

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK

DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



Danish Organisation Strategy
for
the Office of the High
Commissioner for Human Rights
(OHCHR)

2014-2017

July 2014

1. Objective

In light of a significant increase in the annual Danish contribution to OHCHR in 2013 from 15 million DKK to 30 million DKK, the strategic collaboration between the Office and Denmark is being strengthened through *inter alia* regular high-level bilateral meetings with the High Commissioner.

This Strategy for the cooperation between Denmark and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR or the Office) forms the basis for the Danish contributions to OHCHR, and it is the central platform for Denmark's dialogue and partnership with OHCHR.¹ It defines Danish priorities for OHCHR's performance within the overall framework established by the Office's own strategy. In addition, it outlines specific goals and results vis-à-vis OHCHR that Denmark will pursue in its cooperation with the organisation.

OHCHR's priorities, policies and strategies are set out in two key documents: the OHCHR Plan of Action (2005) and the OHCHR Management Plan 2014-2017.

The Plan of Action, which was developed in the context of replacing the Human Rights Commission with the Human Rights Council (HRC), sets forth general areas of focus for the Office: Greater country engagement; Strengthening cooperation with partners at country and local levels, in order to ensure that international human rights standards are implemented on the ground; Strengthening the leadership role for the High Commissioner; And developing closer partnerships with civil society and UN agencies.

The Management Plan (MP or the Plan) sets forth six thematic priority issues for 2014-2017 (annex 1), which reflect the current global challenges in the area of human rights. Furthermore, the MP sets forth 11 expected accomplishments, which are followed by concrete indicators and targets for 2017 (annex 2). The MP also includes eight Global Management Outputs (annex 3), which intend to strengthen OHCHR's internal efficiency through a continued focus on efficient use of available resources. The MP creates a coherent narrative for the UN's work on human rights creating further coherence between the different parts of the human rights mechanisms which ultimately contributes to one common aim: to promote and protect human rights. The Plan clearly underscores that the Office embraces a human rights based approach (HRBA) and a results-based management (RBM) as its fundamental guiding and organizational principles.

2. The Organisation

2.1 Mandate and mission statement

OHCHR was established in 1993 through UN General Assembly resolution 48/141 following the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna that same year. Guided by its founding resolution, the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent human rights instruments, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, the Office is mandated to promote and protect human rights and protest when these are violated. The mandate is carried out through normative development of human rights, surveillance of and support to Governments' human rights compliance, and through ensuring constant strengthening of the UN's approach towards human rights. As such, the Office acts as the principal focal point of human rights research, education, public information, and advocacy activities within the UN system.

¹ Under FL §06/Development Cooperation

OHCHR receives through the biannual negotiations in the General Assembly's fifth committee approximately 3 per cent of the UN's regular budget. This amount covers approximately 40% of the Office's total funding needs with the remainder coming from voluntary contributions (see section 3.2 on challenges and risks as well as section 2.5 regarding the financial situation). While funding is thus generated to the Office through the General Assembly, the specific assignments of the Office derive from a variety of other sources. Through HRC resolutions, the Office is *inter alia* requested to produce reports or surveys on a variety of topics, and to support special procedures and commissions of inquiries established by Council resolutions in carrying out their mandates. Furthermore, states can on their own initiative request the Office's assistance. The High Commissioner can also on her own initiative address human rights issues or situations and make decisions on the deployment of investigation teams and the establishment of country offices to assess specific countries' human rights situation.

OHCHR is tasked with mainstreaming human rights within the UN. This means injecting a human rights perspective into all UN programmes so as to ensure that peace and security, development, and human rights - the three pillars of the UN system - are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. In this regard, OHCHR plays a leading role in the implementation of the UN General-Secretary's recently launched "Rights Up Front" initiative. The initiative aims at improving the UN system's response in conflict situations where there are risks of massive human rights violations. The Office is expected to assist with the implementation through human rights training of UN personnel at all levels, through coordination with mandate holders and through contributions to the analysis of the situations in question which will be carried out across relevant UN offices.

