 110 accredited national human rights institutions fully or partially compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles) (General Assembly resolution 48/134), including implementing a fellowship programme. In 2018, four representatives from such institutions were fellows at OHCHR to increase their knowledge of human rights and their associated skills. In 2018, the Office also provided technical assistance to 33 Governments and national institutions for the establishment and/or strengthening of national human rights institutions. For example, OHCHR provided advice and technical assistance to the National Commission on Human Rights and the National Bureau of Statistics of Kenya that helped to establish institutional collaboration to better identify disadvantaged groups and ensure appropriate data collection and analysis. Consequently, a memorandum of understanding was concluded between the two institutions in 2018. The population groups identified as being most at risk of being left behind included indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, slum dwellers and women from the poorest regions. This work has already been integrated into the national efforts towards the country's next census.

Challenge and response

The challenge is that, notwithstanding good practices such as the Kenya example and the fact that there are strong national human rights institutions in many countries, national human rights institutions have been encouraged to strengthen their capacities to address all forms of exclusion and poverty and to prioritize and mainstream the human rights of women and girls and gender equality into their work in order to facilitate redress and accountability for victims of human rights violations, including for economic and social rights, to monitor and investigate discrimination and to systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the Sustainable Development Goals.

In response, for 2020, OHCHR will focus attention on supporting national human rights institutions, with an emphasis on enhancing their capacities in these areas through providing expert and technical advice, facilitating dialogue, organizing workshops and sharing good practices. For example, in the light of the appreciation expressed by the two national institutions concerned, aspects of the Kenya project will be replicated elsewhere.

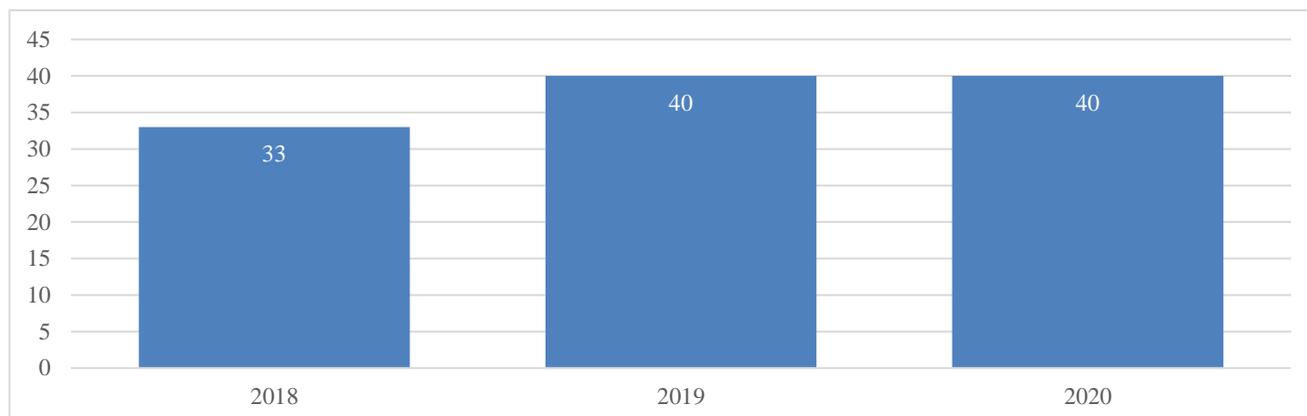
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the enhanced capacity of States to provide greater protection of those at risk.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include 40 national institutions having strengthened their capacity in the promotion and protection of human rights, in line with their relevant mandates, through OHCHR technical support, including capacity-building and advisory services, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of national institutions having strengthened their capacity in the promotion and protection of human rights, in line with their relevant mandates, through OHCHR technical support



24.50 The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

24.51 Table 24.5 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 24.5

Subprogramme 3: Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	62	80	63	80
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	63	75	63	75
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	100	183	100	183
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	161	178	161	178
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Humanitarian assistance missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

- 24.52 The variance in parliamentary documentation was driven mainly by reports to the General Assembly and reports to the Human Rights Council, owing to additional legislative mandates issued by the Council following new country developments.
- 24.53 The variance in substantive services for meetings was driven mainly by meetings of the Human Rights Council related to country mandates, technical cooperation, and commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions, owing to more sessions by the Council following new country developments.
- 24.54 The variance in field and technical cooperation projects was driven mainly by technical cooperation and substantive human rights support, at the request of Governments, State institutions, United Nations country teams and human rights components of peace missions, in the area of economic, civil, cultural, social and political rights, owing to increased requests for technical assistance.

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

- 24.55 The variance in parliamentary documentation is driven mainly by reports to the General Assembly and reports to the Human Rights Council, owing to additional legislative mandates issued by the Council following new country developments.
- 24.56 The variance in substantive services for meetings is driven mainly by meetings of the Human Rights Council related to country mandates, technical cooperation, and commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions, owing to more sessions by the Council following new country developments.
- 24.57 The variance in field and technical cooperation projects is driven mainly by the development, management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national and regional technical cooperation projects, owing to increased requests from States and other stakeholders for technical assistance.



Subprogramme 4

Supporting the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms

1. Objective

24.58 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure the effective functioning of the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

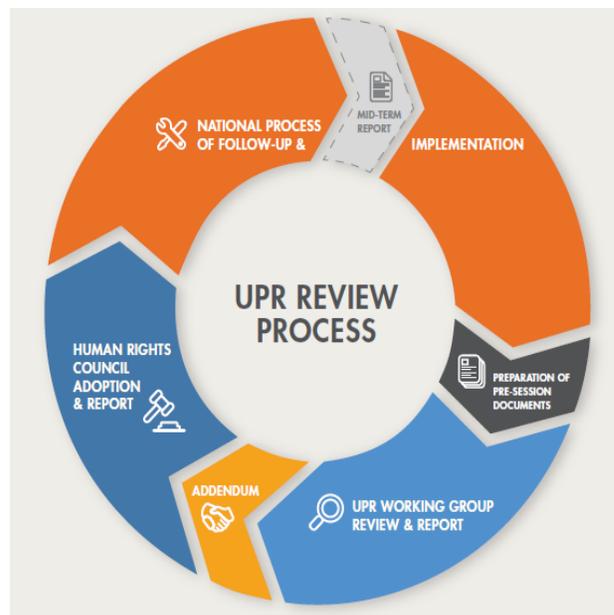
24.59 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), Goal 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Enhancing the recognition of the contribution of parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review

In 2018, the Council continued to improve its practices, finding innovative ways to respond to human rights challenges. This is evidenced in the establishment of new mandates for commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions, the exchange of views and strengthening of institutional links with its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms and the increased participation of all stakeholders, including parliamentarians, civil society and national human rights institutions.

The universal periodic review, which has entered its third cycle, and under which all 193 Member States are reviewed, firmly entrenches the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights. A good practice that has emerged is the increasing participation of parliamentarians as part of government delegations. Parliaments are recognized as essential human rights actors and play an important role in the promotion and protection of human rights, through their oversight of the human rights action and policies of Governments, their implementation of recommendations and ratification of international treaties and their adoption of laws and the public budget.



As one of the key branches of Government, parliament has a crucial role to play in each step of the universal periodic review cycle. Source: Human Rights Council

In 2018, the subprogramme increasingly focused on parliaments and parliamentary human rights bodies, including through the report on the contribution of parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review (A/HRC/38/25), which was prepared in close cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) pursuant to Council resolution 35/29. The report contained an annex on draft principles on parliaments and human rights that is intended to guide parliaments in the setting up of parliamentary human rights committees and in ensuring their effective functioning.

In June 2018, during the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council, the subprogramme also organized, together with IPU, a side event in which some 70 participants were able to share good practices from various jurisdictions regarding the role of parliament in relation to human rights. Participants advocated that Member States facilitate the establishment of a human rights committee in their national parliaments, as referred to in the draft principles.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is the increased recognition by States of the enhanced role of parliaments in the promotion and protection of human rights at the national level through their active and proactive engagement with all international and regional human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review of the Human Rights Council.

Evidence of the result includes the Permanent Observer for the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean stating in June 2018 that the Assembly had already committed itself to endorsing and advocating the draft principles. In addition, in September 2018, the Core Group on the contribution of parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review, namely, Ecuador, Italy, Maldives, Morocco, the Philippines, Romania and Spain, issued a statement in which it encouraged States to look into the recommendations laid out by OHCHR and IPU in A/HRC/38/25 and its annex.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

- 24.60 A planned result for 2018, which is prompt and effective provision of strengthened support and advice to the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by 87.2 per cent of documents submitted on time for consideration by the Council, in compliance with the relevant rules and regulations on the issuance of documentation. The biennial target of 62 per cent was met and exceeded owing to efforts made internally to provide strengthened support and advice to the Council and its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Enhanced synergies, complementarity and coherence within and between human rights mechanisms

The continuing expansion of the Human Rights Council's special procedures, which, as of December 2018, stood at 56 mandates, including 44 thematic and 12 country mandates, is another key element of the strengthened United Nations human rights framework.

In 2018, the subprogramme supported special procedures mandate holders in carrying out 83 visits to 58 countries and territories and issuing 655 communications to 120 States and 75 to non-State actors on alleged violations of human rights, 81 per cent of which were issued jointly by two or more mandate holders. The thematic work of special procedures mandate holders covers a wide range of issues and contributes to the further development of international human rights standards. They also engage in advocacy and provide advice on legislative reform and technical cooperation. The special procedures recognize the importance of joint efforts between and with other human rights mechanisms.

For example, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, after she took up her mandate in 2014, expressed the view that synergy between human rights mechanisms and greater interaction were key to enhancing protection and ensuring the implementation of human rights norms and standards as related to the rights to adequate housing and non-discrimination. Between 2015 and 2018, she directly contributed to various processes initiated by treaty bodies. In 2016, she made a request to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to make a submission on an individual case, which was accepted by the Committee on 25 October 2016. She was the first mandate holder to submit views to a treaty body, namely, the Committee, on 31 January 2017, to inform its consideration of a complaint under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Committee concluded that the authors' evictions, without a guarantee of alternative housing by the State, constituted a violation of their right to adequate housing and recommended that the State party provide an effective remedy. In 2018, the Special Rapporteur remained engaged with the Committee and civil society to encourage the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee.

Challenge and response

The challenge is to further rationalize, adapt, strengthen and streamline the United Nations machinery in the field of human rights, with a view to improving its efficiency and effectiveness, which, in turn, facilitates increased and improved implementation at the national level.

