



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS
MANAGEMENT
2022 ——— 2023 **PLAN**



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HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

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The promise of human rights



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A devastating worldwide pandemic, a pressing global development agenda, an uprising of protests in response to abhorrent racial violence: today's compelling challenges to human dignity, justice, social progress and better standards of life are answered by the promise of human rights.

Yet respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights is more than a promise. From the United Nations Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations human rights system and its mechanisms, to Member State obligations and commitments and civil society advocacy: a global movement and architecture works every day to improve people's lives. It confronts global challenges, with a view to advancing the human condition. It confronts injustice, in order to preserve individual freedom and human dignity.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights guides and supports these efforts. Her voice, expertise and global engagement are dedicated to promoting and protecting the effective enjoyment by all of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.

The High Commissioner carries out her mandate, under the direction and authority of the Secretary-General, within the framework of the overall competence, authority and decisions of the General Assembly. The High Commissioner contributes to the Secretary-General's Strategic Framework, in particular through Programme 20, Human Rights. In addition, the High Commissioner's Office (OHCHR/UN Human Rights) details her priorities, expected results and strategies in the UN Human Rights Management Plan.

The High Commissioner's Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 aligns an ambitious vision for promoting and protecting human rights with a proven results-based programming framework. It extends and updates the priorities, results and strategies that have guided UN Human Rights over the previous four years. In so doing, it sustains the six thematic *pillars* that undergird OHCHR's global efforts to advance the enjoyment by all of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.

PILLARS

1. Advance sustainable development through human rights.
2. Enhance equality and counter discrimination.
3. Enhance participation and protect civic space.
4. Increase implementation of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms.
5. Prevent violations and strengthen protection of human rights, including in situations of conflict and insecurity.
6. Strengthen the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations.

Building on the foundation of these thematic *pillars*, the extended Management Plan defines six *shifts*, which are thematic focuses that respond to our changing world. Each *shift* is mainstreamed through every *pillar*, thereby supporting coherence across OHCHR's work. One of the *shifts* is composed of diverse *frontier issues*. *Frontier issues* are developing themes that OHCHR will further explore, to better understand their impacts on human rights.

SHIFTS

1. Inequality
2. Frontier issues: climate change; corruption; digital space and emerging technologies; people on the move
3. Global constituency for human rights
4. Leveraging data for human rights
5. Protect and expand civic space
6. Prevention of conflict, violence and insecurity

While OHCHR maintains its unequivocal commitment to combating all forms of discrimination, it also shines a *spotlight* on certain populations. It engages with specific groups who are constructive agents of change and seek to fulfil their potential. Thereby, OHCHR reinforces its contribution to the guiding principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), to Leave No One Behind.

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

1. Persons with disabilities
2. Women
3. Young people
4. People of African descent

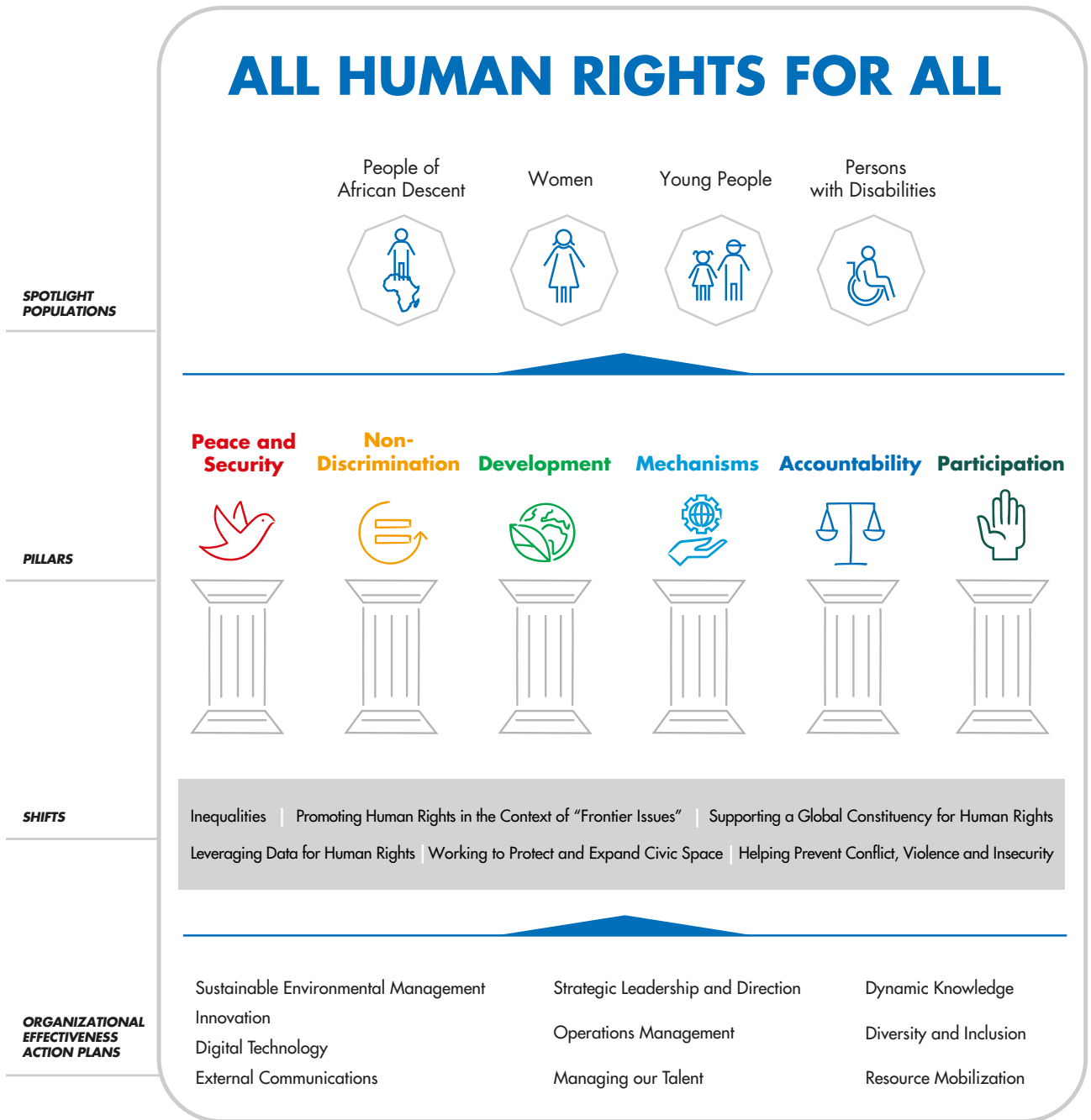
The extended Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 reaffirms a commitment to continuous internal improvement for better programme delivery through its *Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans (OEAPs)*. *OEAPs* enable OHCHR to operate more effectively and efficiently and, as a result, achieve more positive human rights outcomes. Ten areas are prioritized for this two-year period.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS ACTIONS PLANS

1. Digital technology
2. Dynamic knowledge
3. External communications
4. Diversity and inclusion
5. Innovation
6. Managing talent
7. Operations management
8. Resource mobilization
9. Strategic leadership and direction
10. Sustainable environmental management

This comprehensive framework guides OHCHR in its collaboration with Member States, civil society, other partners and the United Nations System to promote and protect human rights worldwide. While the previous four-year period put exceptional strains on human rights, the extension of this framework through 2022 and 2023 reflects its adaptability to the myriad challenges confronting humanity. Moreover, the UN Human Rights Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 does not merely extend this framework; it also recalibrates, renews and introduces work areas to sharpen OHCHR's engagement with immediate opportunities and challenges.

Results Architecture



TODAY'S COMPELLING CHALLENGES

The global pandemic brings new immediacy to the promise of human rights. If its rapid and pervasive reshaping of our daily lives portends profound long-term changes for our world, Covid-19 already presents clear and urgent human rights challenges.

The extraordinary circumstances of the pandemic may in certain situations necessitate emergency measures. Where such measures lack sunset clauses or restrict freedom of movement, they raise questions regarding respect for other human rights. In some cases, such measures appear to be used repressively, for example to limit peaceful assembly or freedom of expression. In many instances, discrimination, hate speech, xenophobia and targeting of certain groups ensue from the fear and tension generated by Covid-19. These circumstances require ongoing, rigorous scrutiny of states of emergency and related measures and their impacts.

A revitalized appreciation of the right to health is indispensable. Prior to the global pandemic, over half of the world population could not access essential health services. A generation of underinvestment in health systems has been compounded by the stress of Covid-19, creating an unparalleled public health crisis. The crisis is reflected in inadequate staffing and lack of equipment and other resources to treat Covid-19, as well as severe reductions in services and treatments for a wide range of critical health concerns. We need bold action to rectify an alarming inequality in access to Covid-19 vaccines, a vigorous focus on the social determinants of health, and an explicit commitment to establishing public health systems that give priority to fulfilling the right to health for all.

One salient effect of the global pandemic is to cruelly expose the negative human rights impacts of inequality: rising poverty rates but falling attention to the right to development, notably Sustainable Development Goal 10; lack of access to social protection, livelihoods, employment, housing, water and sanitation, justice, education, as well as information, knowledge and skills. High levels of inequality correlate with underfunding of public services, systemic discrimination and low access to essential social services. These and other adverse impacts are

most evident in situations of economic instability, corruption, crime, and poor physical and mental health and wellbeing. Accumulated disadvantages and deprivation steadily deepen the marginalization of vulnerable groups.

The UN Secretary-General made clear in *Our Common Agenda* and his *Call to Action for Human Rights* that building back better and Leave No One Behind can overcome the inequality challenge, in particular when pandemic responses and development policies and programmes are anchored in a comprehensive approach to human rights. Beyond delivering universal access to the right to health, the top priorities are to accelerate the fulfilment of economic and social rights, facilitate broad and inclusive participation, and confront patterns of discrimination.

People of African descent have long borne the harmful effects of combined discrimination and violence, which have been shaped by historical legacies and reinforced by cycles of structural inequality. Systemic racism is manifested where poverty is concentrated, unemployment rates are disproportionate, wages are depressed and people have less access to adequate housing; where people live in segregated, disadvantaged and hazardous neighbourhoods, lack proportionate access to quality education, healthcare and land, and fair public participation and representation. All these deprivations are worsened by systemic racism in law enforcement and criminal justice and a lack of accountability and redress for victims.

At the same time, people of African descent have been pivotal in pressing for systemic reform to achieve the full realization of human rights. These reforms are embraced by a worldwide movement calling for racial justice and equality. Transformative change begins with ending denial and impunity, building trust, ensuring that the voices of people of African descent and those standing up against racism are heard and acted on, and confronting legacies of the past, in particular by delivering reparatory justice, equity and equality. With strong political will and leadership, systemic racism and structural inequalities can be dismantled.

A forceful call to produce and apply data and statistics to support decision- and policy-making,

analysis, assessment and advocacy can be heard in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Secretary-General's *Our Common Agenda*, the Prevention Agenda, the Data Strategy, and the System-wide Roadmap for Innovating United Nations Data and Statistics. This vision sees the United Nations as a data-driven organization, in which data are at the centre of all strategies, lead to innovation, are integrated across United Nations ecosystems, and deliver optimal value for the Organization, people and the planet.

The vision is highly pertinent to human rights. There is vast potential to leverage data to improve analysis and decision-making across the full spectrum of human rights. Supporting national statistical systems to produce fit-for-purpose data and statistics is one focus, especially with respect to identifying marginalized groups and the need to Leave No One Behind. Another is to improve understanding of the human rights dimensions of inequality, particularly characteristics such as age, ethnicity, income, disability, geographic location, migration status, race, gender and sex, and so reinforce advocacy and programming to deliver the 2030 Agenda. Targeted and disaggregated data bolster accountability by confirming trends in human rights and the conduct of duty bearers.

Recognizing the power of data and its application to human rights challenges is an important first step towards leveraging information to promote and protect human rights.

The extended UN Human Rights Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 sharpens the focus on three compelling challenges: *inequality*, the situation of *people of African descent*, and *leveraging data for human rights*. It does so in an overall framework of priorities, expected results and strategies that promote and protect all human rights everywhere.