OHCHR has a significant presence in the field in order to place further focus on implementation of human rights standards on the ground as well as to be able to reach out to people in need. Field offices and country presence play an essential role for OHCHR to carry out its mandate, including when identifying, highlighting, and developing responses to human rights challenges, abuses or violations. In close collaboration with governments, the UN system, and members of civil society, responses consist of monitoring, standard-setting and implementation of projects on the ground.

OHCHR serves as the Secretariat of the HRC, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of UN Member States' national human rights situation. The Council, consisting of 47 member states, is the key UN intergovernmental human rights body. The Office supports the work of special procedures - including special rapporteurs, independent experts, and working groups - who are appointed in their personal capacity by the Council to monitor human rights in different countries or in relation to specific thematic issues. The Office assists the independent experts as they carry out visits to the field, receive and consider direct complaints from victims of human rights violations, and appeal to governments on behalf of victims. As of July 2014, there are 14 country specific mandates and 37 thematic mandates. Along the same lines, legal research and secretarial support is provided to the ten human rights treaty bodies mandated to monitor State parties' compliance with their treaty obligations.

2.2 Management structure

OHCHR is a department of the UN Secretariat and refers directly to the UN Secretary-General. As such, there is no governing body representing UN Member States but the Office consults directly with UN Member States in Geneva as well as New York on a number of topics,

including the development of its management plan which, however, is not subject to intergovernmental negotiations.

OHCHR has its headquarter in Geneva, an office in New York and regional and country presence stretching over five continents. OHCHR runs or supports 65 field presences, including 13 country offices, 12 regional offices, 14 human rights components of UN peace keeping missions and 26 human rights advisors to the UN Country Teams (UNCT). As of 31 December 2013, the Office employed 1085 staff, 607 of whom were based in Geneva, 26 in New York, and 452 in the field (in the country and regional offices, and including 26 as human rights advisor).. In addition to the 26 UNCT advisors, OHCHR supported close to 840 international human rights officers serving in the UN peace keeping missions or special political missions.

Currently, the post as High Commissioner for Human Rights is held by Ms Navi Pillay whose term will end on 31 August 2014.

2.3 Mode of Operation and Results so far

OHCHR makes use of its expertise in the promotion and protection of human rights at many levels of society and through many different means, ways and activities. The Office rolls out its mandate in the field, through assistance to states, including through rapid deployments of human rights monitoring teams, through support to special procedures and treaty bodies, and through advocating and awareness-raising.

The Office has contributed through technical assistance to revisions of national constitutions and national legislation in order to bring these in line with international human rights standards. As an example, in 2011 during the “Arab Spring”, OHCHR established a country office in Tunisia and participated actively in the development of the country’s new constitution securing the integration of fundamental human rights and rule of law principles.

Furthermore, OHCHR is capable of rapid deployment of human rights monitoring teams. Most recently, this has been done in the case of Ukraine where a team of human rights experts were sent on mission with short notice in order to assess and monitor the human rights situation in the country in the wake of the current instabilities.

The special procedures mechanism is a valuable tool which contributes to extensive and thorough investigations of human rights situations on the ground – on thematic issues as well as country situations. While the special procedures are independent from OHCHR – they are appointed by the HRC and serve in their personal capacities - the Office supports the experts in carrying out their mandates, through *inter alia* assisting with country visits, communications and convening meetings. In 2013, the special procedures carried out collectively 79 country visits.

The operational partners of OHCHR are governments, legislatures, courts, national institutions, civil society, regional and international organisations, and the UN system. Co-operation is carried out in order to develop and strengthen capacity, particularly at the national level, for the protection of human rights in accordance with international norms.

Through the application of a human rights based approach (HRBA) and a results-based management (RBM), OHCHR carries out its mission by:

- Giving priority to addressing the most pressing human rights violations, both acute and chronic, particularly those that put life in imminent peril;
- Focusing attention on those who are at risk and vulnerable on multiple fronts;

- Paying equal attention to the realization of civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights, including the right to development; and
- Measuring the impact of its work through the substantive benefit that is accrued, through it, to individuals around the world.