In response, for 2020, the subprogramme will provide Secretariat support to the strengthening of each mechanism, including through improved working methods and greater coordination and complementarity between the mechanisms.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is increased synergies, complementarity and coherence in the work of the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms to promote and protect human rights effectively.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include coordinated action undertaken annually for or by Human Rights Council mechanisms, such as the compilations of United Nations information for the universal periodic review, which includes information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations

and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents, as well as the number of joint statements, joint media releases or joint communications issued by two or more special procedures mandate holders, as shown in the figure.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Coordinated action undertaken for or by Human Rights Council mechanisms, including 42 universal periodic review compilations of United Nations information, 4 joint statements, 126 joint media releases and 81 per cent of communications issued by 2 or more special procedures mandate holders	Coordinated action undertaken for or by Human Rights Council mechanisms, including 42 universal periodic review compilations of United Nations information, 4 joint statements, 126 joint media releases and 81 per cent of communications issued by 2 or more special procedures mandate holders	Increase in coordinated action undertaken for or by Human Rights Council mechanisms, including universal periodic review compilations of United Nations information, joint statements, joint media releases and communications issued by 2 or more special procedures mandate holders and others

24.61 The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

24.62 Table 24.6 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 24.6

Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 <i>planned</i>	2018 <i>actual</i>	2019 <i>planned</i>	2020 <i>planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	329	323	329	323
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	449	420	449	431
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Technical materials (number of materials)	15	15	15	15
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
D. Communication deliverables				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

- 24.63 The variance in substantive services for meetings was driven mainly by fewer special sessions of the Human Rights Council and fewer meetings of the Bureau owing to fewer requests by Council members and the Council's President, respectively.

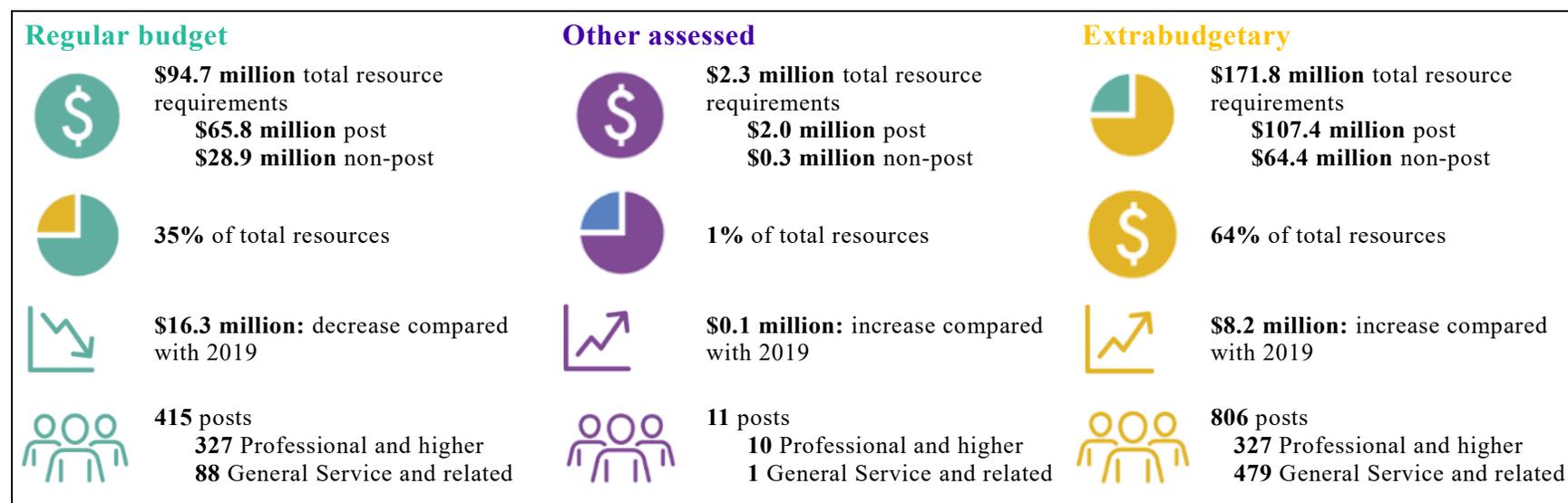
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Overview

24.64 The total resource requirements for 2020, comprising the regular budget and projected other assessed and extrabudgetary resources, are reflected in figure 24.II and table 24.7.

Figure 24.II
2020 in numbers



Note: Estimates before recosting.

Table 24.7

Overview of financial and post resources by component, subprogramme and funding source

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	<i>Regular budget</i>			<i>Other assessed</i>			<i>Extrabudgetary</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Financial resources												
Polymaking organs	8 757.2	8 926.4	169.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 757.2	8 926.4	169.2
Executive direction and management	8 169.4	7 887.2	(282.2)	–	–	–	18 360.0	19 270.0	910.0	26 529.4	27 157.2	627.8
Programme of work												
1. Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis	14 282.1	12 128.1	(2 154.0)	513.2	587.5	74.3	15 110.0	15 870.0	760.0	29 905.3	28 585.6	(1 319.7)
2. Supporting human rights treaty bodies	14 568.7	14 545.6	(23.1)	–	–	–	12 690.0	13 320.0	630.0	27 258.7	27 865.6	606.9
3. Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities	38 550.1	24 541.3	(14 008.8)	1 637.9	1 662.6	24.7	97 020.0	101 870.0	4 850.0	137 208.0	128 073.9	(9 134.1)
4. Supporting the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms	21 773.7	21 877.2	103.5	–	–	–	11 440.0	12 010.0	570.0	33 213.7	33 887.2	673.5
Subtotal, programme of work	89 174.6	73 092.2	(16 082.4)	2 151.1	2 250.1	99.0	136 260.0	143 070.0	6 810.0	227 585.7	218 412.3	(9 173.4)
Programme support	4 956.1	4 812.8	(143.3)	–	–	–	9 010.0	9 460.0	450.0	13 966.1	14 272.8	306.7
Total	111 057.3	94 718.6	(16 338.7)	2 151.1	2 250.1	99.0	163 630.0	171 800.0	8 170.0	276 838.4	268 768.7	(8 069.7)
Post resources												
Executive direction and management	45	45	–	–	–	–	76	76	–	121	121	–
Programme of work												
1. Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis	55	55	–	1	3	2	45	45	–	101	103	2
2. Supporting human rights treaty bodies	83	83	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	93	93	–
3. Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities	116	115	(1)	7	8	1	570	570	–	693	693	–

	<i>Regular budget</i>			<i>Other assessed</i>			<i>Extrabudgetary</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>
4. Supporting the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms	93	94	1	–	–	–	41	41	–	134	135	1
Subtotal, programme of work	347	347	–	8	11	3	666	666	–	1 021	1 024	3
Programme support	23	23	–	–	–	–	64	64	–	87	87	–
Total	415	415	–	8	11	3	806	806	–	1 229	1 232	3

Overview of resources for the regular budget

24.65 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, are reflected in tables 24.8 to 24.10. The proposals reflect reductions mainly under other staff costs, travel on official business, consultants and contractual services that were made possible in part by the redistribution of work, the increased use of videoconferencing and the rationalization of consultancies and other contracts. Further details are provided under the respective components. The proposed resource level provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 24.8
Evolution of financial resources by component and main category of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Component	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimate (before recosting)	2020 estimate (after recosting)		
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total			Percentage	
Polycymaking organs	8 009.5	8 757.2	(5.6)	15.3	159.5	169.2	1.9	8 926.4	142.4	9 068.8
Executive direction and management	8 134.2	8 169.4	–	–	(282.2)	(282.2)	(3.5)	7 887.2	193.0	8 080.2
Programme of work	91 840.7	89 174.6	(14 921.6)	486.0	(1 646.8)	(16 082.4)	(18.0)	73 092.2	2 990.3	76 082.5
Programme support	5 900.4	4 956.1	–	–	(143.3)	(143.3)	(2.9)	4 812.8	84.9	4 897.7
Total	113 884.8	111 057.3	(14 927.2)	501.3	(1 912.8)	(16 338.7)	(14.7)	94 718.6	3 410.6	98 129.2
Main category of expenditure										
Post	69 843.4	65 486.0	370.3	–	–	370.3	0.6	65 856.3	2 951.0	68 807.3
Non-post	44 041.3	45 571.3	(15 297.5)	501.3	(1 912.8)	(16 709.0)	(36.7)	28 862.3	459.6	29 321.9
Total	113 884.8	111 057.3	(14 927.2)	501.3	(1 912.8)	(16 338.7)	(14.7)	94 718.6	3 410.6	98 129.2

Table 24.9
Evolution of established post resources by category

Professional and higher	2019 approved	Changes			2020 estimate	Variance
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other		
USG	1	–	–	–	1	–
ASG	2	–	–	–	2	–
D-2	3	–	–	–	3	–
D-1	10	–	–	–	10	–
P-5	44	–	–	–	44	–
P-4	98	–	–	–	98	–
P-3	140	–	–	–	140	–
P-2/1	21	–	–	–	21	–
Subtotal	319	–	–	–	319	–

Part VI Human rights and humanitarian affairs

	2019 approved	Changes			2020 estimate	Variance
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other		
General Service						
Principal level	4	–	–	–	4	–
Other level	77	–	–	–	77	–
Subtotal	81	–	–	–	81	–
Other						
National Professional Officer	1	–	–	–	1	–
Local level	4	–	–	–	4	–
Subtotal	5	–	–	–	5	–
Total	405	–	–	–	405	–

Note: The breakdown of post changes by component, subprogramme and post level is provided in annex II.
Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Table 24.10
Evolution of temporary post resources by category

	2019 approved	Changes			2020 estimate	Variance
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other		
Professional and higher						
P-4	2	–	–	–	2	–
P-3	5	–	–	–	5	–
P-2/1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Subtotal	8	–	–	–	8	–
General Service						
Other level	2	–	–	–	2	–
Subtotal	2	–	–	–	2	–
Total	10	–	–	–	10	–

Policymaking organs

- 24.66 The resources proposed under this component would provide for requirements relating to standing intergovernmental organs and expert bodies, including the Human Rights Council and its Advisory Committee, and the expert committees established under the core international human rights treaties, the servicing of which is the responsibility of OHCHR. The Council and the treaty bodies meet throughout the year in formal sessions in Geneva, and in some cases undertake follow-up missions to relevant countries. Tables 24.11 and 24.12 provide information on the standing intergovernmental organs and related resource requirements under the regular budget.