FROM GLOBAL MANDATE TO INDIVIDUAL HUMAN DIGNITY: THEORY OF CHANGE

OHCHR's theory of change concerns the intermediate results to which the Office contributes as it pursues its long-term goal – all human rights for all. It articulates the rationale for selecting those results and describes the Office's overarching strategy to achieve them, including specific interventions and the means those interventions employ. It is grounded in a UN human rights-based approach, meaning it is based on human rights norms and standards as well as the work of the international human rights mechanisms. It pursues changes related to duty bearers and rights holders and includes results related to the human rights principles of non-discrimination, participation and accountability.

The General Assembly mandated the High Commissioner for Human Rights, *inter alia*, to promote and protect the effective enjoyment by all of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. The General Assembly specified that the High Commissioner should provide advisory services and technical and financial assistance, engage in dialogue, enhance international cooperation and coordinate activities throughout the UN System – all with a view to removing obstacles and meeting challenges to full realization of all human rights.

The High Commissioner's vision for fulfilment of this mandate gives priority to addressing the most pressing human rights violations; focuses attention on those who are most at risk; gives equal attention to the realization of all human rights – including the right to development; and measures impact through the substantive benefits that individuals perceive and experience.

In pursuit of this vision, OHCHR contributes to ten results, which it defines based on recurrent gaps identified in the course of its own work and the work of the international human rights mechanisms. The ten results describe intended institutional, legislative or behavioural changes in three distinct areas: national human rights protection systems; the international human rights protection system; and the engagement of international actors in promoting and protecting human rights. The programmatic assumption is

that, if these results are achieved, duty bearers will uphold their human rights obligations and rights holders will claim their rights, thereby improving the enjoyment of all rights by all.

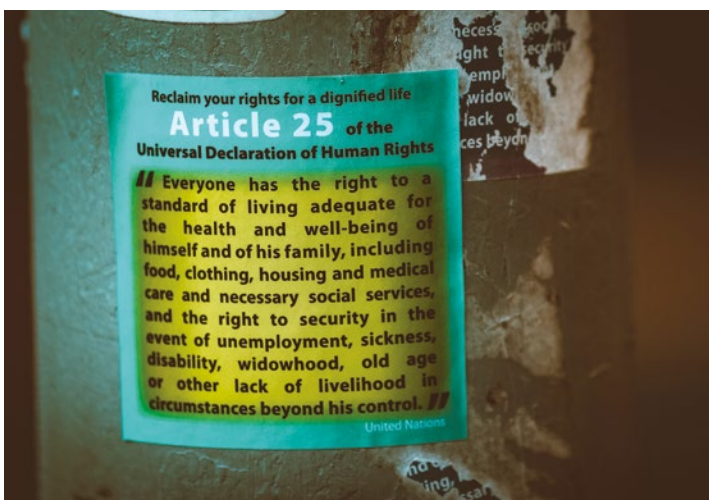
At the international level, UN Human Rights seeks to ensure that duty bearers: uphold their human rights obligations by supporting Member States to engage with the international human rights mechanisms and bodies; develop international and regional human rights laws and institutions; and enhance the coherence of the international human rights mechanisms. OHCHR supports the involvement of the international community in promoting and protecting human rights, in particular by delivering information, analysis and advocacy to encourage increased responsiveness to critical human rights situations. In order to enable rights holders to claim their rights, OHCHR promotes and facilitates their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. In addition, UN Human Rights works across the UN System to ensure that human rights are integrated in UN policies and programmes worldwide.

With respect to national protection systems, OHCHR seeks to ensure that duty bearers uphold their human rights obligations by supporting efforts to ensure that national legislation, policies, programmes and institutions comply with international human rights standards; that States ratify international human rights treaties

and review reservations; that State institutions but also non-State actors and the private sector promote, protect and respect human rights; and that protection systems and accountability mechanisms monitor, investigate and redress human rights violations effectively. OHCHR also assists rights holders - especially women and groups subject to discrimination - to claim their rights by raising their awareness, using national protection systems, and participating in public processes.

Human rights impacts at international, regional and national level also depend on the extent to which interventions are adapted to specific contexts, sequenced to meet needs, and delivered through a combination of global, regional and national engagement. With this in mind, UN Human Rights' programmes provide expert advice; facilitate learning and knowledge transfer; deliver human rights education; monitor and report publicly; communicate and advocate for human rights; protect at-risk individuals; facilitate dialogue between diverse stakeholders on human rights issues; build networks and alliances to extend human rights promotion and protection; and support the work of the international human rights mechanisms.

The High Commissioner's Management Plan brings together this global mandate, ambitious vision, targeted interventions around a proven results framework. At its heart are the core results that guide the UN Human Rights Office as it supports duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations and empowers rights holders to claim their rights. The ten core results express the High Commissioner's mandate in programmatic terms. Broad in scope, without time limits, and applicable to many thematic work areas, they are organized, expressed and pursued through OHCHR's framework of *pillars*, *shifts* and *spotlight populations*. In the end, UN Human Rights' ability to make progress toward its goals relies on delivery of its Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans, which make continuous organizational improvements to deliver human rights impact.



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Theory of change

ALL HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL

DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS

- State laws and policies protect and promote human rights
- State institutions, non-state actors and the private sector promote, protect and respect human rights
- State accountability mechanisms monitor, investigate and provide redress for human rights violations

NATIONAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

- International and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies promote and protect human rights effectively
- The international community responds effectively to critical human rights situations and issues
- International human rights law and standards progress
- Human rights are effectively integrated in UN policies and programmes

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

- Public participation in policy-making processes grows, particularly by women and members of groups facing discrimination
- Public support grows for protection of human rights
- Member States and other actors engage with United Nations human rights mechanisms

INVOLVEMENT OF OTHER ACTORS

Standard Setting

Monitoring and Reporting

Technical Cooperation and Advisory Services

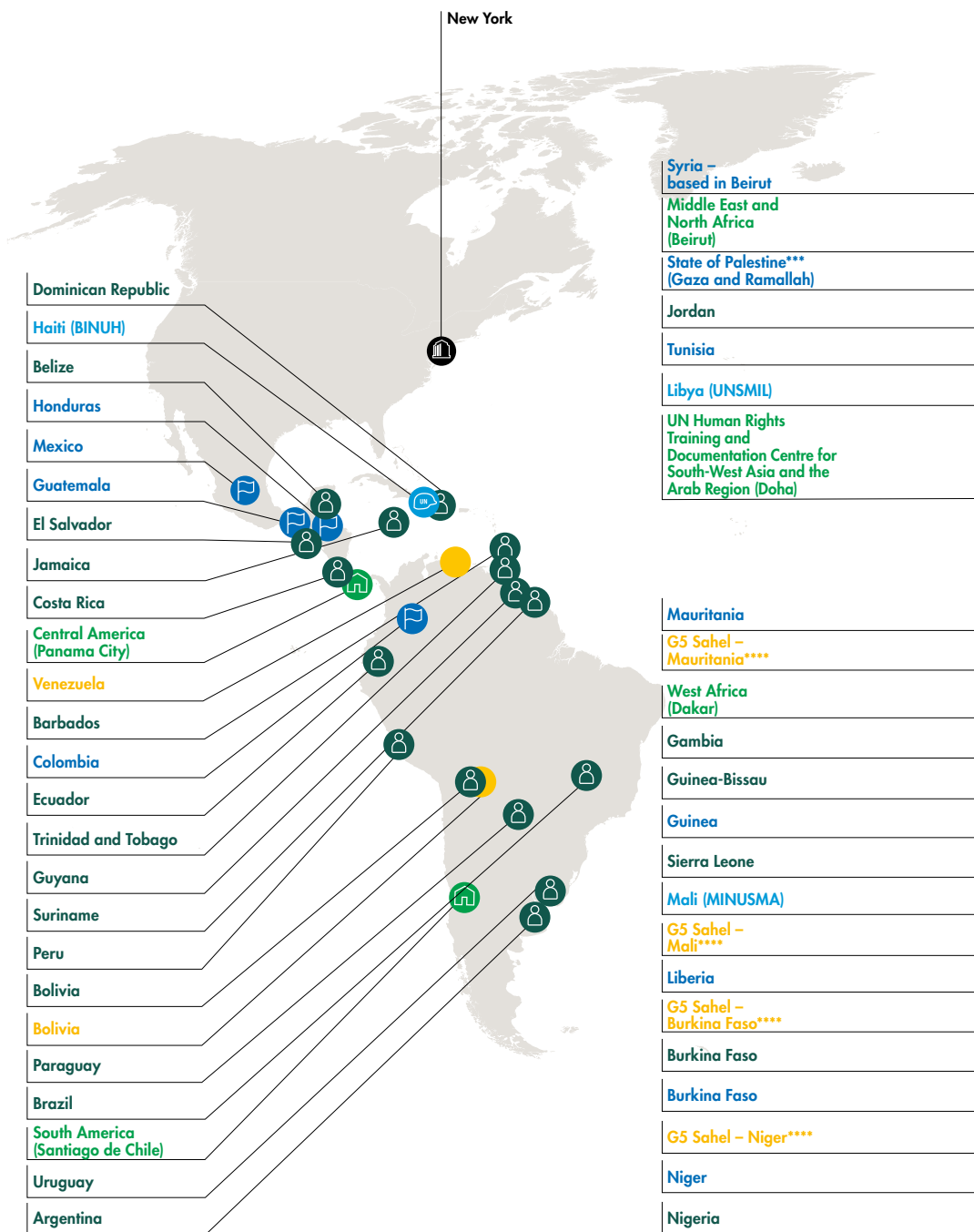
Advocacy and Awareness-raising

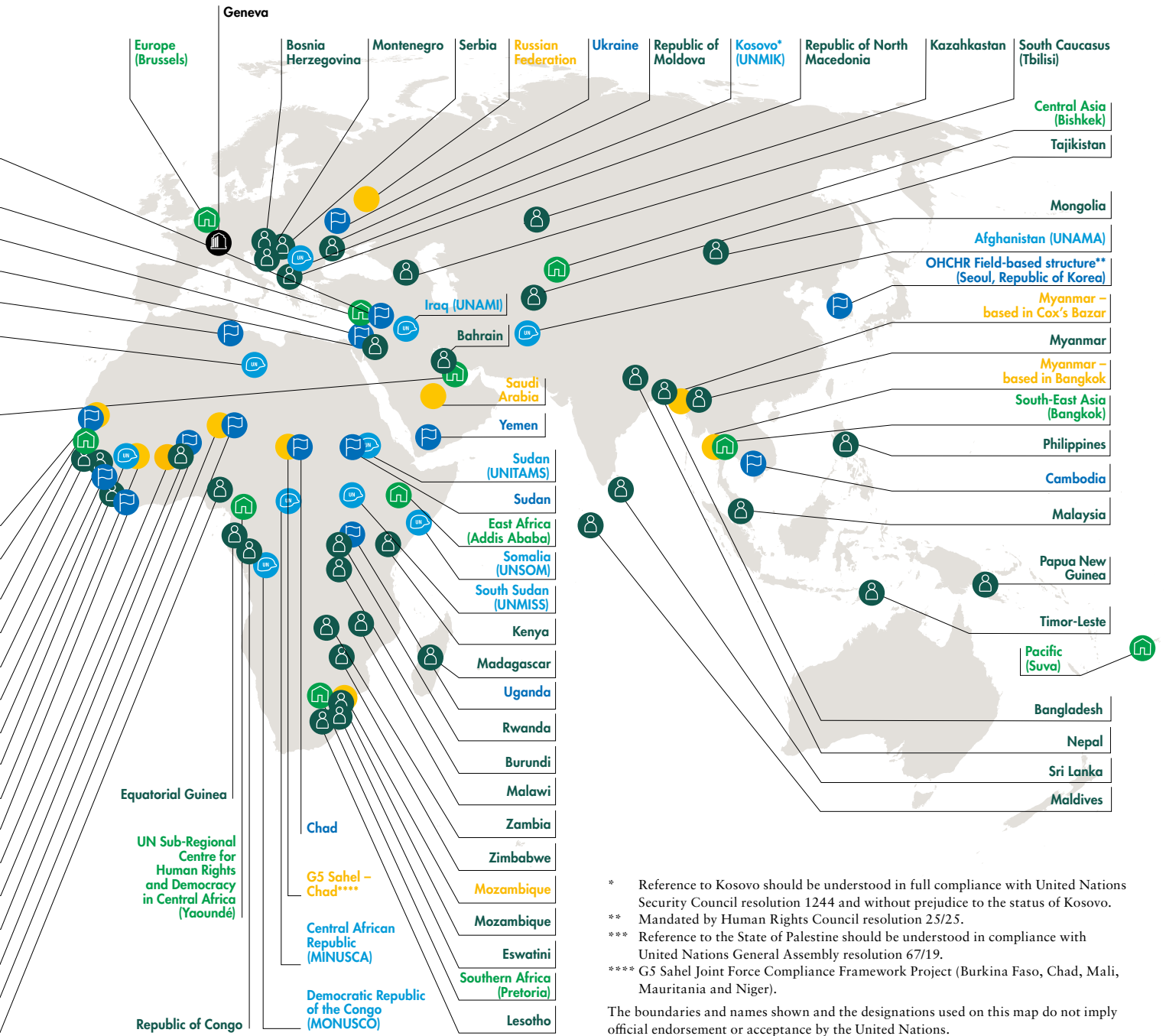
Building Partnerships

UN Human Rights around the world in 2021

2 + **102**
 HQ locations field presences

-  **2** Headquarters
-  **19** Country/Stand-alone Offices/ Human Rights Missions
-  **12** Regional Offices/Centres
-  **11** Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions
-  **53** Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the UNSDG
-  **7** Other types of field presences





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

** Mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.

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

**** G5 Sahel Joint Force Compliance Framework Project (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger).

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

Agenda 2030

Our Common Agenda calls for accelerated actions to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is therefore a central thrust of the High Commissioner’s extended Management Plan for 2022-2023. This is reflected in the results-based planning framework and the interventions that follow from UN Human Rights’ theory of change.