2.4 Effectiveness of the Organisation

The Danish Multilateral Analysis from 2013² shows that OHCHR is one of the most relevant international organisations for Danish development priorities. OHCHR is perceived to be of key importance to the overall promotion of HRBA, including at the analytical normative level. The Analysis concludes that on implementation, there is room for improvement, mainly due to capacity issues related to the Office's financial situation. The Analysis describes OHCHR as relevant for promoting human rights, democracy and good governance (highest scores), social progress (highest scores), stability and protection (high scores), and poverty reduction (good scores).

The multilateral aid review and assessment carried out by the United Kingdom in 2013³ complements OHCHR for its focused work in the promotion and protection of human rights as well as for its management of finances. The review places the Office in an "adequate value for money" category but underlines that some weaknesses are to be found in their internal evaluation structure as well as in their results-based method of work. More focus on delivering concrete and measurable results from the Office's work in developing countries is recommended from the UK assessment.

Along the same lines, a Norwegian assessment of 29 multilateral organisations from 2013⁴ complements the Office for its dedicated work in the promotion and protection of human rights and for its newly launched focus on RBM. It is highlighted, however, that the implementation of RBM is still in its initial stages and that further time is needed to evaluate results. Furthermore, the assessment underscores the need for improvement of documentation of results on the ground but underlines at the same time the challenges it poses to provide measurable results for the promotion of international normative standards in often difficult and sensitive contexts.

2.5 Financial situation

For 2014, the Office's initial total budget was USD 240.6 million. 37.7 pct. of the budget is funded through UN's regular budget. For 2014-2015, USD 174.7 million have been allocated to the issue of human rights and of that, USD 90.7 million has been allocated for the Office's activities in 2014. The remainder of the Office's budget is to be met by voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors.

Table 1 Overview of voluntary contributions 2002-2013

Year	Voluntary contributions in USD
2002	41 million
2008	120 million
2009	118.1 million
2010	109.4 million

² Danida 2013: *Danish Multilateral Development Cooperation Analysis*. Copenhagen, April 2013

³ DFID 2012: *Multilateral Aid Review and Multilateral Aid Review Update: Driving reform to achieve multilateral effectiveness*. December 2013

⁴ Utenriksdepartementet. *Vurdering av 29 multilaterale organisasjoner*. Oslo, October 2013

2011	111.1 million
2012	111.1 million
2013	121.2 million
2014	71.4 million

Of the voluntary contributions, some are donated directly as core or unearmarked contributions, which give the Office more flexibility and autonomy when allocating resources.

Table 2 Overview in per cent of unearmarked contributions 2002-2014

Year	Unearmarked contributions
2002	7 %
2009	56 %
2010	54 %
2011	51 %
2012	53 %
2013	54 %
2014 (as at 17 July)	58%

In 2013, Denmark ranked 6th largest donor country with regard to voluntary contributions to the OHCHR after Sweden, United States, Norway, Netherlands, and Germany.

3. Key Strategic Challenges and Opportunities

3.1 Relevance and Justification of Future Danish Support

The Danish support to OHCHR is fully in line with the Strategy for Denmark's Development Cooperation – *The Right to a Better Life*. The support is relevant in terms of the overall objective – through the application of an HRBA and by applying principles of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability – of fighting poverty through economic growth and the promotion of human rights.

The thematic priority issues as set forth in the Office's Management Plan for 2014-2017 are highly relevant in terms of justifying continued Danish support (annex 1). In particular, the focus placed on strengthening international human rights mechanisms, enhancing equality, strengthening accountability and the rule of law, and integrating human rights in development are issues which correspond fully with the Danish priority objective of promoting HRBA to development.

While human rights are officially one of the UN's three pillars of work, the Office receives only 3 per cent of the UN's regular budget. Denmark and likeminded countries work to increase the biannual budget allocation from the UN's regular budget. However, so far these efforts have not been sufficiently successful. The room for manoeuvre of the High Commissioner to *inter alia* react promptly to critical situations relies therefore heavily on core contributions from countries like Denmark.

3.2 Major Challenges and Risks

An increase in the number of assignments mandated to OHCHR from an increasingly active HRC challenges the Office as it struggles to strike a meaningful balance between the many different human rights issues within a limited budget.