Table 24.11
Polymaking organs

	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Membership</i>		<i>Number of sessions in 2020</i>	<i>Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
			<i>Governments</i>	<i>Experts</i>		<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>
Human Rights Committee	In accordance with article 28 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2200 (XXI)	The Human Rights Committee monitors the implementation of the Covenant by examining periodic reports submitted by the 172 States parties and receives individual communications concerning violations of the Covenant by States parties that have ratified or adhered to the Optional Protocol to the Covenant (116 States). The Committee is also competent to examine inter-State communications with respect to 50 States parties that have made a declaration pursuant to article 41 of the Covenant. It actively promotes the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (86 States parties). The Committee will hold 3 sessions annually, 1 in double chambers (19 weeks of meetings)	18	3	128th, 129th and 130th sessions	1 144.5	1 406.6
Committee against Torture	In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/46, annex	The Committee against Torture monitors the implementation of the Convention by examining periodic reports submitted by the States parties (166 States) and individual communications concerning violations of the Convention by States parties that have accepted the optional procedure under article 22 of the Convention (89 States). The Committee is also empowered to conduct inquiries in States parties that have accepted the procedure under article 20 of the Convention (152 States). The Committee will meet three times annually (11 weeks of meetings)	10	3	Sixty-ninth, seventieth and seventy-first sessions	495.6	512.4
Committee on the Rights of the Child	In accordance with article 43 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25, annex	The Committee on the Rights of the Child monitors the implementation of the Convention by examining periodic reports submitted by the States parties (196 States). The Committee also monitors the implementation of the Optional Protocols to the Convention, on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (176 States parties) and on the involvement of children in armed conflict (168 States parties) through the examination of reports. The States parties to the Optional Protocols are required to submit an initial report within two years of the entry into force of the Protocol for that State party. Thereafter, each State party shall include in the	18	3	Eighty-third, eighty-fourth and eighty-fifth sessions	883.3	906.0

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Membership</i>			<i>Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
		<i>Governments</i>	<i>Experts</i>	<i>Number of sessions in 2020</i>	<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17			18 2: Sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions	458.1	540.1

	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Membership</i>		<i>Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
			<i>Governments</i>	<i>Experts</i>	<i>Number of sessions in 2020</i>	<i>2019 appropriation</i>
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	In accordance with article 17 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/180 , annex	The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women reviews reports of States parties (to date, 189 States) submitted in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and formulates concerns and recommendations. The Committee is mandated under the Optional Protocol to the Convention to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals and adopt its views with respect to such communications. It is also empowered, in accordance with article 8 of the Optional Protocol, to conduct inquiries into grave or systematic violations of the Convention in States parties to the Optional Protocol (112 States) that have not opted out of the inquiry procedure pursuant to article 10 of the Optional Protocol. A working group on communications and a working group on inquiries of the Committee meets prior to each session in order to determine the admissibility of communications and make the necessary recommendations on the merits of communications and to make an assessment and recommendations as to whether information received under article 8 of the Optional Protocol is reliable and indicates grave or systematic violations of the Convention, respectively. The Committee will meet three times annually (14 weeks of meetings)	23	3: Seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions	962.4	983.1
Committee on the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	In accordance with article 72 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/158	The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families monitors the implementation of the Convention by examining periodic reports submitted by the States parties (54 States). Five States have accepted the optional procedure under article 77 of the Convention, which would allow the Committee to examine individual communications concerning violations of the Convention once it enters into force (10 declarations of acceptance required). The Committee will hold 2 sessions annually (4 weeks and 1.5 days of meetings)	14	2: Thirty-second and thirty-third sessions	256.7	301.8

	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Membership</i>		<i>Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)</i>			
			<i>Governments</i>	<i>Experts</i>	<i>Number of sessions in 2020</i>	<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>	
	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	General Assembly resolution 57/199			25	3: Fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions	876.6	901.7
	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	In accordance with article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2106 A (XX)			18	3: 101st, 102nd and 103rd sessions	730.7	727.1

	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Membership</i>		<i>Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
			<i>Governments</i>	<i>Experts</i>	<i>Number of sessions in 2020</i>	<i>2019 appropriation</i>
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	In accordance with article 34 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/106	The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities reviews reports of States parties (to date, 177 States) submitted in accordance with article 35 of the Convention. State parties must report initially within 2 years after entry into force and thereafter every 4 years. The Committee examines each report and makes such suggestions and general recommendations as it may consider appropriate and forwards these to the State party concerned. The Optional Protocol to the Convention, which was also adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/106 , gives the Committee competence to receive and consider communications submitted by or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals in States parties (to date, 95 States) concerning alleged violations of the Convention. In accordance with article 6 of the Optional Protocol, the Committee is empowered to conduct inquiries into grave or systematic violations of the Convention by a State party. The Committee will meet annually for 2 sessions, one of 4 weeks and one of 4.9 weeks (total of 8 weeks and 4.5 days of meetings)	18	3: Twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions	1 459.0	1 107.1
Committee on Enforced Disappearances	General Assembly resolution 61/177	The Committee on Enforced Disappearances reviews reports of States parties (to date, 59 States) submitted in accordance with article 29 of the Convention. The Committee also receives individual communications under the procedure in article 31 of the Convention for those States parties that have accepted the competence of the Committee (22 States), as well as requests for urgent action from relatives or legal representatives of disappeared persons. It may also receive and consider communication in which a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Convention pursuant to article 32 of the Convention if both States parties have made such a declaration (23 States). In compliance with article 33, 1 or more members of the Committee may undertake country visits in cases in which the Committee receives reliable information that a State party is seriously violating the provisions of the Convention. The Committee will meet 2 times annually (4 weeks of meetings)	10	2: Eighteenth and nineteenth sessions	295.4	440.4

	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Membership</i>		<i>Number of sessions in 2020</i>	<i>Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
			<i>Governments</i>	<i>Experts</i>		<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>
Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies	General Assembly resolution 49/178	An annual meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies has been convened since 1995 in order to discuss topics of mutual relevance and ensure coherence in their working methods and procedures. The meetings are attended by the Chairs, or their representatives, of the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances		10	1: Thirty-second meeting	67.3	71.0
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII)	The Special Committee investigates Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories. The Committee undertakes a 2-week field mission to the Middle East annually in order to hear witnesses with recent and first-hand information about the situation of human rights in the occupied territories. The Committee meets in Geneva during the Human Rights Council consideration of the human rights situation in the State of Palestine and other occupied Arab territories. The members of the Special Committee also meet at Headquarters in New York to present their report and participate in the deliberations of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) of the General Assembly	3		2 meetings	125.4	123.5
Human Rights Council	General Assembly resolution 60/251	The Human Rights Council was established as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, replacing the Commission on Human Rights and assuming its role and responsibilities as the principal international organ for human rights. The Council is composed of 47 members, for staggered 3-year terms. The Council meets regularly throughout the year in Geneva for a minimum of 3 sessions annually, for a total duration of no less than 10 weeks. The Council may also hold special sessions,	47		3: Forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions	320.1	232.9

<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Membership</i>		<i>Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
		<i>Governments</i>	<i>Experts</i>	<i>Number of sessions in 2020</i>	<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>
Human Rights Council Advisory Committee	Paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 60/251			18 2: Twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions	296.2	313.7
Office of the President of the Human Rights Council	Human Rights Council decision 17/118			Not applicable	385.9	359.0
Total					8 757.2	8 926.4

24.67 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$8,926,400 and reflect an increase of \$169,200 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figures 24.III to 24.V and table 24.12.

Figure 24.III
Resources for policymaking organs as a percentage of the regular budget

(Millions of United States dollars)



Table 24.12
Policymaking organs: evolution of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes			Total	Percentage	2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other			
Non-post	8 009.5	8 757.2	(5.6)	15.3	159.5	1.9	8 926.4	

Figure 24.IV
Policymaking organs: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

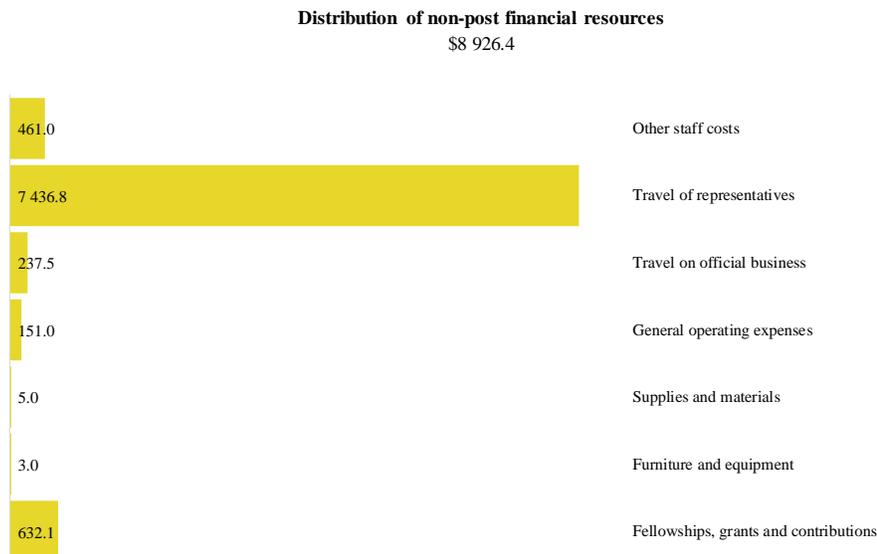
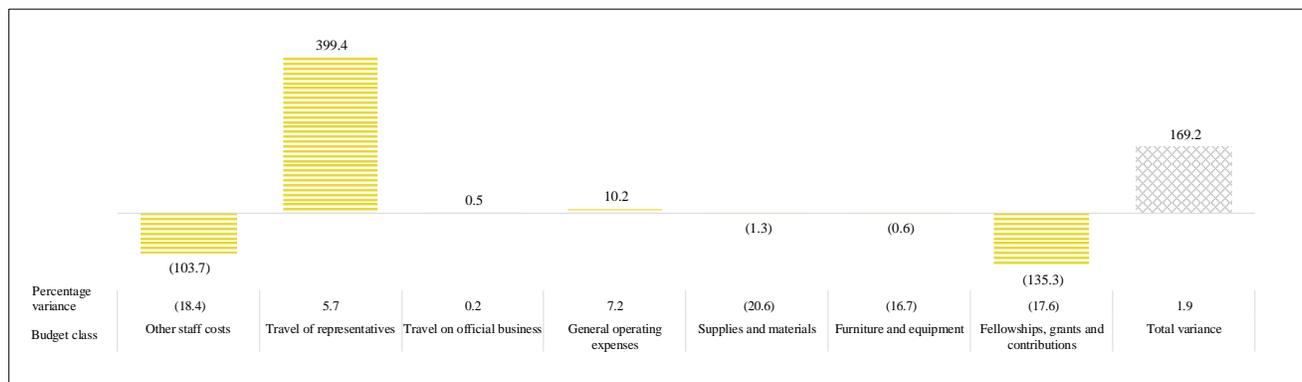


Figure 24.V
Policymaking organs: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



24.68 The variance of \$169,200 reflects:

- (a) **Technical adjustments.** The reduction in non-post resources of \$5,600 relates to the removal of one-time costs under fellowships, grants and contributions related to Human Rights Council decision 35/101 on a panel discussion on the human rights of internally displaced persons in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on internal displacement;
- (b) **New and expanded mandates.** The increase in non-post resources of \$15,300 under other staff cost relates to a new mandate pursuant to Council resolution 37/18 on promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal;
- (c) **Other changes.** The net increase in non-post resources of \$159,500 relates to the inward redeployment of funds made possible in part by reductions in other components and subprogrammes to provide resources mainly for travel of representatives (\$399,400) to align with evolving requirements, offset in part by reductions mainly in fellowships, grants and contributions (\$129,700), as well as in other staff costs (\$119,000), as a result of the reduction in meeting time requirements of the human rights treaty bodies, as elaborated in the 2018 report on the status of the treaty body system (A/73/309).