The Management Plan presents OHCHR’s new and updated country and sub-regional programmes. These programmes reflect OHCHR’s contributions to United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF), where such frameworks have been put in place. Aligning country and sub-regional programmes to UNSDCFs increases impact through United Nations Country Teams, contributes to potential joint reporting by the UN System, and further demonstrates that respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights obligations is essential to the 2030 Agenda.



The pillars of our programme



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A comprehensive approach to promote and protect all human rights

The United Nations Charter declared that promoting and encouraging respect for human rights is one of the Organization's main purposes. OHCHR's responsibility to lead the United Nations' work to fulfil this purpose requires an approach that is comprehensive and universal, especially in terms of geographic and thematic engagement and partnership with Member States, regional organizations, civil society and the UN System. It further requires an approach that is inspired by an ambitious vision and grounded in a proven results-based programming framework.

The extended UN Human Rights Management Plan for 2022-2023 defines such an approach through the following *pillars, shifts, spotlight populations* and *organizational effectiveness action plans*.

Six thematic *pillars* constitute the foundation for OHCHR's work to promote and protect all human rights everywhere.



Pillar: Advance sustainable development through human rights



A student holds a placard reading "I defend education" during a protest against cuts to federal spending on higher education planned in Brazil, May 2019. © REUTERS/Ricardo Moraes

Given that human rights are at the core of the SDGs, contributing to fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda is a principal objective of the High Commissioner's Management Plan. For 2022 and 2023, progress on the SDGs is ever more urgent, especially in light of the setbacks attributable to the global pandemic.

Our Common Agenda reinvigorates OHCHR's determination to contribute to the 2030 Agenda. It recognizes that the promise of human rights to serve individuals, communities and the whole of society is a fundamental element of the social contract. They provide tools to safeguard lives and livelihoods and measures to prevent grievances and solve problems. OHCHR's global engagement with the 2030 Agenda is guided by this recognition.

OHCHR's engagement is also guided by the Declaration on the Right to Development, which acknowledges that all individuals and peoples have a right to free, active and meaningful participation. Such participation is only realized when individuals can rely on their inter-related and interdependent civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. In consequence, OHCHR advances sustainable development through a

comprehensive approach that highlights inequality and the importance of leveraging data to protect human rights, even while it continues to work on priorities such as climate change, business and human rights, inclusive and participative economies, accountable governance, and Leave No One Behind.

For 2022 and 2023, we continue to work with partners so that:

JUDICIAL AND NON-JUDICIAL MECHANISMS HOLD BUSINESS AND OTHER ECONOMIC ACTORS TO ACCOUNT FOR RIGHTS ABUSES AND PROVIDE REMEDIES TO VICTIMS

We continue to prioritize technical support, guidance and advocacy to increase the effectiveness of judicial and non-judicial accountability mechanisms and policies. These address human rights abuses arising from economic activity, including in cross border cases; clarify legal options for identifying practical measures that improve access to remedy for victims of human rights abuses that involve business and other economic actors, including in the technology and finance sectors; and strategically engage

with business and other economic actors to enhance accountability and access to remedy.

BUSINESS ACTORS IMPLEMENT THE UN GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS EFFECTIVELY

We remain committed to working strategically with States, businesses, civil society and other stakeholders to apply and integrate the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) in national, legal and policy frameworks relevant to business and other economic actors, and in company practice. We will advocate, support, convene and participate in multi-stakeholder and inter-governmental processes to develop and strengthen standards and policies in this area, and enter into strategic partnerships where appropriate with business and other actors to enhance implementation of the UNGPs.

STATE AUTHORITIES ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT LAWS, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES ON LAND AND HOUSING THAT INCREASINGLY COMPLY WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

We also remain committed to strengthening efforts to: support authorities to integrate human rights standards when they draft and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing; assist accountability mechanisms to address forced evictions, homelessness, displacement, land grabs and other violations of housing, land and related rights such as food, water and sanitation; strengthen partnerships to increase awareness of the right to housing and land rights; and develop practical approaches to implement the commitment of the SDGs to Leave No One Behind with respect to housing, land and related human rights.

PUBLIC HEALTH APPROACHES, INCLUDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH POLICIES, COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS AND PROVIDE NON-DISCRIMINATORY ACCESS, ESPECIALLY TO CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS, WOMEN AND MIGRANTS

We continue to deepen understanding of the impact of discrimination on health rights,

including by monitoring health care settings, and provide technical advice on the right to health of people who are marginalized or face discrimination. This work has added salience due to the challenges of the pandemic, which has amplified the importance of all health-related rights. In addition, we continue to seek to raise awareness among health workers of their role as human rights defenders and protect those who defend and promote human rights, including sexual and reproductive rights. We steadfastly promote and support protection of health-related human rights during efforts to prevent or respond to conflicts, epidemics, natural disasters and other crises, and assist humanitarian actors to apply a rights-based approach to health in those situations.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE POLICIES AND PLANS INCREASINGLY RESPECT, PROTECT AND FULFILL HUMAN RIGHTS, GUARANTEEING THOSE AFFECTED ACCESS TO INFORMATION, DECISION-MAKING, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND REMEDIES

We increase our collaboration with partners to integrate human rights in environmental laws and policies; and press for access to information, effective remedies for victims, and the inclusion of civil society in environmental decision-making processes. We assist human rights mechanisms to address environmental issues; advocate on behalf of environmental defenders and support efforts by the UN System to protect them; and conduct research and advocacy to address human rights harms caused by environmental degradation, particularly to groups in vulnerable situations.

HUMAN RIGHTS ASSESSMENTS AND IMPACT ANALYSES MITIGATE, PREVENT OR REDRESS THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC, TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PROJECTS

We continue to encourage and assist States and partners to apply human rights assessments and impact analyses to trade and investment policies, environmental and social risk management, and development finance. We remain focused on helping to create and maintain safeguard policies and independent accountability mechanisms

for development financing institutions, and supporting populations affected by them. We also remain focused on providing technical support to human rights mechanisms on methodologies, including in relation to the *Guiding Principles for Human Rights Impact Assessments of Economic Reform Policies*.

STATES INTEGRATE HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT AND THE OUTCOMES OF HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS, AS THEY IMPLEMENT THE SDGs AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION EFFORTS; THE UN SUPPORTS THEM IN THESE PURPOSES, INTEGRATING HUMAN RIGHTS IN ITS OWN DEVELOPMENT WORK

We continue to encourage and support governments, national human rights institutions and civil society to integrate human rights, including the right to development, when they implement, monitor or review the SDGs or other development efforts; and advocate for the integration of human rights in SDG processes in intergovernmental fora. We advocate for expanding civil society participation in SDG processes; document and communicate how integrating human rights in development reduces poverty

and inequality; work to support the UN leadership's commitment to align, and advocate for the alignment of, development policies with human rights; and buttress the human rights expertise of Resident Coordinators and UNCTs in this area, inter alia by operationalizing the UN framework on equality and non-discrimination. We prioritize the provision of expertise and support to the Working Group and the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Development and seek to expand support for the right to development, and its integration in the SDGs and work of the UN.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ASSISTED BY COMMUNITIES, SYSTEMATICALLY COLLECT, DISAGGREGATE AND APPLY DATA RELEVANT TO ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS WHEN THEY MONITOR AND IMPLEMENT THE SDGs

We work to further improve the capacity of national institutions to collect, analyse and disaggregate data to identify those left behind, and promote the inclusion in data collection of groups who face discrimination. We continue to develop legal and practical guidance on human rights-based data collection and indicators, including on ways to manage risk; and seek to improve measurement of intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and inequality. We continue to seek to assist the international statistical system to mainstream human rights in its standards and methods, and notably in the data disaggregation frameworks that measure and report on human rights indicators as part of SDG progress reports.



A Yemeni boy collects drinking water from a water pipe on the roadside on World Water Day in Sana'a, Yemen, 22 March 2021. © EPA-EFE

Pillar Results: Advance sustainable development through human rights

THE SPECIFIC PILLAR RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO		SHIFTS
D Development	D1 ▶ Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims.	Prevention Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, digital space SDG 12, 16
	D2 ▶ Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively.	Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, digital space SDG 12, 17
	D3 ▶ State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights.	Prevention Global Constituency Inequalities SDG 1, 11
	D4 ▶ Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants.	Inequalities Leveraging Data SDG 3, 5
	D5 ▶ Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies	Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, digital space, people on the move SDG 13
	D6 ▶ Human rights assessments and impact analyses mitigate, prevent or redress the negative effects of economic, trade and development policies and projects.	Prevention Civic Space Inequalities Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate change SDG 9
	D7 ▶ States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work.	Inequalities Leveraging Data SDG 1, 17 and all SDGs
	D8 ▶ National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs.	Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Leveraging Data Frontier issues: people on the move SDG 17

<p>A2</p>	<p>Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.</p>	<p>Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, people on the move SDG 16</p>
<p>P6</p>	<p>The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.</p>	<p>Prevention Civic Space SDG 10, 16</p>



Bangladeshi children color the Bangla alphabet with their hands during celebrations of the International Mother Language Day in Dhaka, Bangladesh, 21 February 2016. © EPA-EFE



Pillar: Enhance equality and counter discrimination



In a civil rights march in Washington, D.C. in 1963, demonstrators demand equal rights, integrated schools, decent housing, and an end to bias. © Library of Congress on Unsplash

The effective enjoyment by all of all human rights requires a firm commitment to work towards full equality and eliminating all forms of discrimination. The extended Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 further prioritizes OHCHR's efforts to achieve equality and counter discrimination.

The increasingly urgent need to overcome compounded inequalities is a principal feature of the Secretary-General's *Call to Action for Human Rights* and *Our Common Agenda*. UN Human Rights will focus even more on efforts to raise awareness of inequality and develop innovative approaches to address its human rights dimensions. This focus will be mainstreamed across all six *pillars* of the Management Plan and correlates closely with OHCHR's work to counter discrimination.

UN Human Rights is strengthening its work on discrimination. A renewed focus on the situation of people of African descent follows from the High Commissioner's Agenda Towards Transformative Change for Racial Justice and Equality. In parallel, OHCHR continues to work to counter all forms of discrimination, including against religious, ethnic and national minorities, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities,

migrants, older persons, children, women, and LGBTI, the latter especially through the UN Free & Equal campaign. In particular, recognizing that Leave No One Behind means working towards equality and non-discrimination for all, UN Human Rights seeks to avail of the moment to break down structures that perpetuate gender discrimination and racism in order to recover better from the inequalities exacerbated by the global pandemic.