The Office continues to be challenged by a funding gap despite a slight increase in voluntary contributions. The increase in requests for the Office's assistance as well as the increase in the number of special procedure mandates and the number of experts serving on treaty bodies demonstrates positively an increasing acknowledgement of the work of OHCHR but remains to be matched by additional resources.

The impact of the Office relies on the capacity of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to preserve its outspokenness and absolute independence. This has been amply secured by High Commissioner Pillay, and will remain as a challenge for her successor, Prince Zeid, who will take office in September.

4. Priority areas for Danish Support

The priority results defined for Denmark's interaction with OHCHR are determined by the Strategy for Denmark's Development Assistance - *The Right to a Better Life*. The strategy emphasises that Denmark's overriding aim in international development cooperation is to fight poverty through economic growth and the promotion of human rights. In accordance with the strategy, Denmark will place human rights issues higher on the agenda in multilateral forums and be at the forefront of international efforts to promote all human rights with a special focus on women's rights and equal access to decision making, resources, and opportunities.

4.1 HRBA, including integration of human rights in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

The work of the OHCHR is particularly relevant in the promotion of an HRBA. According to OHCHR, economic growth and access to basic needs alone do not fight poverty. Focus must be placed on equality, non-discrimination, accountability and active and meaningful participation of the population in decision-making processes in order to achieve true development. The approach of OHCHR towards the application of HRBA is thus fully in line with the Danish approach. Furthermore, OHCHR is mandated to mainstream human rights within the UN system and has in that regard been successful in including normative human rights language and establishing an accountability framework for the work of funds and programs in a resolution on UN policy review.

OHCHR has highlighted the Danish HRBA policy as highly relevant for the Office's work in countries where focus is placed on translating recommendations from UPR, from Treaty Bodies, and from special procedures into action. It is envisioned that a more systematic cooperation on HRBA could be developed between Denmark and OHCHR.

OHCHR plays an important role in advocating for the inclusion of human rights in the post-2015 debate. OHCHR does not envision seeking the inclusion of a specific human rights goal in the new framework. Rather, the objective is that human rights are mainstreamed across the new goals.

The Office has expressed optimism that human rights will be given a more prominent place in the post-2015 Development Agenda than they had in the MDGs. However, in official documents outlining focus areas for future work on developing the post-2015 goals issued by the Open Working Group, the human rights dimension is less present across the range of identified areas than hoped for.

Denmark will support OHCHR's efforts to reinforce and integrate human rights in the post-2015 development goals and to remain at the centre of the process with regard to the

development of accountability mechanisms (monitoring, reporting) for the fulfilment of human rights aspects in the post-2015 goals.

4.2 Gender equality, including SRHR

OHCHR has over the last five years increased its engagement in and work on the issue of SRHR, including through playing an active role in the development of the guidelines on maternal mortality.

A close cooperation between Denmark and OHCHR is envisioned in terms of a new Danish initiative on access to contraceptives from a human rights perspective. OHCHR has welcomed the initiative which intends to place SRHR as a more independent issue on the agenda of the HRC.

Denmark will work to strengthen coordination and collaboration between OHCHR, UNFPA, WHO and UN Women on the issue of SRHR. As a first step, OHCHR has accepted an invitation to participate in a side event arranged by Denmark and WHO during the next Council session in June 2014 - "Ensuring human rights in the provision of contraceptive information and services" – where guidelines on "human rights and contraception" will be launched.

4.3 Torture

A close collaboration with OHCHR exists on the issue of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in light of the traditional Danish lead on the resolution on torture. The resolution is presented in the General Assembly as an omnibus resolution and in the Human Rights Council as a biannual thematic resolution. The issue of torture continues to be on the agenda of bilateral discussions between Denmark and OHCHR and Denmark contributes annually with 3 million DKK to the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. Sexual violence in conflict and generally as means of torture is an important subtheme of this focus area.

OHCHR looks very favourably on the Danish lead, cross-regional initiative (Denmark, Chile, Morocco, Ghana and Indonesia) on universal ratification and implementation of the Convention against Torture launched in March 2014. The initiative intends to create greater accession to the Convention as well as to place international focus on the implementation of the Convention in practice with a view to coordinate sustainable legal and technical support and assistance to all UN Member States. OHCHR indicates their willingness to contribute actively to the implementation of the initiative and a close and fruitful cooperation on the initiative is very much foreseen.