Executive direction and management

- 24.69 The executive direction and management of OHCHR comprises the Executive Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; the Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service; the External Outreach Service; the Safety and Security Section; and the New York Office.
- 24.70 The High Commissioner is the United Nations official with principal responsibility for United Nations human rights activities, in accordance with the mandate entrusted to the High Commissioner by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141. The High Commissioner advises the Secretary-General on the policies of the United Nations in the area of human rights and is responsible for coordinating human rights activities throughout the United Nations system and for rationalizing, adapting, strengthening and streamlining the United Nations machinery in the area of human rights, with a view to improving its efficiency and effectiveness.
- 24.71 The High Commissioner provides overall executive direction, management, policy guidance and leadership for the implementation of the United Nations human rights programme.
- 24.72 The Deputy High Commissioner assists the High Commissioner in the overall direction and management of OHCHR. In addition, the executive management responsibilities of the Deputy High Commissioner include the direct supervision of all OHCHR divisions in support of the High

Commissioner and the direct supervision of OHCHR-wide functions centralized in executive direction and management and programme support. The Assistant Secretary-General, who is the head of the New York Office, allows for participation at the appropriate level in executive decision-making processes and ensures principal-level representation and access to high-level policy discussions, improving the overall efficiency and effectiveness of OHCHR.

24.73 In accordance with the 2030 Agenda, in particular target 12.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals, in which organizations are encouraged to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles, and in compliance with the cross-cutting mandate set out in paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 72/219, OHCHR is integrating environmental management practices into its operations. In 2018, a highlight was that OHCHR installed desktop videoconferencing (Skype for Business) throughout OHCHR, facilitating meetings with field colleagues, while reducing travel. In addition, the use of plastic in the cafeterias was reduced through the introduction of reusable lunch boxes and the use of fully recyclable non-plastic disposable items. OHCHR will continue to reduce its carbon footprint by examining and digitizing existing work processes, with the aim of eliminating paper, where possible; encourage “soft commuting” and the use of OHCHR-supplied bicycles, rather than private vehicles, between office locations; measure annual electricity use at headquarters in order to monitor and encourage reduced consumption; and further the use of desktop conferencing to reduce travel. In 2020, OHCHR will seek to achieve fully “carbon neutral” status by offsetting the carbon emissions from its operations, based on 2018 data. OHCHR field presences will also be encouraged to calculate their own individual footprints and develop their own emission reduction plans.

24.74 Information on compliance with regard to the timely submission of documentation and advanced booking for air travel is reflected in table 24.13.

Table 24.13
Compliance rate
 (Percentage)

	Planned 2018	Actual 2018	Planned 2019	Planned 2020
Timely submission of documentation	100	88	100	100
Air tickets purchased at least 2 weeks before the commencement of travel	100	63.5	100	100

24.75 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$7,887,200 and reflect a decrease of \$282,200 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figures 24.VI to 24.VIII and table 24.14.

Figure 24.VI
Resources for executive direction and management as a percentage of the regular budget
 (Millions of United States dollars)



Section 24 Human rights

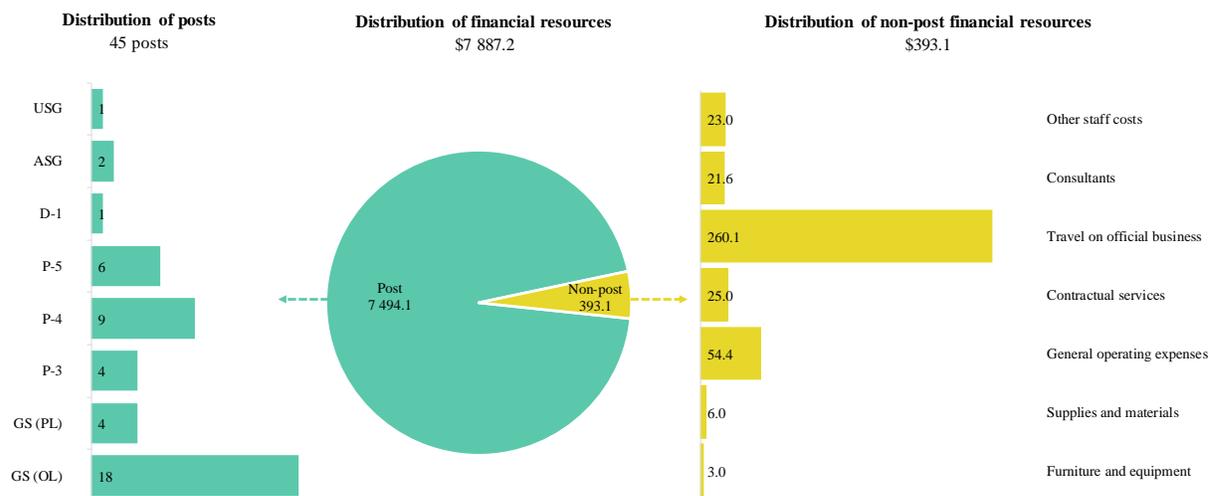
Table 24.14
Executive direction and management: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimates (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure							
Post	7 720.3	7 494.1	–	–	–	–	7 494.1
Non-post	413.9	675.3	–	–	(282.2)	(282.2)	393.1
Total	8 134.2	8 169.4	–	–	(282.2)	(282.2)	(3.5)
Post resources by category							
Professional and higher		23	–	–	–	–	23
General Service and related		22	–	–	–	–	22
Total		45	–	–	–	–	45

Figure 24.VII
Executive direction and management: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

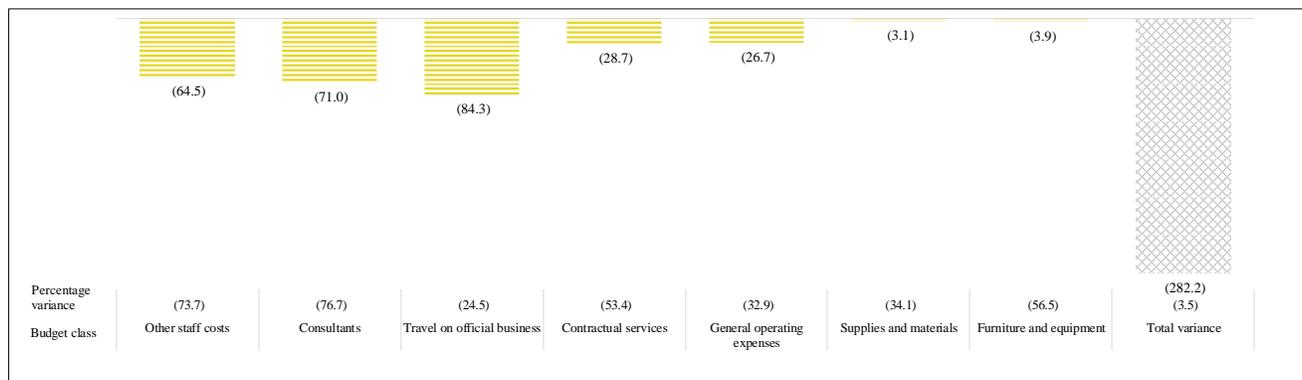
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Figure 24.VIII
Executive direction and management: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



24.76 The variance of \$282,200 reflects:

Other changes. The decrease in non-post resources reflects reduced resources mainly for travel on official business (\$84,300), consultants (\$71,000) and other staff costs (\$64,500).

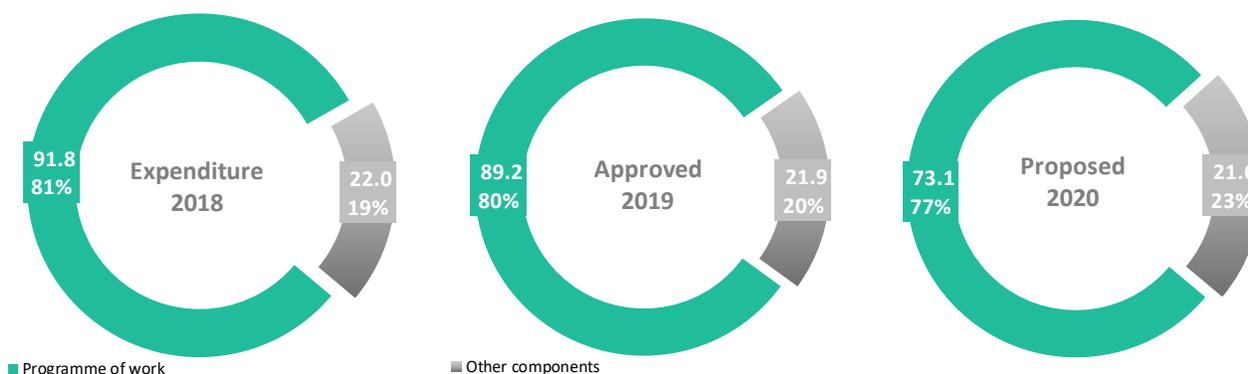
24.77 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$19,270,000 and would provide for 76 posts, as reflected in table 24.7, and related non-post requirements. The resources would support the activities of the Donor and External Relations Section, the Communications Section, the Safety and Security Section, the Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service and the Meetings, Publications and Documents Unit. The Executive Office and the New York Office are also provided extrabudgetary resources in view of the overall coordination role of OHCHR and their efforts to further integrate human rights into the four United Nations work areas of peace and security, development, humanitarian affairs and economic and social work. The increase of \$910,000 compared with the 2019 estimates is due to a higher level of anticipated voluntary contributions.

Programme of work

24.78 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$73,092,200 and reflect a decrease of \$16,082,400 compared to the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figures 24.IX and 24.X and table 24.15.