For 2022 and 2023, we continue to work with partners so that:

LAWS, POLICIES AND PRACTICES MORE EFFECTIVELY COMBAT DISCRIMINATION IN ALL FORMS, AND RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES ACTIVELY WORK TO "LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND", INCLUDING BY ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF INEQUALITY

We continue to develop good practices and highlight promising initiatives to combat discrimination, and engage with policy makers to support implementation. Our priorities are to expose underlying discriminatory social norms and lead strategic advocacy to combat

discriminatory legislation, practices and policies; we oppose racial profiling and segregationist and stigmatizing practices. We will continue to facilitate and build new partnerships for positive change, and will seek in particular to ensure that no one is left behind in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. We will bolster local efforts to combat discrimination and encourage youth to speak up against it. Identifying, understanding and addressing multiple and intersectional discrimination, countering the growing threat of hate speech and hate crimes, and advocating for the collection and publication of data disaggregated by race or ethnic origin and its use to drive and assess policy responses, remain top priorities.

JUSTICE SYSTEMS AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS INCREASINGLY MONITOR AND INVESTIGATE DISCRIMINATION AND PROVIDE REDRESS TO VICTIMS

We are committed to: assisting formal and informal justice systems to apply a victim-centred, human rights-based approach, through legal advice and technical assistance; encouraging and assisting States to address factors that contribute to discriminatory outcomes and disparities in law enforcement and the administration of justice, including by gathering and analysing comparative data; monitoring and advocating against racial profiling, stereotypes and biases in and by law enforcement, the administration of justice, and sentencing; responding to racist behaviour, violence and hate crimes with the full force of the law; and assisting national independent accountability mechanisms and State institutions to monitor and investigate cases of discrimination. Empowering groups and individuals facing discrimination to demand and access justice and accountability for violations, including by providing support for strategic litigation, continue to be priorities for OHCHR. Grounded in an intersectional and intergenerational analysis, and with a view to delivering reparatory justice, we will continue to advocate for comprehensive approaches to repair the legacies of enslavement, the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans, and colonialism.

LEGAL AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORKS INCREASINGLY PROMOTE WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' AUTONOMY AND CHANGE AND PROTECT THEM FROM VIOLENCE, INCLUDING IN THE DIGITAL SPHERE

Efforts to promote women's and girls' autonomy and comprehensively address gender-based violence (GBV) remain leading priorities for OHCHR. We continue to: assist in the development of non-discriminatory and adequate legal and policy frameworks, focusing on custody, protection orders, access to social services, inheritance, nationality, labour, access to credit, and legal standing; pursue efforts to integrate human rights in policies that address abuse and violence online; develop evidence and rights-based guidance on GBV, harmful practices, and the appropriate use of criminal laws; and assess obstacles to women's and girls' participation online. We remain focused on building the capacity of various actors, including civil society, to monitor gender-based violence and harmful practices, and press for appropriate approaches that promote women's and girls' autonomy and choice. We will use our convening role to create spaces for discussion and knowledge-sharing, and to reach out to new partners.

JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS, MEDIA, AND OTHER SECTORS INCREASINGLY RECOGNIZE AND CHALLENGE HARMFUL GENDER STEREOTYPES AND GENDER NORMS WITH A VIEW TO THEIR ERADICATION

We will contribute research on how harmful gender stereotypes and social norms in the media, the justice system and digital space undermine gender equality. We will also contribute tools and guidance to build the capacity of journalists, judges, digital technology companies and border control and law enforcement officers to address harmful gender biases in their work. We prioritize raising the awareness of youth and communities to assist civil society organizations to monitor and analyse gender stereotyping and challenge harmful social norms and bias.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES EFFECTIVELY COUNTER DISCRIMINATION AND HATE SPEECH IN THE DIGITAL SPACE

We continue to support analysis of the impact on human rights of artificial intelligence, big data, and discrimination and hate speech in the digital space, and identify and clarify principles and best practices. Cooperation with Governments and the private sector to protect human rights in the digital space and tackle digital discrimination and hate speech is a principal objective. In addition, we maintain our work to address the digital divide and to integrate human rights in the UN System's efforts in this area.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANTS, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS, ARE PROTECTED

We monitor and report on the rights of migrants during all phases of the migration cycle; advocate for full implementation of the specific protections to which migrants in vulnerable situations are entitled; provide technical assistance, guidance materials and legal expertise in support of human rights-based approaches to migration governance; and strengthen the capacity of Member States, civil society, national human rights institutions and UN partners to advocate for and implement human rights-based approaches. We research and analyse migration concerns, focusing in particular on migrants in vulnerable situations, return and reintegration, and the human rights links between migration and climate change, poverty, women's rights and child protection. In addition, we contribute

communication tools that reframe anti-migrant narratives and amplify the voices of migrants.

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR EQUAL, INCLUSIVE AND DIVERSE SOCIETIES, WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION, INCREASES

We continue to collect and disseminate evidence, human rights stories and effective messages in support of inclusion, especially about the negative impacts of discrimination, and support communication strategies and multi-media campaigns, using social media tools, to reach youth and marginalized groups. We also continue to support educational programmes, for schools and universities as well as different religious audiences, that focus on equality and non-discrimination. We collaborate with partners to increase public support for inclusive and diverse societies.

THE UN SYSTEM IMPLEMENTS A COHERENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED RESPONSE TO INEQUALITY AND DISCRIMINATION, INCLUDING INTERSECTING AND MULTIPLE FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

We take a leading role in the UN's work on discrimination and social and economic inequality, especially in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which provides an overarching framework for addressing structural discrimination, exclusion and inequality within and between countries. We continue to prioritize support to UNCTs to ensure that the 2030 Agenda's commitment to Leave No One Behind is grounded in principles of equality and non-discrimination. We provide technical assistance for specific groups that are subject to discrimination, and in particular will follow up innovative ongoing research that explores the human rights dimensions of inequality in the context of fiscal and tax policy, social protection, and labour rights. We will work to strengthen the UN System's capacity to identify and respond to potential violations and warning signs of discrimination and inequality.



Demonstrator during a Black Lives Matter protest in Berlin, Germany, July 2, 2021. © REUTERS/Christian Mang

Pillar Results: Enhance equality and counter discrimination

THE SPECIFIC PILLAR RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO		SHIFTS
ND Non-Discrimination	ND1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to ‘leave no one behind’, including by addressing the root causes of inequality.	Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, digital space, people on the move SDG 5, 10, 16
	ND2 ▶ Justice systems and related institutions increasingly monitor and investigate discrimination and provide redress to victims.	Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, digital space, people on the move SDG 10, 16
	ND3 ▶ Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space.	Global Constituency Frontier issue: digital space SDG 5
	ND4 ▶ Judicial institutions, media, and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms with a view to their eradication.	Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: digital space, people on the move SDG 5
	ND5 ▶ Principles and practices effectively counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space.	Prevention Global Constituency Leveraging Data Frontier issue: digital space SDG 10
	ND6 ▶ The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected.	Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, digital space, people on the move SDG 8, 10
	ND7 ▶ Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases.	Prevention Leveraging Data Global Constituency SDG 10
	ND8 ▶ The UN System implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	Prevention Inequalities Leveraging Data SDG 10
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender related crimes more effectively.	Prevention Global Constituency Leveraging Data Frontier issue: Corruption SDG 5, 16
D8 ▶ National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs	Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Leveraging Data Frontier issues: people on the move SDG 17	



Pillar: Enhance participation and protect civic space



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Participation in public life is not only a fundamental human right, it also provides the diversity and essential vigour that characterize effective governance. Yet participation only flourishes where rights to freedom of assembly, association and expression are cultivated. Creating and securing such civic space improves policy development and implementation, in particular of human rights, but also sustainable development and peace and security. OHCHR remains determined to promote and protect civic space – and those who stand up for human rights – and the High Commissioner’s extended Management Plan reinforces this work in 2022 and 2023.

The importance of promoting and protecting participation and civic space is underscored throughout the Secretary-General’s *Call to Action for Human Rights* and *Our Common Agenda*. Whereas the former inspired a UN-wide strategy to better protect civic space, the latter calls for inclusion, protection and participation – key elements of civic space – as humanity defines a renewed social contract anchored in human rights. An enabling civic space is also imperative to answer the appeal of *Our Common Agenda* for global solidarity to break through to a greener, safer and better future.

UN Human Rights reaffirms its unwavering commitment to enhance participation and protect civic space. Knowing that participation and civic space must be addressed in the context of work on inequalities, corruption, discrimination and the digital space, as well its potential to alleviate grievances, prevent conflict and contribute to eliminating impunity, OHCHR will reinforce its monitoring and public advocacy in this area and redouble efforts to mainstream civic space issues throughout the UN System.

For 2022 and 2023, we continue to work with partners so that:

STRONGER LAWS, POLICIES AND PRACTICES PROTECT CIVIC SPACE, INCLUDING ONLINE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY IS INCREASINGLY SAFE AND ENABLING

We will continue to support the adoption and implementation of laws and policies that protect civic space and the right to participate. We will also continue to promote dialogue, to participate in law-making processes and to develop guidelines on effective implementation of the right to participate. One focus will be cities and local governments. We will resist attempts to restrict civic space and will support litigation and access

to justice for civil society actors. In addition, we remain committed to developing and advocating for the application of human rights in the digital space, as online civic space and participation continue to increase exponentially.

THE UN SYSTEM AND INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL MECHANISMS PROVIDE INCREASED, TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE PROTECTION TO CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS (INCLUDING FROM REPRISALS)

We remain committed to advocating for stronger protection of individuals and groups at risk and working with the UN System and international human rights mechanisms in this respect. We will continue to monitor and report cases of human rights violations against civil society actors, especially reprisals against individuals who cooperate with the UN on human rights, and will work to build upon and replicate good protection practices. We remain determined to reinforce the capacity of UN human rights mechanisms to protect all civil society actors and will continue to reach out to partners to help us in this regard.

BUSINESS, POLICY-MAKERS AND THE PUBLIC AT LARGE INCREASINGLY VALUE AND SUPPORT CIVIC SPACE

We will continue to collect evidence to demonstrate the value of civic space and participation and to challenge negative human rights narratives; to develop targeted messages on the value of civic space; and promote public recognition of the legitimacy and contributions of human rights defenders. We reiterate our commitment to reach out to new audiences and use our convening power to build support for civic space and participation.

CIVIL SOCIETY ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IS STRENGTHENED

We renew our efforts to further strengthen the UN Voluntary Funds for Victims of Torture and Contemporary Forms of Slavery, which assist victims through grants to civil society actors. We will continue to make their work better known; simplify the application process; expand

partnerships with doctors, psychologists, social workers, lawyers and other professional groups, including national medical associations and bar associations; and build their capacity by developing tools on redress and rehabilitation, based on organizations' experience.

MORE SYSTEMATIC MONITORING OF THE ENVIRONMENT FOR CIVIC SPACE, INCLUDING THREATS TO IT, TAKES PLACE

We will continue to support and participate in global efforts to monitor the enabling environment for civic space. We will facilitate the collection and exchange of relevant data, through online platforms, and the implementation of SDG indicator 16.10.1 (number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates). We will also continue to improve data-collection methodologies on civic space on and off-line; strengthen analytical, communication and advocacy tools that make effective use of data to support civic space; build monitoring networks that include non-traditional partners; and encourage the UN to support action to defend civic space.

THE VOICE OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY DECISIONS, PARTICULARLY VICTIMS AND THOSE WHO FACE DISCRIMINATION, IS MORE CLEARLY HEARD

We remain committed to advocating for the participation of civil society in decision-making processes at all levels in different areas, inter alia in matters of development, peace and security, the environment, and corruption. We continue to encourage use of information and communications technology and social media to promote broad-based consultations. We also remain committed to helping rights holders build their capacity, by assisting their organizations to participate effectively in decision-making processes, advocating for their participation, and fostering dialogue across movements. In so doing, we reiterate our determination to ensure gender balance and increasingly involve youth.