4.4 Other thematic priorities

Denmark is supportive of OHCHR's engagement in the issue of *business and human rights*, including OHCHR's support to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights and their work on promoting the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles. OHCHR's active involvement in the issue of corporate social responsibility aligns well with the great importance Denmark attaches to responsible business. Further collaboration within this agenda is envisaged.

The issue of *indigenous peoples' rights* has been a long-standing policy priority for Denmark at both multilateral and bilateral levels. For decades, Denmark has, in cooperation with Greenland, actively supported the development of international standards and mechanisms for the protection of indigenous peoples' rights. OHCHR's work to further promote the rights of indigenous peoples is therefore highly relevant and mutually reinforcing for the implementation

of the strategy for Denmark's development cooperation, including the Danish Strategy for the support to indigenous peoples' rights (2004).

4.5 Institutional reform process

Strengthening human rights mechanisms

OHCHR and the human rights mechanism – especially Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures – are to some extent drowning in their own success. Funding levels have not been able to follow the level of activity demanded from an increasing number of signatory states to UN human rights conventions and from the establishment of an increasing number of special procedures mandates. Denmark will actively support OHCHR in its efforts to strengthen the human rights mechanisms i.a. through the implementation of the Treaty Body strengthening process and ongoing multi-stakeholder efforts to increase impact of Special Procedures.

Efficiency of OHCHR

Denmark will also stay vigilant regarding efficiency levels in OHCHR. In 2009, the internal auditor office of the UN, OIOS, carried out a management review of OHCHR which resulted in a report containing recommendations for internal improvements in the Office. All recommendations had been implemented by the end of 2013 resulting in a significant and measurable organizational efficiency improvement.

To ensure best possible use of existing resources as well as to ensure effective and correct management of OHCHR and the increasing number of requests for its assistance (through HRC resolutions and requests from governments), the Office is currently undergoing an office-wide Functional Review. Through consultations across the Office, including with field offices, three overarching themes which must be further addressed have been identified: internal alignment, operational effectiveness, and ability to respond to changing priorities. It is the intention that the Review will result in concrete and implementable recommendations which will lead to internal office changes. Before the end of the term of the current High Commissioner, outcomes and follow-up processes to the Review will be followed closely by the Danish UN Mission in Geneva.

Results based management

OHCHR continues to move toward becoming a fully results-based organization. Knowledge of RBM has been spread across the Office. Tools and practices to support RBM have been developed and applied. This has led to a shared understanding of OHCHR's strategic direction and has strengthened senior managers' ability to make strategic decisions.

Since 2010, OHCHR has been using an innovative web-based Performance Monitoring System (PMS) aimed at facilitating planning, monitoring, reporting, knowledge management, and financial tasks related to the establishment and functioning of a fully results-based organization, including the provision of evidence required for more effective decision-making processes based on value for money.

The PMS has shown to be a very well-crafted instrument and the Office has come a long way in creating a truly results-based organisation. In 2013, progress was made in implementing the PMS across all its offices and continued commitment of senior management was demonstrated. OHCHR is able to extract a wide range of data from the system by thematic and regional priorities to use for performance planning and monitoring purposes. This makes OHCHR able to have a sustainable planning structure where results are directly linked to the goals and indicators, substantially as well as financially. The rolling out of the PMS and the results have

shown to be so successful that the PMS model is now being used throughout the entire UN system.

Next stage in the RBM process is to translate the PMS data into evidence for strategic and programmatic decision-making, including developing evaluation processes. OHCHR will be encouraged to provide clear and illustrative examples of the application of RBM throughout the Office.

Despite positive progress on the implementation of RBM as well as the PMS, there is still room for improvement, including in terms of increased narrative on results and communication to donors on the impact of the Office's work on the ground. Denmark will maintain its critical dialogue with OHCHR on RBM in order to encourage also the new High Commissioner to maintain the development of this management tool as a top priority.