Figure 24.IX
Resources for programme of work as a percentage of the regular budget

(Millions of United States dollars)



Section 24 Human rights

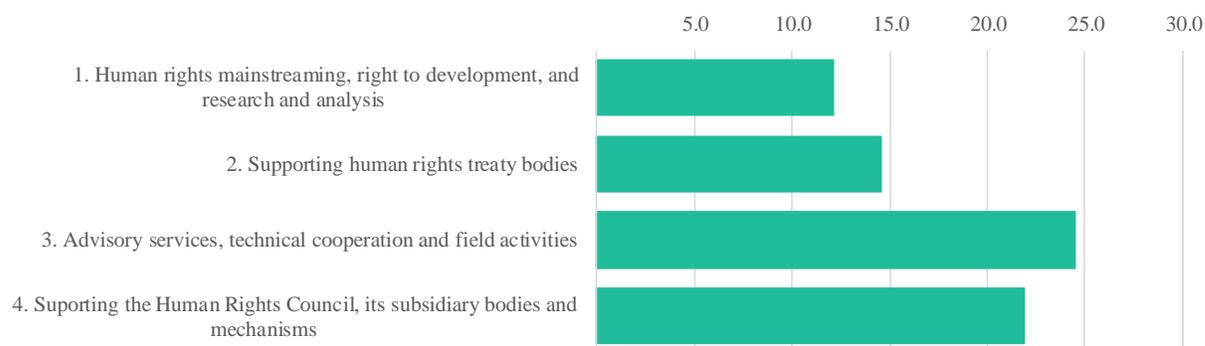
Table 24.15
Programme of work: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Technical adjustments	Changes			2020 estimate (before recosting)	
				New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by subprogramme								
1. Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis	13 394.8	14 282.1	(1 832.3)	440.9	(762.6)	(2 154.0)	(15.1)	12 128.1
2. Supporting human rights treaty bodies	15 807.4	14 568.7	345.6	–	(368.7)	(23.1)	(0.2)	14 545.6
3. Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities	40 752.6	38 550.1	(13 559.9)	45.1	(494.0)	(14 008.8)	(36.3)	24 541.3
4. Supporting the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms	21 885.9	21 773.7	125.0	–	(21.5)	103.5	0.5	21 877.2
Total	91 840.7	89 174.6	(14 921.6)	486.0	(1 646.8)	(16 082.4)	(18.0)	73 092.2
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	57 821.2	54 261.6	370.3	–	–	370.3	0.7	54 631.9
Non-post	34 019.6	34 913.0	(15 291.9)	486.0	(1 646.8)	(16 452.7)	(47.1)	18 460.3
Total	91 840.7	89 174.6	(14 921.6)	486.0	(1 646.8)	(16 082.4)	(18.0)	73 092.2
Post resources by subprogramme								
1. Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis		55	–	–	–	–	–	55
2. Supporting human rights treaty bodies		83	–	–	–	–	–	83
3. Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities		116	–	–	(1)	(1)	(0.9)	115
4. Supporting the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms		93	–	–	1	1	1.1	94
Total		347	–	–	–	–	–	347

Figure 24.X
Distribution of proposed resources for 2020 by subprogramme

(Millions of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 1 Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis

24.79 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$12,128,100 and reflect a decrease of \$2,154,000 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 24.16 and figures 24.XI and 24.XII.

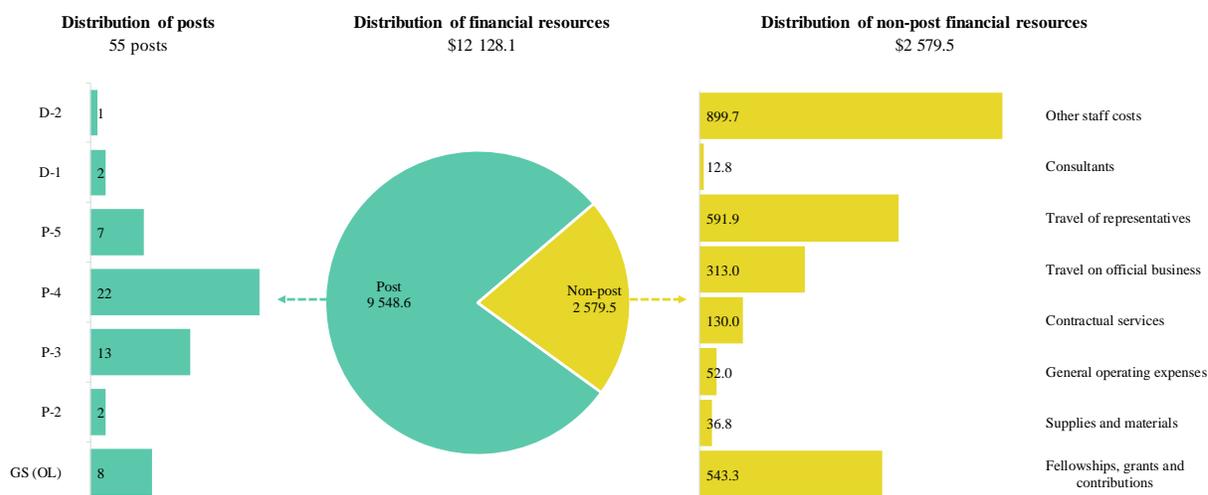
Table 24.16
Subprogramme 1: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	10 051.8	9 463.1	85.5	–	–	85.5	0.9	9 548.6
Non-post	3 343.0	4 819.0	(1 917.8)	440.9	(762.6)	(2 239.5)	(46.5)	2 579.5
Total	13 394.8	14 282.1	(1 832.3)	440.9	(762.6)	(2 154.0)	(15.1)	12 128.1
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		47	–	–	–	–	–	47
General Service and related		8	–	–	–	–	–	8
Total		55	–	–	–	–	–	55

Figure 24.XI
Subprogramme 1: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

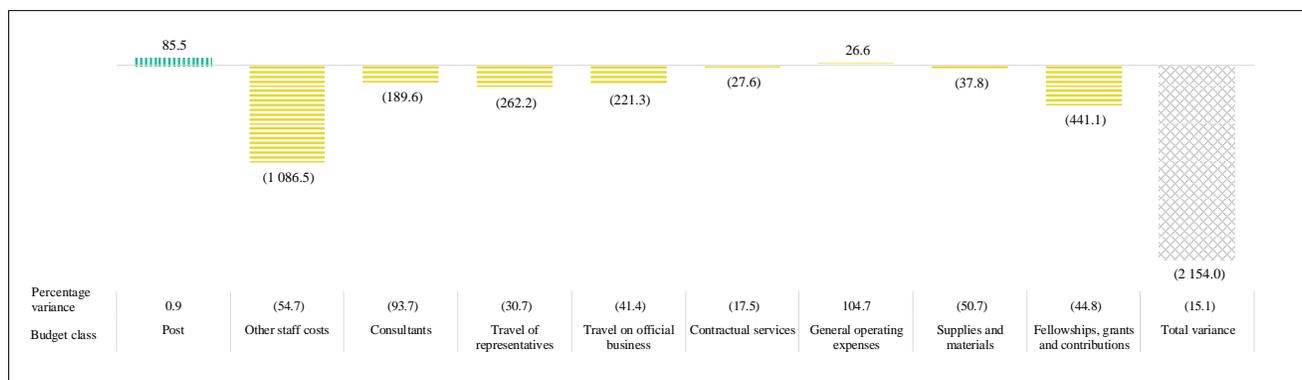
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviation: GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Figure 24.XII
Subprogramme 1: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



24.80 The variance of \$2,154,000 reflects:

- (a) **Technical adjustments.** The net decrease of \$1,832,300 relates to the removal of non-recurrent requirements under non-post resources related to time-limited mandates arising from Human Rights Council resolutions adopted at its 2017 and 2018 sessions and from General Assembly resolution [73/262](#) on a global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, mainly under other staff costs (\$1,127,200), travel of representatives (\$211,600) and consultants (\$45,800). The decrease is offset in part by an increase in post resources reflecting the annual provision (\$85,500) relating to one new P-4 post established in the biennium 2018–2019, effective 1 January 2019, pursuant to Assembly resolution [73/280 A](#), in the context of the programme budget implications of Assembly resolution [73/262 \(A/C.5/73/15\)](#);
- (b) **New mandates.** The increase of \$440,900 in non-post resources relates to new mandates arising from the Council resolutions adopted at its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions and Assembly resolutions [73/153](#) on child, early and forced marriage and [73/262](#), mainly under other staff costs (\$341,500) and fellowships, grants and contributions (\$75,500);
- (c) **Other changes.** The net decrease of \$762,600 in non-post resources relates to reduced resources mainly under other staff costs (\$300,800), travel on official business (\$208,100) and consultants (\$143,800).

24.81 Other assessed resources from the support account for peacekeeping operations are estimated at \$587,500, as reflected in table 24.7. The resources would support three P-4 posts in the Methodology, Education and Training Section with responsibility for the development and delivery of training in human rights principles for military and police contingents of peacekeeping missions to monitor, investigate and report on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by non-United Nations forces operating under Security Council mandates and to develop guidance and integrate measures related to the protection of victims. The increase of \$74,300 compared with the estimates for 2019 is due to one additional P-4 post. The conversion of one general temporary assistance P-4 position to post is also proposed, as described in the budget report on the support account ([A/73/793](#)).

24.82 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$15,870,000 and would provide for 45 posts, as reflected in table 24.7, and related non-post resources. The resources would support research and analysis for developing conceptual linkages between human rights and development, developing practical tools to assist other United Nations agencies and programmes in integrating human rights into their activities and implementing the right to development at the national level. In addition, extrabudgetary resources available under the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous

Populations would be used, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 40/131, 50/156 and 56/140, to provide assistance to representatives of indigenous organizations and communities to attend and contribute to the sessions of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as for the holding of the annual sessions of the Board of Trustees. The increase of \$760,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is due to a higher level of anticipated voluntary contributions.

Subprogramme 2 Supporting human rights treaty bodies

24.83 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$14,545,600 and reflect a decrease of \$23,100 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 24.17 and figures 24.XIII and 24.XIV.