PUBLIC RECOGNITION THAT HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY MAKE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO EFFECTIVE RESPONSES TO VIOLENCE, INCLUDING TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM, INCREASES

We will continue to gather evidence, including data, examples, and stories of resilience, of the contributions that human rights make to effective responses to terrorism and violent extremism. We will continue to develop public campaigns, assist stakeholders to use evidence for their own advocacy, and support strategic partnerships that can disseminate our message and reach new audiences.



Young girl participating in a wheelchair basketball training session.
© Danny Nee on Unsplash

Pillar Results:

Enhance participation and protect civic space

THE SPECIFIC PILLAR RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO		SHIFTS
P Participation	P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.	Civic Space Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Digital space SDG 16
	P2 ▶ The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals).	Civic Space SDG 16
	P3 ▶ Business, policy-makers and a public at large increasingly value and support civic space.	Global Constituency SDG 10
	P4 ▶ Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened.	Civic Space SDG 8, 16
	P5 ▶ More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place.	Civic Space SDG 16
	P6 ▶ The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.	Prevention Civic Space SDG 4, 10, 16
	P7 ▶ Public recognition that human rights and accountability make important contributions to effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism, increases.	Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: people on the move SDG 16



Pillar: Increase implementation of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms



Secretary-General Antonio Guterres delivers a statement during the opening segment of the 49th Session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, 28 February 2022. © UN Photo / Jean Marc Ferré

Supporting human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council (HRC), its special procedures (independent experts and working groups), the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and the Treaty Bodies, is central to UN Human Rights' mandate and global operations. Monitoring, analysis and interaction with Member States and other stakeholders identify challenges to human rights law and practice and create opportunities to improve the normative human rights framework.

The High Commissioner's extended Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 reiterates UN Human Rights' commitment to strengthen the links between the human rights mechanisms, Member States, the UN System and an array of other stakeholders, particularly to support the implementation of recommendations at country level. This determination is buttressed by the Secretary-General's *Call to Action for Human Rights*, which makes clear how much the mechanisms can contribute to UN-wide efforts to promote and protect human rights and realize the SDGs. OHCHR's support to the mechanisms is guided by the need to fulfil their potential and

deliver in full on the promise of all human rights for all people.

For 2022 and 2023, we continue to work with partners so that:

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONALIZED STRUCTURES FACILITATE AN INTEGRATED AND PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TO REPORTING TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS

We will increase our efforts to help develop new systems and support National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow up (NMRF), in order to further improve implementation of the recommendations of all international human rights mechanisms. We maintain our unequivocal commitment to support Governments to continuously strengthen their engagement, coordination, consultation and information management capacity with a focus on ensuring meaningful consultations, and will assist States to develop implementation plans and use related tracking databases. Model terms of reference for an NMRF, training materials, guidelines and

checklists, as well as the dissemination of good practices, remain central to these efforts.

**CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS,
NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS
AND NON-TRADITIONAL ACTORS,
PARTICULARLY THOSE WORKING ON
EMERGING HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES
(FRONTIER ISSUES), INCREASINGLY
ENGAGE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL
HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS AND USE
THEIR OUTCOMES**

We will continue to support engagement with civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, to build networks for cross-learning, creatively use new technologies, and facilitate exchanges of information during the mechanisms' hearings. We will continue to carry out awareness-raising activities and develop capacity-building tools for outreach and to increase engagement with new actors.

**POLICY-MAKERS, LEGISLATORS AND
COURTS MAKE INCREASED USE OF THE
OUTCOMES OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND
REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS**

The outcomes continue to include thematic and country recommendations, but also interim and urgent protection measures. We will sustain efforts to ramp up their dissemination by the United Nations inter-agency coordination teams at country level and State officials. We assist policy makers, legislators and courts to translate them into national policies, laws and decisions; and put processes in place to ensure that urgent measures reach relevant actors promptly.

**INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS
MECHANISMS CONTRIBUTE TO THE
ELABORATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
AND JURISPRUDENCE, IN PARTICULAR
IN THE CONTEXT OF EMERGING HUMAN
RIGHTS CONCERNS (FRONTIER ISSUES)**

We support efforts, led by the mechanisms, to identify gaps in international law and produce jurisprudential guidance on emerging human rights issues. We will continue to: deepen our in-house capacity and to identify experts and key forums, in association with States, UN


and regional bodies, NHRIs and civil society organizations; organize platforms and meetings to elaborate legal issues and clarify standards; increase the collaboration and involvement of the mechanisms with regional human rights organizations; and develop guidelines to facilitate their engagement in judicial proceedings, as amicus curiae or expert witnesses.

**INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS
MECHANISMS ARE INCREASINGLY
EFFECTIVE IN PROMOTING AND
PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS**

It remains a priority to make the mechanisms more coherent and promote further integration of the processes that influence their operation. For this purpose, we will continue to: underline to the mechanisms and State officials the importance of concrete, practical and mutually-reinforcing recommendations; develop policy and capacity-building tools to ensure that a holistic approach is adopted when mechanisms' recommendations are implemented; and develop information tools for analysing human rights trends and patterns, to improve crisis prevention and early warning. We will work to ensure that the mechanisms are more accessible and visible, through videoconferencing and webcasting. We have adopted an agile approach to the use of new technologies to support uninterrupted functioning of the human rights mechanisms, including in the context of the current global pandemic. We remain committed to effectively documenting and disseminating stories about the impact the mechanisms have on peoples' lives.

Pillar Results:

Increase implementation of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms

THE SPECIFIC PILLAR RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO		SHIFTS	
	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations.	Prevention Leveraging Data Global Constituency Civic Space SDG 16, 17
	M2	Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.	Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, digital space, people on the move SDG 16, 17
	M3	Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms.	Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, digital space, people on the move SDG 16
	M4	International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns (frontier issues).	Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, digital space, people on the move SDG 16, 17
	M5	International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights.	Prevention Civic Space SDG 16
	D7	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work.	Inequalities Leveraging Data SDG 1, 17 and all SDGs
	PS5	Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict.	Prevention Civic Space Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate change, digital space, people on the move SDG 17
	P2	The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals).	Civic Space SDG 16



Pillar: Prevent violations and strengthen protection of human rights, including in situations of conflict and insecurity



A woman wearing a face mask and with a peace symbol painted on the forehead takes part in a demonstration asking for 'peace in the world', in Rome, Italy, 26 February 2022. © EPA-EFE

Fulfilling human rights obligations supports sustainable development and reduces insecurity and conflict. It also contributes to prevention and preparedness and builds resilience to other types of crisis, such as climate change and pandemics. When conflicts or crises occur, respecting human rights safeguards human dignity and creates conditions for peace, security and development. The High Commissioner's extended Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 maintains OHCHR's emphasis on policies and practices that prevent human rights violations.

In his *Call to Action for Human Rights*, the Secretary-General refers to the UN's foundational purpose, to protect populations from violence, conflict and other threats. In underlining that prevention remains a top priority, the Secretary-General has said that there is no better guarantee of prevention than for Member States to meet their human rights responsibilities. OHCHR is strongly focused on full realization of the vision set out in the *Call to Action*, including by leading development of the UN's agenda for protection and by working to

instil prevention, protection and human rights in the UN System's awareness, decision-making and programming at field, regional and Headquarters levels.

UN Human Rights builds on its substantial experience and expertise in preventing violations and protecting human rights in situations of conflict and insecurity. OHCHR's human rights information gathering, analysis and reporting contribute directly to early warning and guide early targeted action. Its work is applied in peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and other settings. OHCHR will be persistent in its efforts to integrate prevention and protection in counter-terrorism policies and programmes to counter the spread of violent extremism, and address grievances that flow from inequalities and emerging technologies.

For 2022 and 2023, we continue to work with partners so that:

PARTIES TO CONFLICT AND ACTORS INVOLVED IN PEACE OPERATIONS INCREASINGLY COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW AND PROVIDE GREATER PROTECTION TO CIVILIANS

We will continue to monitor human rights violations committed during armed conflicts, including civilian casualties and incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). We will bring facts and evidence to the parties' and public attention, and advocate for changes in policy, practice and conduct; provide training and technical advice to integrate international human rights and humanitarian law in military and peace operations; strategically engage with parties to conflicts to both reduce human rights violations and integrate human rights in political decision-making and peace agreements; facilitate the participation of diverse groups, including women, in peace negotiations; and cooperate closely with regional and UN peace missions to ensure integration of human rights.

EFFORTS TO COUNTER TERRORISM AND PREVENT VIOLENT EXTREMISM COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW

We will continue to gather evidence and undertake research, monitoring and reporting to support our strategic advocacy on the role of human rights violations in driving violent extremism and terrorism, and the role of human rights protection in prevention. We are determined to consolidate the capacity and commitment of State authorities and other actors to respect international law in their efforts to combat terrorism and prevent violent extremism, and ensure accountability and respect for victims' rights.

STRATEGIES TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO CONFLICT CONSISTENTLY INTEGRATE HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

We remain focused on actively engaging with UN entities, regional bodies and individual Member States to show that protection and promotion of human rights contribute to more

effective conflict prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peace. To this end, we also focus on monitoring the implementation of relevant strategies, provide advice on what is needed to ensure effective human rights protection, and provide training, operational guidance and technical advice on how to integrate human rights operationally in prevention and peace-building activities.

JUSTICE MECHANISMS, INCLUDING FOR TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, INCREASE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR CONFLICT-RELATED VIOLATIONS

We reiterate that it is a priority to document, map and report human rights violations and abuses and, in the context of conflict, breaches of international humanitarian law. We will do so especially by assisting inquiry mechanisms that seek to support accountability for conflict-related violations in different jurisdictions, including through universal jurisdiction. We continue to support comprehensive transitional justice processes and the right of victims to an effective remedy. We will continue to develop guidance and tools on victim and witness protection and participation, and will enhance the effectiveness of our support to justice institutions. Through justice and remedies for past violations, we seek to prevent new cycles of violence and conflict.

HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION AND ANALYSES ARE INTEGRATED IN EARLY WARNING AND ANALYSIS SYSTEMS AND INFLUENCE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL POLICY-MAKING, STRATEGIES AND OPERATIONS TO PREVENT, MITIGATE OR RESPOND TO EMERGING CRISES, INCLUDING HUMANITARIAN CRISES AND CONFLICT

We remain committed to developing information management practices and systems that deliver early warning analysis that can inform UN human rights prevention, early warning and intervention strategies. This capacity strengthens our ability to identify potential crises and support responses. The 'Rights View' platform provides access to OHCHR information and other credible human rights sources and

media. We also remain committed to deploying emergency response staff to regional offices, strengthening United Nations' work on the ground.

UNITED NATIONS' SUPPORT TO NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SECURITY FORCES, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, AND NON-STATE ACTORS INTEGRATES HUMAN RIGHTS AND COMPLIES WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE POLICY

We continue to provide support, advice and training to UN partners to implement the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP). This policy sets out measures that all UN entities should take to ensure that support that they provide to non-UN forces is consistent with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and with their responsibility to respect, promote and encourage respect for international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. These measures require UN entities to monitor and report on the conduct of security forces they support and assess the risk that they may commit grave violations. We have undertaken to strengthen accountability for implementation of the policy; support the development of standard operating procedures, risk assessments

and mitigation measures; and ensure that the HRDDP is applied systematically to all forms of UN support to security forces, including actions to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism, regional and peacebuilding operations, and border control.

THE USE OF PRIVATE MILITARY AND SECURITY COMPANIES, AND THE DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES, WEAPONS AND TACTICS, ARE INCREASINGLY CONSISTENT WITH AND RESPECT INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

We continue to deepen our understanding of the impacts on human rights and gender that the development and deployment of new technologies, weapons and tactics will have. Within the framework of relevant OHCHR strategies, we will assist States and relevant stakeholders to put in place strong international accountability frameworks to address human rights violations and abuses by private military and security companies (PMSCs), and will support national efforts to develop legislation, policies and practices that ensure that PMSCs comply with human rights standards.