4.6 Anti-corruption and misuse of funds

In general, it is the perception that OHCHR works in an accountable, transparent and open manner which provides for good insight into management of finances and the general work of the Office. OHCHR is subject to the UN's anti-corruption policies as well as to its policies on protection of whistle-blowers. The UN's Office of Internal Oversight Services, OIOS has established a whistle-blower channel of communication which is open to all kinds of information on fraud within the UN system.

The Office is furthermore subject to the general control mechanisms of the UN Secretariat. OHCHR is thus subject to external audit conducted by the UN's Board of Auditors as well as to OIOS, who conducts management reviews and evaluations and the Joint Inspection Unit.

5. Monitoring and reporting

In line with the new multilateral guidelines⁵, Denmark will use OHCHR's own monitoring and reporting framework, including the financial reporting, and not produce specific Danish progress reports.

The indicator framework that forms part of OHCHR's Management Plan 2014-2017 contains 11 expected accomplishments based on 37 global indicators which will result in 37 targets by the end of the cycle (annex 2). Within this framework, the Mission will report on developments regarding the key priorities defined in the present Organisation Strategy: Institutional reform process, anti-corruption and misuse of funds, HRBA, gender equality, SRHR, and torture⁶.

The reporting will draw on OHCHR's annual reports and appeals. The Mission will report on thematic and other meetings as well as on consultations in Geneva with OHCHR within Danish priority areas and on relevant evaluations and assessments.

⁵ Ministry of Foreign Affairs: *Guidelines. Management of Danish Multilateral Development Cooperation*. Copenhagen, December 2013

⁶ For coherence between OHCHR's thematic priorities and Danish priorities see annex 1.

6. Preliminary budget overview

Table 3 Indicative budget for Denmark's engagement with OHCHR

Contributions in DKK millions	2014	2015	2016
Core funds	27	27	27
Earmarked (Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture)	3	3	3
Total	30	30	30

Indicators from OHCHR supporting the priorities of the Organisation strategy:

OHCHR will report annually on the below indicators.

INDICATOR	TARGET by the end of 2017
<u>TORTURE</u>	
Total number of international human rights treaties ratified including status on ratification of torture and OPCAT.	200 ratifications of international human rights treaties (number of ratifications of Convention against Torture to be specified) .
Numbers of countries of engagement where the level of use of national protection systems has increased significantly.	The use of national protection systems has significantly increased in 21 countries of engagement (number of NPMs related to OPCAT to be specified).
<u>HRBA</u>	
Number of countries of engagement where the UN guidelines incorporating a rights-based approach have been applied to a significant extent by a number of programmes of UN entities.	UN guidelines incorporating a rights-based approach have been applied to a significant extent by a number of programmes of UN entities in 42 countries of engagement.
<u>GENDER</u>	
Number of countries of engagement where selected State institutions and programmes combating discrimination have significantly improved their compliance with international human rights standards.	Selected State institutions and programmes combating discrimination have significantly improved their compliance with international human rights standards in 22 countries of engagement.
<u>OHCHR FUNCTIONAL REVIEW</u>	
Percentage of approved functional review initiatives implemented	80 per cent of approved functional review initiatives will be implemented and 100 per cent of targeted work processes will be re-engineered for improved efficiency
<u>RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT</u>	
Level of use of the performance monitoring system (PMS) for monitoring, reporting and decision making processes	Monitoring and reporting by all units through the performance monitoring system (PMS) and feeding into OHCHR's decision making.

Annex 1

OHCHR's Management Plan 2014-2017 – thematic priorities and coherence with Danish priorities