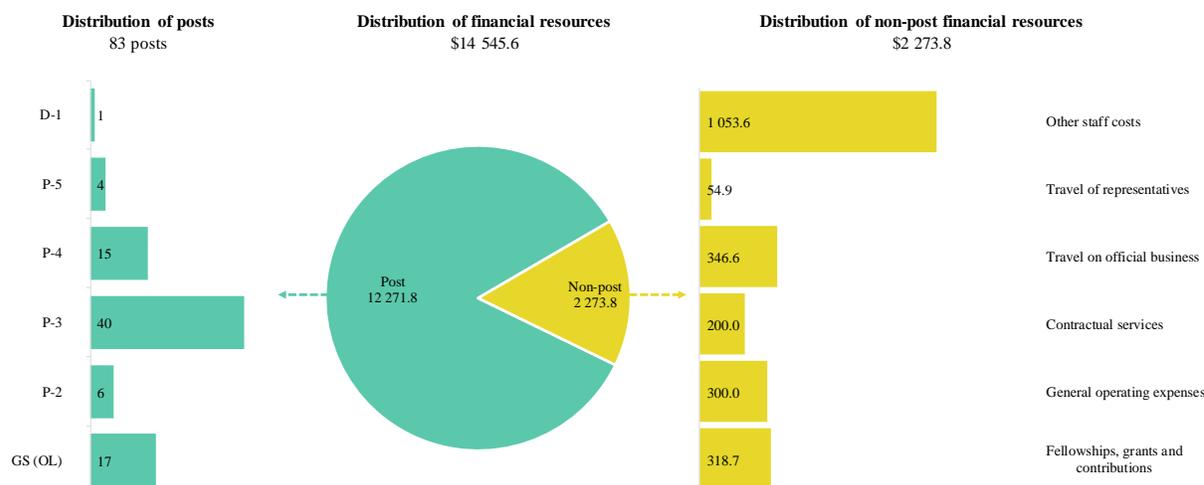
Table 24.17
Subprogramme 2: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	13 705.3	12 271.8	–	–	–	–	–	12 271.8
Non-post	2 102.1	2 296.9	345.6	–	(368.7)	(23.1)	(1.0)	2 273.8
Total	15 807.4	14 568.7	345.6	–	(368.7)	(23.1)	(0.2)	14 545.6
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		66	–	–	–	–	–	66
General Service and related		17	–	–	–	–	–	17
Total		83	–	–	–	–	–	83

Figure 24.XIII
Subprogramme 2: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

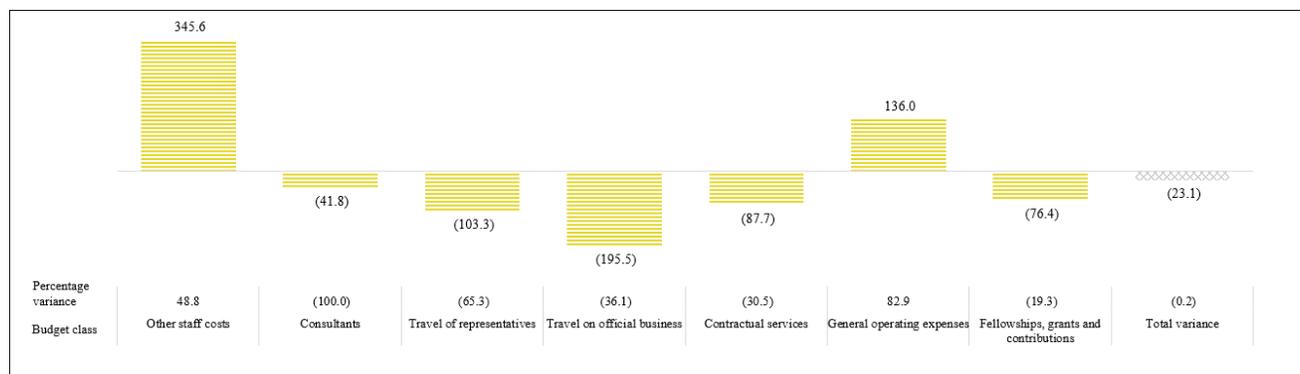
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviation: GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Figure 24.XIV
Subprogramme 2: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



24.84 The variance of \$23,100 reflects:

- (a) **Technical adjustments.** The resource increase of \$345,600 in non-post resources reflects the annual provision under other staff costs relating to 5 P-3 general temporary assistance positions approved in the biennium 2018–2019, effective 1 January 2018, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [72/263 A](#), in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, associated with the expanded mandate to support the human rights treaty body system as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the human rights treaty body system ([A/71/118](#)), submitted in accordance with Assembly resolution [68/268](#). The cost of the positions was approved with a 50 per cent vacancy rate for the biennium, which was applied to each year of the biennium;
- (b) **Other changes.** The decrease of \$368,700 in non-post resources relates to reduced resources mainly under travel on official business (\$195,500), travel of representatives (\$103,300) and contractual services (\$87,700).

24.85 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$13,320,000 and would provide for 10 posts, as reflected in table 24.7, and related non-post resources. The resources are earmarked primarily for the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the United Nations voluntary trust fund on contemporary forms of slavery and the United Nations Special Fund established pursuant to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Extrabudgetary resources would also support the work of the treaty bodies, including servicing and organizing their meetings; the drafting of concluding observations, decisions, and general comments; and the preparation of missions and reports thereon. The increase of \$630,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is due to a higher level of anticipated voluntary contributions.

Subprogramme 3 **Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities**

24.86 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$24,541,300 and reflect a decrease of \$14,008,800 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 24.18 and figures 24.XV and 24.XVI.

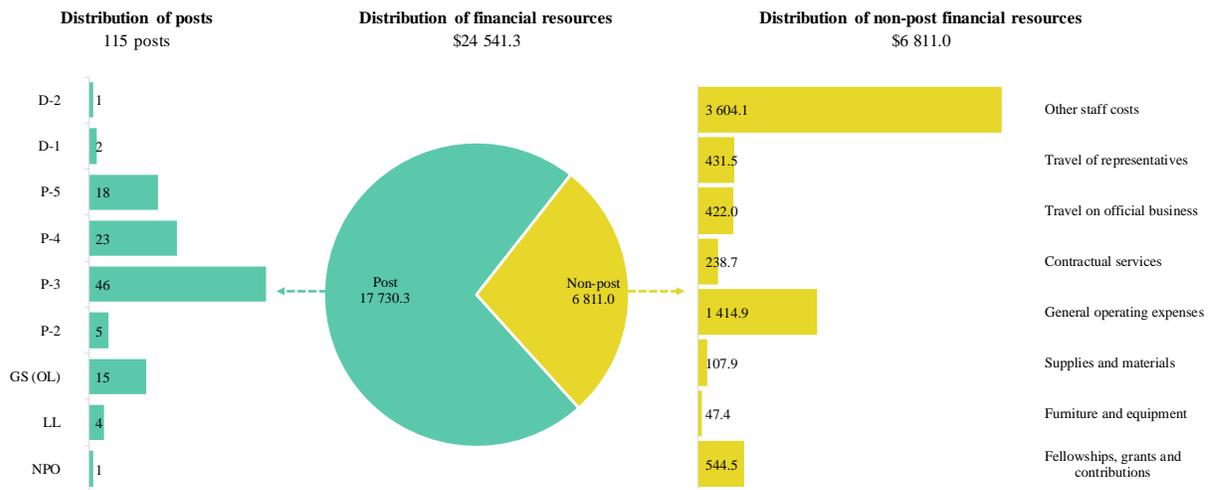
Table 24.18
Subprogramme 3: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	18 412.2	17 887.6	–	–	(157.3)	(157.3)	(0.9)	17 730.3
Non-post	22 340.4	20 662.5	(13 559.9)	45.1	(336.7)	(13 851.5)	(67.0)	6 811.0
Total	40 752.6	38 550.1	(13 559.9)	45.1	(494.0)	(14 008.8)	(36.3)	24 541.3
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		96	–	–	(1)	(1)	(1.0)	95
General Service and related		20	–	–	–	–	–	20
Total		116	–	–	(1)	(1)	(0.9)	115

Figure 24.XV
Subprogramme 3: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

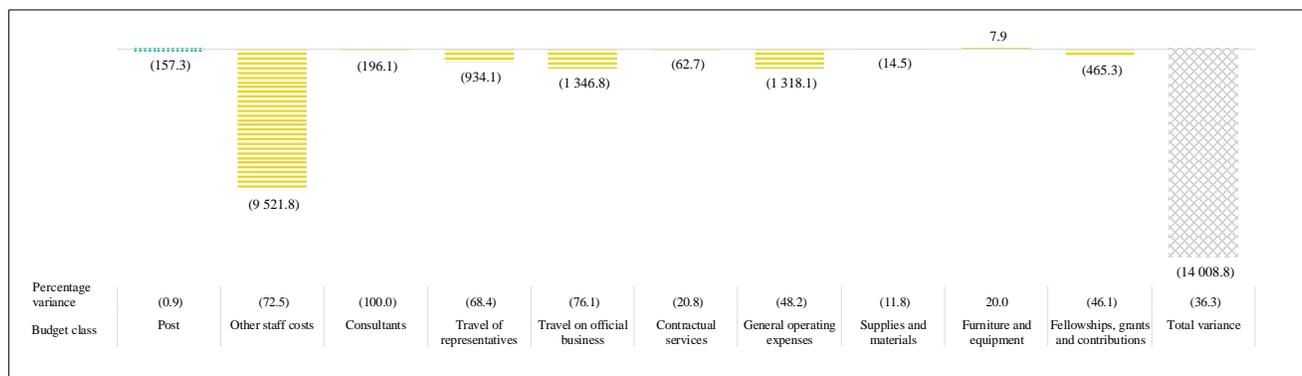
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer.

Figure 24.XVI
Subprogramme 3: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



24.87 The variance of \$14,008,800 reflects:

- (a) **Technical adjustments.** The decrease of \$13,559,900 in non-post resources relates to the removal of one-time requirements relating to time-limited mandates arising from Human Rights Council resolutions adopted at its 2017 and 2018 sessions, mainly under other staff costs (\$9,465,700), general operating expenses (\$1,429,300), travel on official business (\$1,047,200) and travel of representatives (\$963,200);
- (b) **New mandate.** The increase in non-post resources of \$45,100 under other staff costs relates to a new mandate pursuant to Council resolution 39/2 on the situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, related to the preparation of a report requested by the Council to be presented at its forty-third session;
- (c) **Other changes.** The net decrease of \$494,000 relates to a reduction in post resources due to the outward redeployment of one post of Human Rights Officer (P-3) to subprogramme 4 (\$157,300), as described in paragraph 24.91 (b) below, and reduced non-post resources (\$336,700), mainly for travel of official business (\$299,600) and other staff cost (\$101,200), offset in part by an increase in general operating expenses (\$111,200) to provide for the requirements of the OHCHR field presences.

24.88 The subprogramme is supported by other assessed resources from the support account for peacekeeping operations, estimated at \$1,662,600, as reflected in table 24.7. The resources would provide for eight posts (1 P-5, 3 P-4, 3 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) tasked with strategic planning and policy guidance for the human rights components of peacekeeping missions, along with the application of the human rights due diligence policy in all peacekeeping operations, as well as backstopping the human rights components of the peacekeeping operations in the Central African Republic and Mali. The increase of \$24,700 compared with the estimates for 2019 relates to the centralized standard adjustment to salaries explained in the budget report for the support account (A/73/793).

24.89 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$101,870,000 and would provide for 570 posts, as reflected in table 24.7, and related non-post resources. The extrabudgetary resources would support the majority of OHCHR work undertaken in the field, including through regional offices; country-specific offices established at the request of Governments; the placement of human rights advisers in United Nations country teams; and supporting work undertaken by the human rights components of United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions. Furthermore, they would enable continued support for project activities implemented from geographic desks at headquarters. The increase of \$4,850,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is due to a higher level of anticipated voluntary contributions.