The High Commissioner briefs a Security Council meeting on transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict situations, 2020. © UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

Pillar Results:

Prevent violations and strengthen protection of human rights, including in situations of conflict and insecurity

THE SPECIFIC PILLAR RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO		SHIFTS	
PS Peace and Security	PS1	Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians.	Prevention Civic Space Frontier issue: People on the move SDG 16
	PS2	Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law.	Prevention SDG 16
	PS3	Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.	Prevention SDG 16
	PS4	Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations.	Prevention Civic Space Inequalities SDG 16
	PS5	Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policymaking, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict.	Prevention Civic Space Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate change, digital space, people on the move SDG 17
	PS6	United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP.	Prevention Global Constituency SDG 16
	PS7	The use of private military and security companies, and the development and deployment of new technologies, weapons and tactics, are increasingly consistent with and respect international human rights law and international humanitarian law.	Prevention Global Constituency Frontier issue: Digital space SDG 16
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.	Prevention Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Corruption, people on the move SDG 16
	P6	The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.	Prevention Civic Space SDG 10, 16



Pillar: **Strengthen the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations**



Demonstrators holding up signs demanding justice at a demonstration in Charlotte, USA, June 2020.
© Clay Banks on Unsplash

Laws, governance and justice systems that are consistent with human rights law are indispensable to the enjoyment by all of all human rights. Their effective operation establishes the rule of law, delivers accountability and prevents impunity for human rights violations. The High Commissioner's extended Management Plan reaffirms that strengthening the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations are leading priorities for 2022 and 2023.

Advancing the rule of law is given fresh impetus in the light of *Our Common Agenda*, which emphasizes the need for a renewed social contract anchored in human rights. In that document, the Secretary-General pointed to a range of elements that are relevant to a renewed social contract, including inequality and corruption, yet underlines one essential dimension: justice. He drew particular attention to the importance of SDG 16 and the need to promote the rule of law and access to justice for all.

The extended Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 reaffirms OHCHR's commitment to support accountability for violations in the context of law enforcement, in line with the Four-Point Agenda to Achieve Transformative Change for Racial Justice and Equality. We will pursue our

efforts to increase access to justice for those experiencing discrimination. We will also work actively with partners to advance accountability for violations of economic, social and cultural rights and gender-related crimes.

For 2022 and 2023, we continue to work with partners so that:

LAWS, POLICIES AND PRACTICES INCREASINGLY ADDRESS, PREVENT AND REDUCE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE SYSTEMS

We remain committed to advocating, including through amicus briefs and trial monitoring, for administration of justice systems that comply with international human rights law. We also remain committed to strengthening institutional policy frameworks and accountability mechanisms to increase human rights protection in the context of law enforcement, specifically with regard to deprivation of liberty, use of force, and prevention of torture and ill-treatment, taking into account the lived experiences of specific groups such as people of African descent. We will continue to undertake strategic advocacy and develop partnerships to promote abolition

of the death penalty; pending its abolition, we will promote moratoria and increased adherence to international human rights law. Through research, technical support and advocacy, we will address the human rights implications of responses to transnational crimes, such as drug crimes, terrorism, and human trafficking.

STRENGTHENED NATIONAL MECHANISMS PROVIDE REDRESS TO VICTIMS AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, INCLUDING OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

We will continue to: support actions to strengthen independent judicial authorities and oversight mechanisms, and legal aid and witness protection programmes; train judicial institutions and administrative authorities; advocate for the establishment of individual complaint mechanisms in national human rights institutions and for independent mechanisms to support families of individuals who allege their human rights have been violated by law enforcement; and promote ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. We remain focused on helping civil society and independent monitoring bodies to seek justice in cases relating to economic, social and cultural rights.

JUSTICE SYSTEMS INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE GENDER-RELATED CRIMES MORE EFFECTIVELY

We will extend our efforts to assist judicial officials to improve their understanding of international standards on gender-based crimes, and their capacity to investigate and prosecute such crimes and implement reparation programmes. To complement this approach, we encourage the adoption of gender-sensitive procedures to enhance the participation of victims in justice processes. We will continue to prioritize support for the investigation and reporting of such crimes, as well as strategic litigation before national and regional courts. We will also continue to prioritize efforts to build civil society's capacity to advocate for accountability for gender-related crimes, and support the development, promotion and application of normative guidance.

STATES TAKE MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT THEIR DECISION-MAKING, POLICIES AND ACTIONS ARE MORE TRANSPARENT; THE PUBLIC HAS ACCESS TO INFORMATION FOR ACCOUNTABILITY PURPOSES

We will continue to: undertake research, policy development and strategic communications to increase understanding of the importance of transparency and access to information as components of accountability; strengthen the capacity of national human rights institutions and oversight bodies to adjudicate and enforce transparency and freedom of information standards; and work within the UN System to reinforce its policies in this area.

UN EFFORTS FOR THE RULE OF LAW, JUSTICE, COUNTER-TERRORISM AND ACCOUNTABILITY PUT HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE CORE

We renew our support to UN programmes that strengthen countries' rule of law systems, including through law reform and support to justice and security policies and institutions, in particular to ensure that they are anchored in human rights laws. We continue to contribute to the development of policies and guidance for human rights and justice mechanisms that United Nations intergovernmental bodies establish to collect, analyse and preserve evidence for use in judicial processes. We remain focused on assisting the Office of Counter-Terrorism to integrate human rights, including gender perspectives, in its policies and programmes. We also remain focused on increasing partnerships and developing practical guidance on human rights and drug policies. Further, we will continue to reinforce UN accountability mechanisms, including mechanisms and processes to prevent and address violations committed by or attributed to staff members.

Pillar Results: Strengthen the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations

THE SPECIFIC PILLAR RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO		SHIFTS	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.	Prevention Frontier issues: Corruption, people on the move SDG 16
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.	Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate, corruption, people on the move SDG 16
	A3	Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively.	Prevention Global Constituency Frontier issue: Corruption SDG 5, 16
	A4	States take measures to ensure that their decision-making, policies and actions are more transparent and the public has access to information for accountability purposes.	Global Constituency Frontier issues: Corruption, people on the move SDG 16
	A5	UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counterterrorism and accountability put human rights at the core.	Prevention Global Constituency Inequalities SDG 16
	D1	Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims.	Prevention Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, digital space SDG 12, 16
	PS2	Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law.	Prevention SDG 16
	PS4	Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations.	Prevention Civic Space Inequalities SDG 16
	PS6	United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP.	Prevention Global Constituency SDG 16
	P7	Public recognition that human rights and accountability make important contributions to effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism, increases.	Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: people on the move SDG 1

Shifts across our pillars to increase our relevance

OHCHR *shifts* are more focused thematic human rights challenges that are addressed within each *pillar*. One of the shifts is composed of four *Frontier issues*. *Frontier issues* are emerging concerns selected by OHCHR because their impact on human rights needs to be better understood.

Inequality



Upholding human rights will greatly reduce inequalities of all kinds. Mounting economic and social inequalities, fuelled by regressive economic models and a generation of underfunding of public services, underscore the urgent need to curb discrimination and expand fiscal space to increase investment in essential social services. The response to Covid-19, Leave No One Behind, and OHCHR’s Surge Initiative are mutually-reinforcing work areas that place human rights at the centre of economic policymaking and focus on protecting and increasing the meaningful participation of marginalized groups, strengthening the fulfilment of economic and social rights, and creating conditions in which inequalities can be reduced. The immediate aim of the *shift* on inequality is to support building back better; *Our Common Agenda* states that destabilizing inequalities must be overcome to realize humanity’s hopes of breaking through to a greener, better, safer future.

Global constituency for human rights



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In *Our Common Agenda*, the Secretary-General says that trust is the foundation of a renewed social contract anchored in human rights. Trust in people, institutions and society prospers where human rights are protected, respected and fulfilled. Trust springs from listening to and speaking with diverse constituencies, and in particular from dialogues that promote understanding of human rights and demonstrate their tangible contributions to sustainable development, peace and security and the everyday lives of individuals. OHCHR is committed to cultivating a global constituency that will not only stand up for the promise of human rights, but participate in defining our renewed social contract.

Leveraging data for human rights



The data revolution has the potential to improve human rights analysis and monitoring and strengthen support for sustainable development and prevention efforts. As a producer, recipient and user of massive amounts of human rights data, OHCHR can lead data-driven advocacy across the UN and contribute to international, regional and national action to protect and advance human rights through better collection, analysis and dissemination of data on human rights issues and situations. In addition, such data can support the call in *Our Common Agenda* for evidence and fact-based science and knowledge, which are essential to end the 'infodemic' that plagues our world. OHCHR can also guide the efforts of States and the UN System to ensure that data collection and management fully respect human rights principles and standards, thereby mitigating the possible negative impacts of the data revolution on rights, including privacy and security.

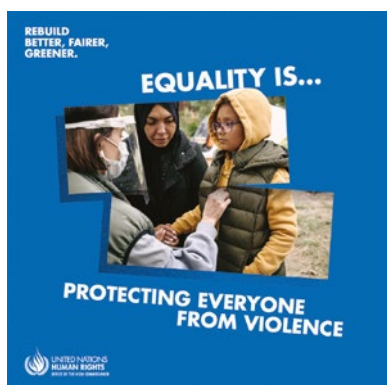
Protect and expand civic space



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Public participation, freedom of expression, access to information, freedoms of association and assembly: these and other dimensions of civil society and civic space ensure that humanity, individually and collectively, can stand up for all human rights everywhere. They also intertwine to support the three foundations for a renewed social contract described in *Our Common Agenda*: (a) trust; (b) inclusion, protection and participation; and (c) measuring and valuing what matters to people and the planet. OHCHR's efforts to protect and expand civic space remain constant, informed by *Our Common Agenda* and OHCHR's responsibilities as custodian of SDG Indicator 16.10.1.

Prevention of conflict, violence and insecurity



The Secretary-General has called the international human rights system the ‘best prevention tool we have’ and a ‘critical foundation’ for sustaining peace. OHCHR will continue to deliver human rights information for early warning and risk analysis, demonstrate how respect for human rights contributes to conflict prevention, and build a culture of prevention that is informed by human rights, in particular through the recommendations of human rights mechanisms.

Frontier issue: Climate change



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The impacts of climate change on human rights are underlined in the 2030 Agenda and prioritized by the Secretary-General in *Our Common Agenda* and the *Call to Action for*

Human Rights. Climate change is increasingly central to OHCHR’s work. Beyond threats to rights to water and sanitation, housing, food, health and development, the rise in attacks against environmental human rights defenders demands swift and comprehensive protection measures. In addition, human rights-based approaches to climate change have the potential to increase resilience, and strengthen crisis preparedness and contingency planning.

Frontier issue: Corruption



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Difficulties in acquiring, distributing and accessing Covid-19 vaccines have confirmed the corrosive effects of corruption on human rights. Similar effects undermine confidence in governance, judiciaries and electoral systems and access to health, education, water and sanitation and other basic services. *Our Common Agenda* noted that the decay in trust undermines the social contract, but also that corruption has a disproportionate impact on women. Consistently raised as a concern by the human rights mechanisms, ending corruption is a pre-condition of the enjoyment, by all, of all human rights.

Frontier issue:
**Digital space and
 emerging technologies**



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The global pandemic has redirected much human interaction to the digital space and increased our reliance on emerging technologies. Their potential for positive change and their extraordinary reach continue to astound humanity. Nevertheless, core concerns remain, about artificial intelligence, threats to privacy and freedom of expression, and the dangers posed by surveillance, hate speech, discrimination, violence and exploitation (including of children) and sexual violence. *Our Common Agenda* calls for concerted efforts to improve digital cooperation, including through a Global Digital Compact. OHCHR will initially assist technology companies and others to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to the digital space and emerging technologies.

Frontier issue:
People on the move



To deliver on Agenda 2030's guiding principle to Leave No One Behind, it will be necessary to protect the human rights of all migrants more effectively, irrespective of where they are or how or why they are on they move. The need to ensure that migrants can access Covid-19 treatments and vaccines underlines the urgency of the challenge. OHCHR continues to work to support implementation of the commitments made in the Global Compact on Migration.

Shining a spotlight on women, young people, persons with disabilities and people of African descent



Women react after Colombia's constitutional court voted to decriminalize abortion in Bogota, Colombia, February 2022. © REUTERS/Luisa Gonzalez

In addition to maintaining its commitment to combat discrimination on any and all grounds, OHCHR's *Spotlight populations* focus on the human rights of particular groups and contributes to Agenda 2030's guiding principle of Leave No One Behind.