Theme	Remarks	Coherence with Danish priorities
<p>Strengthening international human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>OHCHR expects to <i>inter alia</i> increase the number of international human rights instruments ratifications (EA2), increase compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms (EA6), advance development of international and regional human rights law relevant to thematic priorities (EA8), enhance synergies between human rights mechanisms (EA9).</p>	<p>Torture: relevant in relation to the Convention against Torture Initiative where the goal is to achieve universal ratification over the next 10 years.</p> <p>Institutional reform: relevant in relation to improved internal efficiency and effectiveness of OHCHR in terms of creating better synergies between the Office's mechanisms.</p> <p>HRBA: overall relevant to the application of HRBA in the mainstreaming of human rights within the UN system and all its mechanisms.</p>
<p>Enhancing equality and countering discrimination</p>	<p>OHCHR expects to <i>inter alia</i> increase the number and diversity of rights-holders (EA7), assist with putting in place legal frameworks and public policies to combat sexual and gender based violence (EA1), make sure that particular attention is given to non-discrimination and gender equality when national constitutions, laws and policies are reviewed (EA1).</p>	<p>Gender equality: highly relevant priority theme in the fight against gender inequality. Increasing the number of rights holders, including women, as well as combatting sexual violence go hand in hand with Danish focus areas within the topic of gender equality. SRHR is in this regard fundamental as the issue lays the basis for a woman's right to take charge of her own life.</p> <p>HRBA: equality and non-discrimination are core in the HRBA to development which is why the focus area lies fully in line with the Danish priority of integrating an HRBA into all areas of development.</p>
<p>Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law</p>	<p>OHCHR expects to <i>inter alia</i> increase responsiveness of the international community in ensuring accountability for gross human rights violations (EA10), establish protection systems and accountability mechanisms functioning in compliance with human rights norms to monitor, investigate and redress acts of torture and ill-treatment (EA3).</p>	<p>Torture: in light of the Convention against Torture Initiative, Denmark also places great focus on OPCAT and its ratification in for example UPR recommendations. OPCAT obligates states to establish a national preventive mechanism which is in line with this thematic priority.</p> <p>HRBA: accountability for gross violations of human rights goes hand in hand with the application of HRBA to development.</p> <p>Anti-corruption: fighting corruption by building</p>

		societies based on the rule of law and incorporating human rights and good governance principles into national constitutions forms part of the Danish priority areas in the development strategy.
Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere	OHCHR expects to <i>inter alia</i> integrate human rights in the formulation of and follow-up to the post-2015 development agenda (EA10), increase representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in state institutions and decision-making (EA4), increase the number and diversity of rights holders (EA7), integrate human rights standards and principles into UN development framework (EA10), make sure that human rights are an integral part of efforts in humanitarian crisis (EA11).	Gender equality/SRHR: working for a more sustainable population growth which is closely related to the overall issue of development will be done through for example the access to contraceptives initiative, on women's rights to decide freely when to have children and how many. HRBA/post-2015: the integration of human rights into the post-2015 development agenda is fully in line with the Strategy for Denmark's Development Agenda – <i>The Right to a Better Life</i> – where HRBA to development lays the fundament for fighting poverty and promoting human rights.
Widening the democratic space	OHCHR expects to <i>inter alia</i> increase the number of NHRI's (EA7), put in place effective human rights education programmes (EA1), put in place effective protection mechanisms and measures for civil society actors (EA3), increase interventions of the international community to promote and protect civil society actors (EA10).	Gender equality/SRHR: putting in place effective human rights education programmes and providing greater access to information about basic human rights is part and parcel of the Danish approach to democracy and human rights. Education will in addition place greater focus on gender equality and raise awareness on sensitive issues such as SRHR. The initiative on access to contraceptives from a human rights perspective is in this regard highly relevant. Anti-corruption: combatting corruption is part and parcel of the Danish strategy for development: fighting corruption will be done through enhancing democracy, promoting good governance establishing effective legal systems and building societies based on the rule of law.
Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity	OHCHR expects to <i>inter alia</i> increase number and variety of stakeholders engaged in conflict prevention (EA5), adopt mechanisms and initiatives to increase human rights protection in contexts of conflict (EA1), increase	HRBA: through the overall aim of integrating an HRBA to development, the approach is also relevant in situations of conflict and instability through the application of the four principles of HRBA: non-discrimination, participation, transparency and

	<p>integration of human rights standards and principles into the UN's security policies (EA11), make sure that legal frameworks, public policies, state institutions and non-state actors comply with international human rights standards in conflict situations (EA1).</p>	<p>accountability – from a Danish perspective, the drivers of change in fragile states.</p>
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