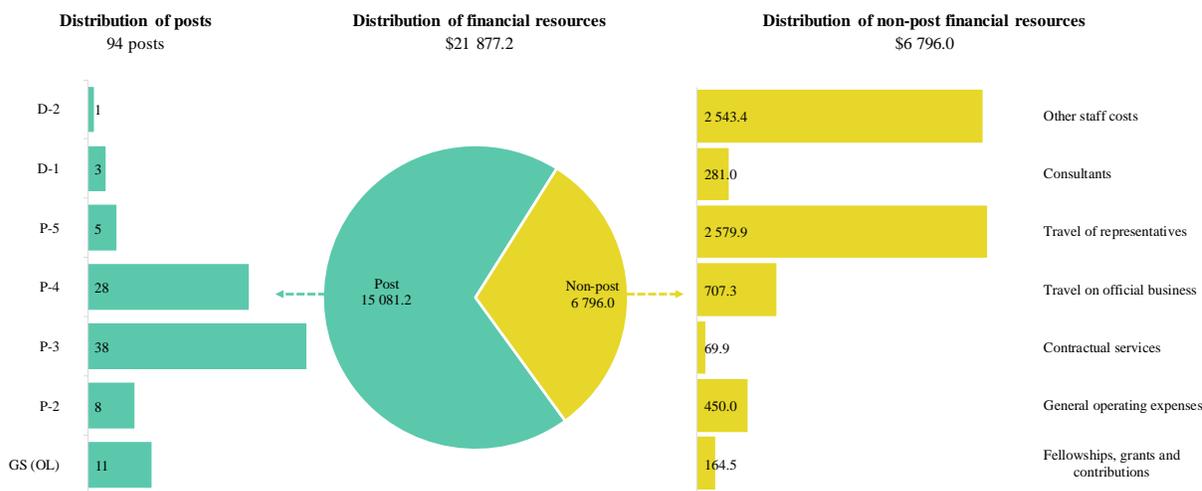
Subprogramme 4 Supporting the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms

24.90 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$21,877,200 and reflect an increase of \$103,500 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 24.19 and figures 24.XVII and 24.XVIII.

Table 24.19
Subprogramme 4: evolution of financial and post resources
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

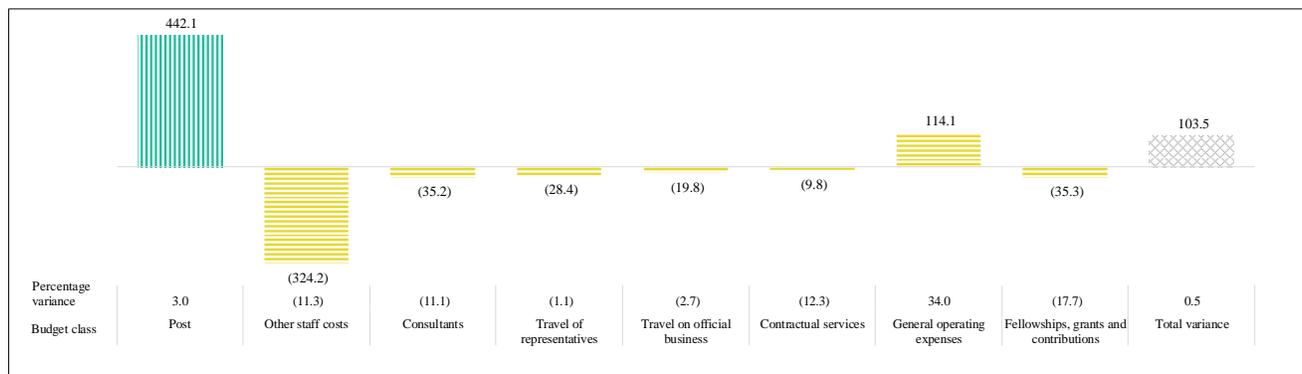
	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	15 651.9	14 639.1	284.8	–	157.3	442.1	3.0	15 081.2
Non-post	6 234.0	7 134.6	(159.8)	–	(178.8)	(338.6)	(4.7)	6 796.0
Total	21 885.9	21 773.7	125.0	–	(21.5)	103.5	0.5	21 877.2
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		82	–	–	1	1	1.2	83
General Service and related		11	–	–	–	–	–	11
Total		93	–	–	1	1	1.1	94

Figure 24.XVII
Subprogramme 4: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviation: GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Figure 24.XVIII
Subprogramme 4: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class
 (Thousands of United States dollars)



24.91 The variance of \$103,500 reflects:

- (a) **Technical adjustments.** The net increase of \$125,000 reflects an increase in post resources representing the annual provision (\$284,800) relating to new posts that were established in the biennium 2018–2019, including 1 P-3 post, effective 1 January 2019, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [73/279 A](#), in the context of the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and twenty-eighth special session ([A/73/477](#) and [A/73/477 \(Corr.1\)](#)), and three P-3 posts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution [72/262 A](#), in the context of the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions and twenty-sixth special session ([A/72/602](#)). The increase is offset in part by a decrease in non-post resources of (\$159,800) related to the removal of one-time requirements for time-limited mandates arising from Council resolutions adopted at its 2017 and 2018 sessions, mainly under other staff costs (\$76,600), fellowships, grants and contributions (\$38,700) and consultants (\$25,100);
- (b) **Other changes.** The net decrease of \$21,500 is attributed to reduced non-post resources mainly under other staff costs (\$247,600), offset in part by smaller increases, mainly under general operating expenses (\$114,100), to cover the requirements of the Council thematic mandates, in particular the miscellaneous expenses/services required during field visits of the Council’s special procedures mandate holders. The net decrease under non-post resources is offset in part by an increase in post resources related to the inward redeployment of one post, Human Rights Officer (P-3), from subprogramme 3 (\$157,300).

24.92 The proposed redeployment of one Human Rights Officer (P-3) post from subprogramme 3 would enable a more consistent and sustained engagement with civil society organizations in the context of the sessions of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review. Given that these processes are held throughout the year, civil society organizations require ongoing information and advice in respect of their input and interventions, which can be addressed more effectively as part of the overall secretariat to the Council.

24.93 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$12,010,000 and would provide for 41 posts, as reflected in table 24.7, and related non-post resources. These resources are earmarked in large part to three trust funds established by the Human Rights Council: the voluntary trust fund for participation in the universal periodic review, the voluntary fund for financial and technical assistance for the implementation of the universal periodic review and the voluntary technical assistance trust fund to support the participation of least developed countries and small island developing States in the work of the Human Rights Council. Extrabudgetary resources would also support the work of the special

procedures mandates, including the preparation of their missions and reports thereon. The increase of \$570,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is due to a higher level of anticipated voluntary contributions.

Programme support

- 24.94 Programme Support and Management Services provides financial and human resources planning and management, including budgeting and ongoing financial management; recruitment, staff administration and coordination of staff development activities; general administrative services, including travel services for staff members, members of intergovernmental and expert bodies, as well as for special rapporteurs, special representatives and independent experts, and management of premises; and information management and technology support, including technical development and operational maintenance of the OHCHR websites, specialized databases and other systems.
- 24.95 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$4,812,800 and reflect a decrease of \$143,300 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figures 24.XIX to 24.XXI and table 24.20.

Figure 24.XIX

Resources for programme support as a percentage of the regular budget

(Millions of United States dollars)

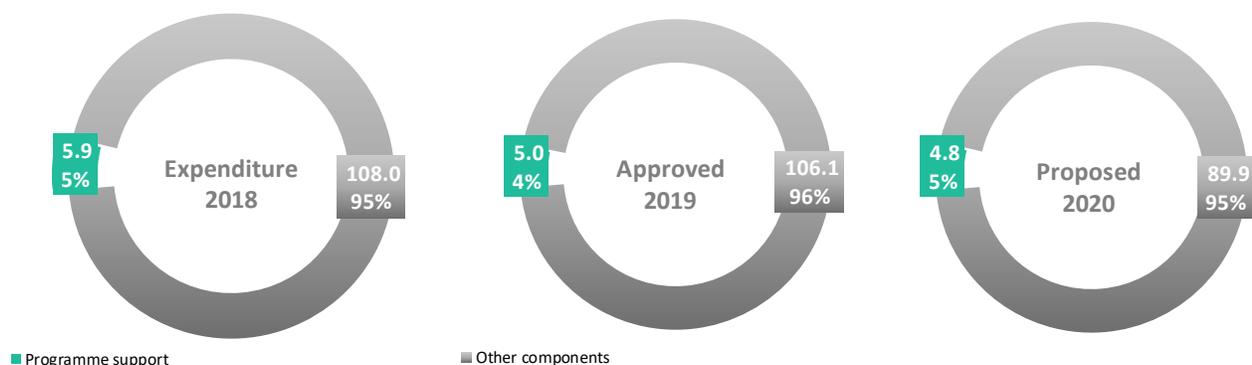


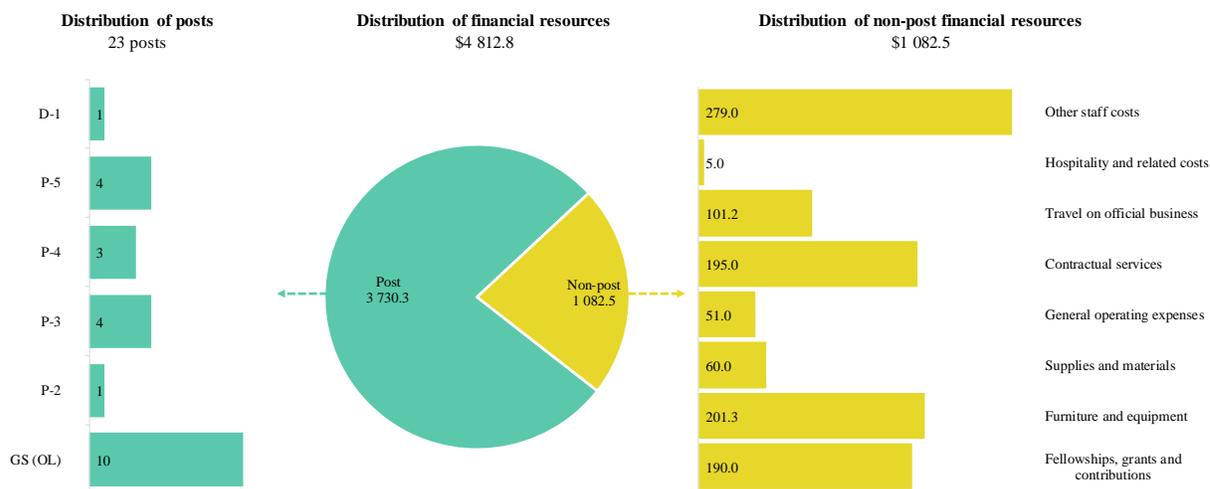
Table 24.20

Programme support: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

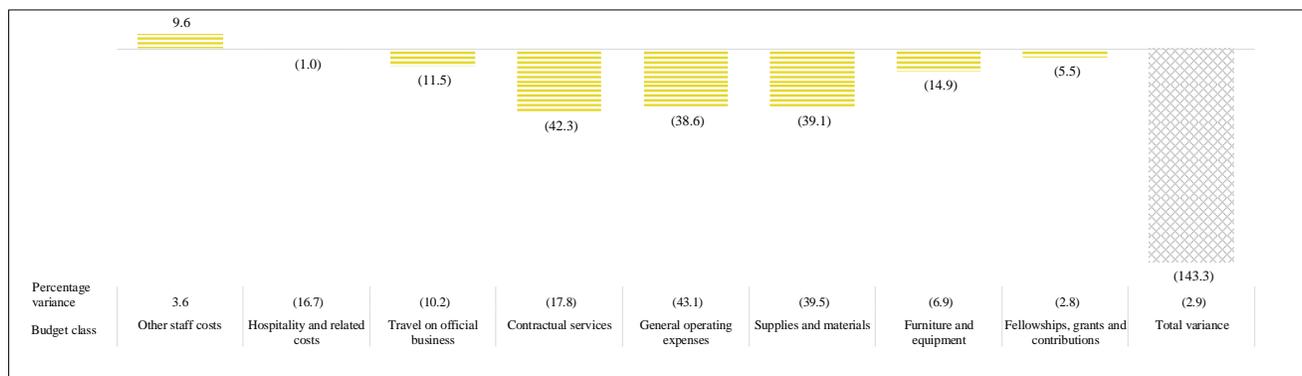
	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure							
Post	4 302.0	3 730.3	–	–	–	–	3 730.3
Non-post	1 598.5	1 225.8	–	–	(143.3)	(143.3)	(11.7)
Total	5 900.4	4 956.1	–	–	(143.3)	(143.3)	(2.9)
Post resources by category							
Professional and higher		13	–	–	–	–	13
General Service and related		10	–	–	–	–	10
Total		23	–	–	–	–	23