Persons with disabilities

Persons with disabilities continue to experience high levels of discrimination in a wide range of settings, notably in their access to employment, access to health and education services, and participation in public life. The launch of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy and OHCHR's Disability Strategy indicators and targets for 2022-2023 are initial elements of a response. OHCHR will continue to work

actively for the effective promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.



Women

The global pandemic imperils progress on gender inequality. Women comprise 70% of the health workforce and are more likely to be frontline health workers. They experience higher levels of violence, especially in the context of lockdowns, are more likely to lose their jobs, and do more unpaid labour. These impacts

compound the discrimination and violence that already affected women. In this new context, women's rights must be re-prioritized, and a new commitment made at global, regional, national and local level to respect, protect and fulfil all rights for all women.



Young people

Our Common Agenda puts young people at the centre of humanity's choice to breakdown or breakthrough. They stand at the nexus of solidarity: the generation that is most directly affected by today's decisions is most obviously in solidarity with future generations, because it will be responsible for bequeathing a liveable

world to those who follow. While young people are a source of immense hope and potential, as constructive agents of change for human rights, today they experience many challenges to enjoyment of their human rights. This is especially true of those whose lives are marked by poverty, discrimination, violence, lack of education, or lack of opportunities. By listening to young people and developing their understanding of human rights, OHCHR works to ensure that young people everywhere enjoy and stand up for human rights – now and in the future.



People of African descent

The High Commissioner's leadership role in implementing the Four-Point Agenda Towards Transformative Change for Racial Justice and Equality requires that OHCHR build on its longstanding work to combat the racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance faced by people of African descent. This responds not only to global demands to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of people of African descent but to essential commitments made in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. In 2022, two new mechanisms – the international independent expert mechanism to advance racial justice and equality in law enforcement, and the Permanent Forum on People of African descent - will further strengthen the UN's human rights anti-racism architecture, which includes the Working Group of Experts on People of African descent, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary forms of Racism, supported by the International Decade for People of African descent.



« I want to live ». Photo taken during a Black Lives matter protest in Paris.
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Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans



Installation of solar panels at OHCHR’s Regional Office for Central America in Panama. © OHCHR

OHCHR’s commitment to continuous internal improvement is articulated in its Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans (OEAPs). OEAPs support increased efficiency and effectiveness in programme delivery. They also support OHCHR’s commitment to provide an inclusive, innovative and inspiring working environment in which all those who work for OHCHR can grow and contribute the maximum of their potential, thereby ensuring that the entire organization achieves the highest standards of performance and results.

The High Commissioner’s extended Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 updates existing OEAPs to match today’s context. An OEAP on Diversity and Inclusion (replacing the former OEAP on Diversity and Gender) addresses the intersectionality of gender, race and other forms of diversity and focuses particularly on inclusion and belonging.

The Plan also adds two OEAPs, on digital technology and on sustainable environmental management, which will assist OHCHR to contribute to recovering better for the future.

In 2022 and 2023, UN Human Rights will work to ensure that:

Digital technology

UN Human Rights maximizes its potential and scales up its impact by fully integrating its technology stack and digital services in efforts to advance its mandate

We apply digital technology as a platform to improve organizational effectiveness and human rights impact. We confront challenges to the creation of an enabling environment for Office-wide technology development, uptake, use and interoperability, including in mandates and field presences. We make proposals and find solutions

to further connect our systems; use agile delivery methods; make sure our tools are fully employed; close cybersecurity protection gaps; and ensure that staff have the digital skill set they need. We explore, adopt and adapt new technologies to support human rights work across our mandate.

Dynamic knowledge

The Office is at the forefront of using knowledge to effect change. It is recognized for this and is a source of information that people come to. The office uses its resources strategically and sets evidence-based priorities for country and other engagements.

We remain focused on creating, sharing and applying knowledge that adds value and leverage to our efforts to achieve human rights outcomes. To this end, we aim to fully implement a knowledge and information management strategy that builds on the advances we have made in information systems and data collection through the Universal Human Rights Index, Human Rights Case Database, Performance Monitoring System and Rights View project. Internally, a new intranet with an integrated knowledge hub will be created and OHCHR will adopt new methodologies and innovative ways of working to support and facilitate changes in how

we operate. We aim to consolidate innovations made during the pandemic, which have strengthened our flexibility, adaptability and outreach and our ability to fulfil our mandate.

External communications

OHCHR's human rights impacts and key messages are effectively communicated, helping position the Office as the global standard-bearer of human rights.

We continue to organize our communications to enhance our visibility, advocacy, mobilization and education. We will further consolidate our communication capacity away from Headquarters and in New York, and in social media, audio-visual media and translation. On the basis of UN Human Rights' renewed branding, we undertake to communicate more clearly to broader audiences, notably through understanding their expectations better and refining our communication tools, platforms and messages so that we can 'tell our story' in a manner that generates additional public and financial support.

Diversity and inclusion

OHCHR's culture and workforce are more diverse and inclusive. Staff are treated with equality, dignity and respect. Decision-making is more informed by data. Accountability measures are better established.

We have renewed and will strengthen our efforts to achieve a more inclusive and diverse UN Human Rights, that ensures all staff feel equally that they belong, regardless of their identity, duty station, grade or function. We will identify and address gaps, imbalances and barriers to recruiting and appointing a diverse workforce at all levels. We will continue to cultivate an organizational culture that promotes safety, strengthens shared values and beliefs, and addresses harassment and discrimination. We will introduce data collection and accountability measures to monitor progress against specific diversity and inclusion indicators.



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University UN Volunteers during their assignment with OHCHR. This programme was put in place in Geneva in 2021 to provide opportunities for young students from developing economies to gain work experience at the UN in Geneva. © OHCHR

Innovation

Across the Office, innovation is encouraged and supported and its results are implemented.

We reaffirm our desire to generate innovative ideas and foster their application, and in particular develop breakthrough learning that adds value and creates leverage for change. We remain committed to establishing non-hierarchical settings, offering creative incentives, and showcasing and celebrating innovative work through annual innovation challenges. We will seek to establish appropriate partnerships and use new technologies to advance human rights. We will examine how we engage externally and constantly strive to improve our internal working methods.

Managing talent

OHCHR is actively unleashing the full potential of its staff by recognizing talent and making career management accessible to all.

We remain committed to expanding and strengthening staff learning and career support opportunities that will permit UN Human Rights to fulfil its mandate today and in the future. We also remain committed to enabling managers and leaders to lead more effectively, in particular by identifying and investing in support for leadership talent and aligning staff learning to Office priorities. We will build on steps that have already been taken to strengthen human resources management by simplifying procedures, providing more equitable working conditions for staff, enhancing resolution of complaints, and implementing a fast track procedure for emergency deployment.

Operations management

OHCHR managers make the most efficient and responsible use of all available resources, supported by effective deployment of relevant technologies.

We continue to focus on enhancing administrative and programmatic support to the entire Office, focusing on field presences, strengthening programme management functions, and ensuring that information technology tools and platforms are available to all staff members. We will continue to prioritize provision of accurate and timely information on income, budgeted expenditure, human resources, and travel, in particular taking account of our commitment to rigorously adhere to the UN's administrative system.

Resource mobilisation

Investment in and support for OHCHR has expanded and donors express confidence in the value delivered by these investments.

It continues to be a priority to strengthen our relations with Member States, especially in order to increase regular budget funding for UN Human Rights and deepen engagement with current and prospective donors. It is also a priority to broaden UN Human Rights’ donor base among Member States and non-traditional actors, including by refining our approach to resource mobilization and reinforcing related skills and capacities. With this in mind, we continuously scan the horizon for innovative funding models and sharpen our communication and reporting on human rights impact.

Strategic leadership and direction

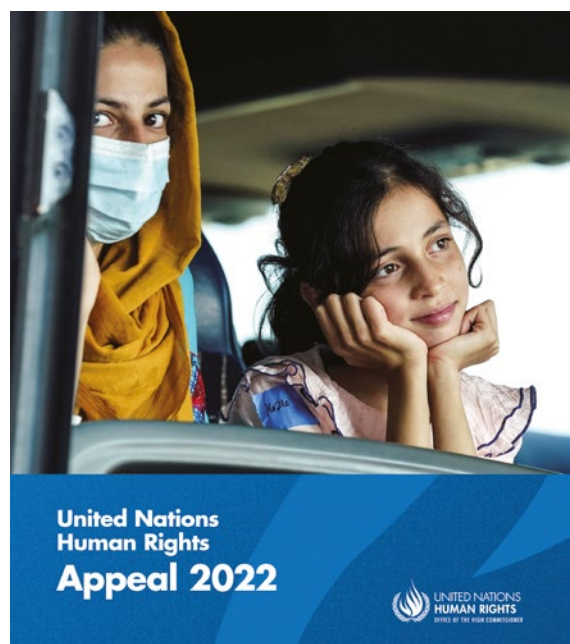
OHCHR is fit for purpose to deliver its mandate, having a strategic direction that responds to the changing global context, and inclusive and inspirational leaders who focus on results.

The capacity to make, communicate and implement timely strategic decisions is a precondition of effective functioning in any organization. We remain focused on decision-making that is informed by the results and lessons of past performance and guided by its impact on achievement of the organization’s long-term goals. We will provide the strong strategic direction needed by a dynamic and vibrant organization that is responsive to the challenges and opportunities of today’s political and financial environment, within and outside the UN.

Sustainable environmental management

OHCHR Headquarters, field presences and all staff members support effective sustainability, doing their part to support rights-based action for people and the planet.

We will build on existing good practices, draw on good experiences and practices from elsewhere, and continue to evolve towards environmentally sustainable global operations. Our increasing focus on transitioning to more environmentally sustainable policies and practices has led all planning entities to accept their responsibilities and make formal commitments to integrate elements of environmental sustainability in their work. These elements include transparency, accountability and adoption of a holistic, rights-based approach to sustainability, consistent with fulfilment of the human right to a healthy environment. This stance reinforces and underpins UN Human Rights’ advocacy for rights-based environmental action aligned with the UN’s sustainable development values.



Evaluation and Risk Management

Evaluation

UN Human Rights has established an evaluation function that is aligned with United Nations Norms and Standards for Evaluation, developed by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG). The function is guided by an evaluation policy and plan that follow the UN Human Rights programming cycle. The goal is to increase the impact of UN Human Rights' interventions, and make them even more relevant, efficient, effective and sustainable.

In the mid-term, UN Human Rights seeks three outcome-level results:

1. The evaluation function is a well-developed and well-used component of the results-based management approach that UN Human Rights applies.
2. On the basis of evidence provided by evaluations, senior managers at UN Human Rights systematically review decisions on current and planned interventions and OHCHR's structures and processes.
3. UN Human Rights applies the evaluation resources of the UN System strategically to improve its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

In 2022-2023, UN Human Rights will undertake at least two strategic thematic evaluations and five evaluations of particular areas of work (programmes or entities). A preliminary list includes: evaluations of UN Human Rights Country Programmes in Sudan, Ukraine, and Mozambique; assessments of the Regional Emergency Response to Covid-19 project and the Accountability in Iraq project; and evaluations of the Treaty Bodies' Capacity Building programme and the Annual Appeal/Report process.

Risk management

Risk is the effect of uncertainty on objectives. In the preceding Management Plan, UN Human Rights made risk management an integral component of programme management. As part of the overall risk management initiative of the UN Secretariat and in a wider effort to improve the Organization's governance and accountability framework, a UN Human Rights Risk Management Plan was developed in 2020. This plan includes a UN Human Rights Risk Register. This exercise was timely because Covid-19 underscored that corporate processes needed to anticipate, assess and evaluate risks and put controls and systems in place to avoid and mitigate them.



An Office-wide risk assessment process was organized to identify potential risks, root causes, drivers, existing internal controls and additional risk response measures. It identified 16 main risks. High and very high risks included: budget allocation, public perception and reputation, extra-budgetary funding, regular budget funding, General Assembly and Member States, political climate (external and internal), unique events (for example, the pandemic), crisis and contingency management, the information technology infrastructure, information technology security and access, information technology governance and cyber security, and Umoja requirements.