Figure 24.XX
Programme support: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)
 (Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviation: GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Figure 24.XXI
Programme support: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class
 (Thousands of United States dollars)



24.96 The variance of \$143,300 reflects:

Other changes. The decrease in non-post resources of \$143,300 relates to reduced resources mainly under contractual services (\$42,300), supplies and materials (\$39,100) and general operating expenses (\$38,600).

24.97 Extrabudgetary resources are estimated at \$9,460,000 and would provide for 64 posts, as reflected in table 24.7, as well as related non-post resources. The resources would strengthen the capacity of Programme Support and Management Services to provide services in all OHCHR locations around the world and would continue to finance the common services provided to OHCHR on a reimbursable basis by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in field locations and the United Nations Office at Geneva pertaining to activities funded from extrabudgetary contributions. The increase of \$450,000 is due to a higher level of anticipated voluntary contributions.

Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus

Overview

- 24.98 The Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus was established in April 1981 by agreement between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in Cyprus. The tripartite Committee is composed of one member appointed by the leader of each of the two Cypriot communities and a third member (United Nations member) selected by the International Committee of the Red Cross and appointed by the Secretary-General.
- 24.99 The overall objective of the Committee is to ascertain the fate of persons reported missing following intercommunal fighting (1963–1964) and the events of July 1974. In addition, following the agreement of 31 July 1997 between the leaders of both Cypriot communities, the Committee has been entrusted with the facilitation of exchanges of information on known burial sites and the arrangement of the exhumation, identification and return of remains of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot missing persons.
- 24.100 The United Nations is responsible only for the expenses of the third member, his/her Special Assistant and Administrative Assistant and the miscellaneous operating expenses of the office of the third member. The provisions in the proposed programme budget for 2020 reflect continuity in the current levels of activity of the Committee. They are related to the launch in August 2006 of the Committee project on the exhumation, identification and return of the remains of missing persons in Cyprus. Based on currently available information regarding suspected burial sites, the project is expected to continue at the current level of activity for at least another five years. While ongoing efforts to achieve the reunification of the island may result in a fundamental change of political realities in Cyprus, it is currently assumed that, even with a solution to the Cyprus problem, the involvement of the United Nations in the work of the Committee would likely need to continue for several years to come.
- 24.101 While Committee operations are being financed primarily under a separate budget (fundraised by the Committee and managed by UNDP), the level of activity associated with these has a direct impact on the financial requirements of the office of the third member of the Committee. The budget estimates also cover the traditional activities of the office in relation to mediation work, management of operations and the fundraising efforts of the Committee.
- 24.102 The office of the third member, as the Committee secretariat, is to follow up on the implementation of all the decisions taken by the Committee. It is also in charge of the overall operational coordination of the project on the exhumation, identification and return of the remains of missing persons, which is administered by UNDP. The office is accountable to the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs at United Nations Headquarters. The third member also works in close consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus. The office ensures the smooth running of the bicomunal component of the project that employs a team of 75 locally recruited Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot scientists. The cooperation of the Committee's laboratory staff members with an international forensic group acts as quality control mechanism. The office is also responsible for leading the fundraising efforts of the Committee.
- 24.103 In 2020, the office will continue to provide the following deliverables: coordination and convening of meetings of the Committee; mediation efforts between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot offices of the Committee, when required; support to the Committee with investigations to solve cases of missing persons whose remains have not been found; support to the Committee related to excavations and presumptive identifications of human remains and the return of mortal remains to families; and fundraising for the project on the exhumation, identification and return of the remains of missing persons.
- 24.104 The proposed regular budget resources for 2020 amount to \$576,400 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 24.21 and figure 24.XXII. The proposed resource level provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of the mandate.

Table 24.21

Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus: evolution of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2020 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
Financial resources by main category of expenditure										
Non-post	468.2	576.4	–	–	–	–	–	576.4	8.7	585.1
Total	468.2	576.4	–	–	–	–	–	576.4	8.7	585.1

Figure 24.XXII

Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

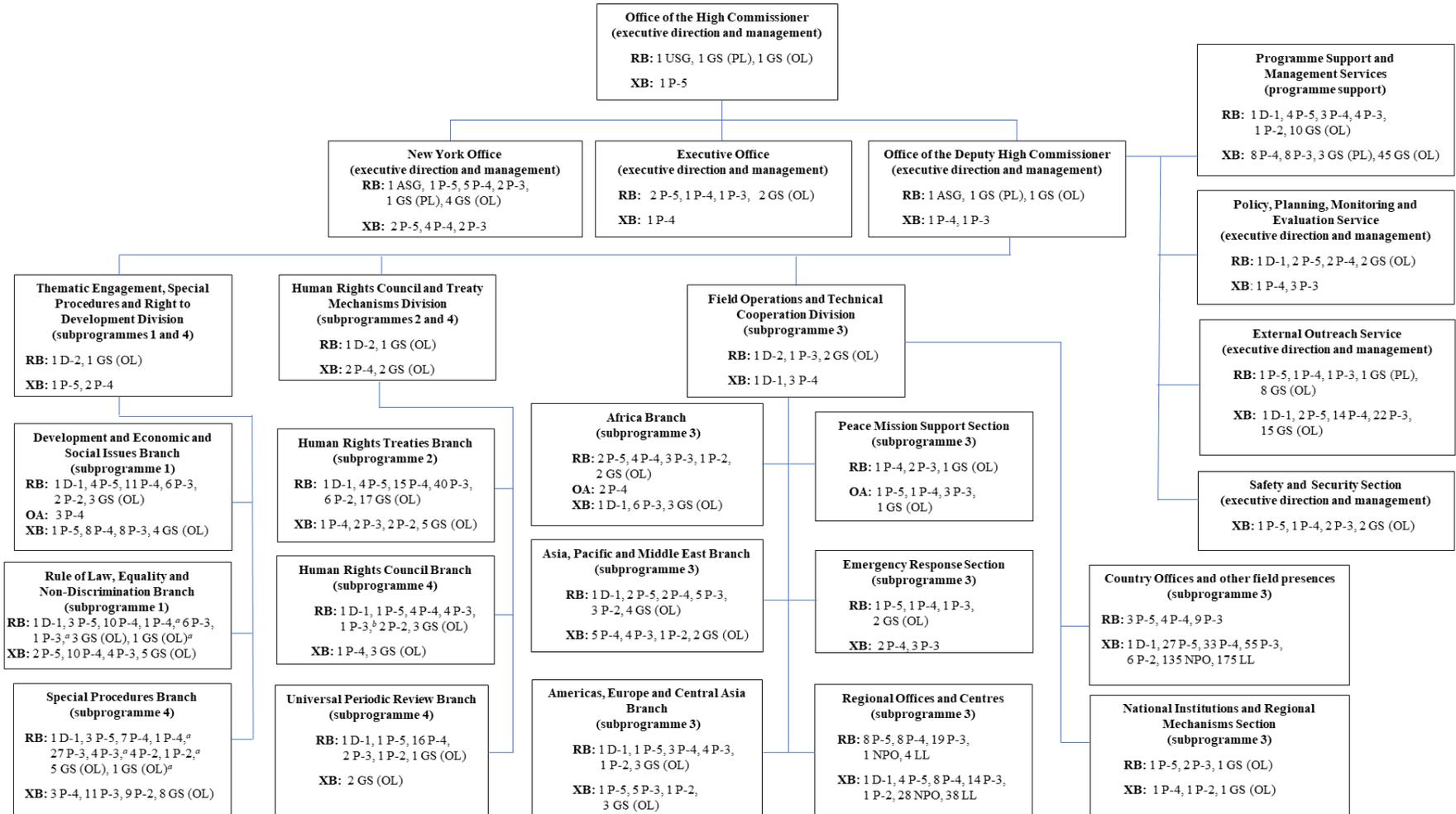
Distribution of non-post financial resources

\$576.4



Annex I

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Organizational structure and post distribution for 2020



Abbreviations: ASG Assistant Secretary-General; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; OA, other assessed; RB, regular budget; USG, Under-Secretary-General; XB, extrabudgetary.

^a Temporary post.

^b Redeployed post.

Annex II

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Summary of proposed changes in established posts by component and subprogramme

<i>Component/subprogramme</i>	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
Programme of work/ subprogramme 3	(1)	P-3	Redeployment of 1 Human Rights Officer	To reflect the need to provide ongoing and consistent support to civil society organizations in the context of the sessions of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review
Programme of work/ subprogramme 4	1	P-3	Redeployment of 1 Human Rights Officer	
Total	–			

Annex III

Overall summary of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	<i>Regular budget</i>			<i>Other assessed</i>			<i>Extra-budgetary</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>2019 appropriation</i>	<i>2020 estimate (before recosting)</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>2019 estimate</i>	<i>2020 estimate</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Financial resources												
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	111 057.3	94 718.6	(16 338.7)	2 151.1	2 250.1	99.0	163 630.0	171 800.0	8 170.0	276 838.4	268 768.7	(8 069.7)
Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus	576.4	576.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	576.4	576.4	–
Total	111 633.7	95 295.0	(16 338.7)	2 151.1	2 250.1	99.0	163 630.0	171 800.0	8 170.0	277 414.8	269 345.1	(8 069.7)
Post resources												
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	415	415	–	8	11	3	806	806	–	1 229	1 232	3
Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	415	415	–	8	11	3	806	806	–	1 229	1 232	3