Following the methodology of the United Nations Secretariat, risk owners have been assigned to the very high and high risks and tasked to design, implement and report on their Risk Treatment and Response plans. Information on all 16 risks, including their mitigation measures, is compiled in a Risk Register, which will be reviewed regularly to monitor changes in risk profiles and identify risks that emerge.







At the level of programmes, based on the Risk Register and assumptions identified when developing different theories of change, OHCHR has named four types of risk category: strategic, environmental, operational, and financial. Risk management is monitored within programme performance monitoring, thereby strengthening the link between expected outcomes, results and evaluation.









Having completed its Risk Register, UN Human Rights complies with the requirement of the UN Secretariat, heeding calls from Member States to establish a risk management plan. It enables the Office to anticipate and mitigate new risks and challenges better, and thereby fulfil its mandate more effectively.












Global targets for 2023

THE TYPE OF RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO	OHCHR PROGRAMME INDICATOR	WHAT WE EXPECT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO BY 2023, ¹ IN COOPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS...	PILLARS
State laws and policies protect and promote human rights	# of countries of engagement ² where the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights standards in selected human rights areas has significantly improved.	In 83 countries*, laws and policies will have significantly increased protection and promotion of human rights in selected human rights areas.	
State institutions, non-State actors and the private sector promote, protect and respect human rights	# of countries of engagement where NHRIs have been established or have improved compliance with international standards (Paris Principles).	In 36 countries*, national human rights institutions will have been established or will have improved their compliance with international standards (the Paris Principles).	
State institutions, non-State actors and the private sector promote, protect and respect human rights	# of countries of engagement where the level of compliance of selected State institutions and programmes with international human rights standards has significantly improved.	In 66 countries*, State institutions, non-State actors or the private sector will have increased their contribution to the promotion, protection and respect of human rights.	
State institutions, non-State actors and the private sector promote, protect and respect human rights	# of countries of engagement where human rights trainings have been institutionalized in one or more selected human rights areas.	In 19 countries*, human rights education and training programmes will have been institutionalized.	
State institutions, non-State actors and the private sector promote, protect and respect human rights	# of countries of engagement where the use of international human rights law in court proceedings and decisions has increased to a significant extent.	In 16 countries*, the use of international human rights law and jurisprudence will have increased in court proceedings and decisions.	

1 The targets to be achieved by 2023 were adjusted from the 2018-2021 OMP, in particular where we have updated country and subregional programmes.
 2 ‘Countries*’ refers to countries in which the Office plans to undertake activities towards a planned result. It is not limited to countries in which OHCHR has a presence.

THE TYPE OF RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO	OHCHR PROGRAMME INDICATOR	WHAT WE EXPECT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO BY 2023, ¹ IN COOPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS...	PILLARS
State accountability mechanisms monitor, investigate and redress human rights violations	# of countries of engagement where oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms have been established or have improved compliance with international human rights standards.	In 59 countries*, oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms will have been established or improved their compliance with international human rights standards.	
	# of countries of engagement where transitional justice mechanisms which conform to international human rights standards have been established or have improved compliance with international human rights standards.	In 24 countries*, transitional justice mechanisms will have been established or improved their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.	
	# of countries of engagement where the number of human rights violation cases raised by OHCHR which are positively addressed by the government has significantly increased.	In 35 countries*, an increased number of cases of human rights violation raised by OHCHR will have been positively addressed.	
Public participation in policy-making processes grows, particularly by women and members of groups facing discrimination	# of countries of engagement demonstrating significant improvement in the level of meaningful participation in selected public processes.	In 45 countries*, the level of meaningful participation by selected groups in public processes will have improved significantly.	
	# of countries of engagement where the level of use of national protection systems has increased significantly.	In 23 countries*, the use of national protection systems will have increased significantly.	
The international community responds effectively to critical human rights situations and issues	# of countries of engagement where the international community has engaged in an objective and constructive way on specific issues raised by OHCHR.	In 23 countries*, the international community will have engaged objectively and constructively on issues raised by OHCHR.	

THE TYPE OF RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO	OHCHR PROGRAMME INDICATOR	WHAT WE EXPECT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO BY 2023, ¹ IN COOPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS...	PILLARS
Human rights are effectively integrated in UN policies and programmes	# of countries of engagement with UN peace missions which have integrated international human rights standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work to a significant extent.	16 UN peace and political missions will have integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, in their work.	
	# of countries of engagement with humanitarian operations which have integrated international human rights standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, in their work to a significant extent.	12 humanitarian operations will have integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, into their work.	
	# of UNCTs where human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, have been integrated to a significant extent.	73 UNCTs will have satisfactorily integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, in their work.	
	# of UN policies and programmes at the global level which integrate a human rights based approach to a significant extent.	33 UN policies and programmes at global level will have significantly integrated a human rights-based approach.	
Widespread public support for protection of human rights	# of countries of engagement where the narrative on selected human rights topics has significantly improved.	In 27 countries*, the narrative on selected human rights topics will have improved significantly.	
Member States and other actors (regional organizations, NHRIs, civil society, UN...) engage positively with United Nations human rights mechanisms	# of countries of engagement where mechanisms for integrated reporting and/or implementation of outstanding recommendations of treaty bodies, special procedures or Human Rights Council are in place or increasingly functioning.	In 68 countries*, mechanisms for integrated reporting or implementation of recommendations of international human rights mechanisms will have been put in place or have improved functioning.	
	Total number of international human rights treaties ratified.	100 additional ratifications of international human rights treaties. Baseline: 2,233	
	Total number of reservations withdrawn from international human rights treaties.	10 reservations will have been withdrawn from international human rights treaties.	

THE TYPE OF RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO	OHCHR PROGRAMME INDICATOR	WHAT WE EXPECT TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO BY 2023, ¹ IN COOPERATION WITH OUR PARTNERS...	PILLARS
	Percentage of countries that submit reports to treaty bodies on time.	35% of countries will have submitted reports to treaty bodies in a timely manner. Baseline: 32%	
	Number of countries that have issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders.	130 countries will have issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders. Baseline: 118	
	Number of countries for which requests to visit by thematic special procedures have resulted in at least one visit.	In 100 countries, requests for visits of thematic special procedures will have resulted in a visit.	
	Rate of responses from governments to special procedures communications.	60% of special procedures' communications will have received a response from Governments. Baseline: 57.6%	
	Percentage of reprisals raised by OHCHR which the government has addressed positively.	50% of the cases of reprisals against individuals for cooperation with HR mechanisms that are reported by OHCHR will have been addressed.	
	# of countries of engagement with a significant number of substantive submissions or submitting actors to UN human rights mechanisms.	In 53 countries* the number of submissions to UN human rights mechanisms will have increased significantly.	
	Total number of substantive submissions from national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, UN entities and individuals to UN human rights mechanisms.	27,000 substantive submissions to UN human rights mechanisms will have been received from national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, UN entities and individuals.	
International human rights laws and standards are elaborated	Number of thematic areas where international and/or regional human rights laws or standards have been strengthened/developed.	In 16 areas, international/regional human rights laws or standards will have been strengthened.	
International and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies promote and protect human rights effectively	Number of countries which submitted or updated common core documents.	85 countries will have submitted or updated their common core documents.	
	Degree of progress made in improving the level of harmonization of treaty bodies' work.	Harmonization of treaty bodies' work will have improved significantly.	
	Degree of coordination among the special procedures	A high degree of coordination among the special procedures will have been achieved.	

Engagement in the regions

UN Human Rights implements its work at national and regional levels. Its activities include the provision of advisory services, technical cooperation, and capacity building work with counterparts to strengthen protection systems and implement effective measures that contribute to the realization of human rights. OHCHR prioritizes follow-up to recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms, such as the treaty bodies and the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR). One main purpose of these efforts is to strengthen the national human rights infrastructure, in particular by bolstering national human rights institutions (NHRIs), collaborating with civil society organizations, and establishing coordination mechanisms for integrated reporting and follow up by State institutions, NHRIs and civil society organizations. OHCHR also gives priority to establishing or reinforcing the capacity of accountability and justice mechanisms to undertake monitoring and investigate and secure redress for victims of human rights violations.

OHCHR ensures that this work is carried out in line with national and regional development plans. It thereby enhances the ability of Member States, the UN System, development partners and civil society to address gaps in implementation, revise legislation and practices to increase conformity with human rights norms, and contribute to implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

OHCHR operates through 103 field presences constituting either stand-alone offices or collaborative arrangements. Stand-alone offices are country and regional offices under the direct supervision of OHCHR. Collaborative arrangements are field presences that have double reporting lines. Human rights components of peace and political missions report to the Head of the mission and the High Commissioner; human rights advisers (HRAs) report to UN Resident Coordinators (RC) and the High Commissioner.

AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

The OHCHR Africa programme covers 49 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The presences include four regional offices in East Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa, and Central Africa; eight country offices/programmes in Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan and Uganda; 16 HRAs in the UNCTs of Burundi, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Zimbabwe; and six human rights presences in UN peace missions, in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. The Africa programme further supports five special procedures country mandates, in Somalia, Eritrea, Mali, CAR and Burundi, the Commission on Human Rights on South Sudan, the team of international human rights experts on the situation in DRC, and the mandate of the Designated Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan. In addition, the Africa programme will support the international

commission of human rights experts established by the Human Rights Council in December 2021 to conduct a thorough and impartial investigation into allegations of violations and abuses committed in Ethiopia since November 2020 by all parties to the conflict. The OHCHR Africa programme contributes to mainstreaming international human rights standards at regional and sub-regional level, including through its partnership with the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities, as well as the African human rights machinery and institutions. As part of these efforts, on 11 November 2019, the High Commissioner and the Executive Secretary of International Conference on the Great Lakes Region signed in Nairobi a Memorandum of Understanding between the two organizations. In its efforts to promote and protect human rights in the Great Lakes Region, OHCHR has worked closely with the Nairobi-based Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa.

CURRENT HUMAN RIGHTS CONTEXT

- Civic space and democratic transition. Civic space was severely restricted in a range of contexts, including in contested electoral processes and political impasses where political opponents, media workers, human rights defenders and civil society representatives were targeted and experienced violations of civil and political rights. Incidents included arbitrary arrests and detention, excessive use of force, prohibition of demonstrations under the pretext of ensuring security, blanket internet shutdowns, raids of offices of civil society organizations and media outlets, and allegations of torture and ill-treatment of political opponents, journalists, and human rights defenders. Unconstitutional changes of Government occurred, challenging the rule of law and the operations of democratic institutions; some countries experienced peaceful democratic transitions.
- Violations of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity. Africa continued to experience violence and insecurity, including serious violations of women's rights, in the context of protracted armed conflicts. In certain countries, intercommunal violence, clashes, and incidents of extrajudicial, arbitrary and summary executions, enforced disappearances, kidnapping, rape, torture, and arbitrary arrest and detention were reported. The conflict in the Tigray region of Ethiopia resulted in serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law committed by all parties to the conflict, some of which may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

- **Rise of violent extremism.** Violent extremism in the Sahel, the Lake Chad Basin as well as in northern Mozambique is a major security concern. Violent extremist groups continue to be a threat in DRC, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria and have expanded their territorial control and activities in countries such as Mali and Mozambique. Incidents of violence included suicide bombings, improvised explosive device attacks, kidnappings, arson attacks, raids and attacks on villages and educational institutions and on humanitarian and health personnel and facilities, looting, cattle rustling, extortion, and ambushes on military positions, as well as sexual violence against civilians including cases of forced marriage of women and girls by members of violent extremist groups. Violent extremist groups have imposed so-called “peace agreements” on several communities living in areas where State control is absent. Many of these agreements are inconsistent with human rights norms and standards, particularly the human rights of women and girls. Chronic impunity and lack of accountability are some of the factors that contribute to violent extremism.
- **Impunity.** In many countries, few credible investigations or prosecutions of grave human rights violations have taken place. On a positive note, CAR took some steps to address impunity, by operationalizing a Special Criminal Court to ensure that perpetrators of human rights violations are tried for outstanding crimes, including hundreds of sexual violence cases. The CAR Government also made efforts to move forward on transitional justice initiatives. These included launching a truth commission, identifying collective reparations, and undertaking institutional reforms to prevent the recurrence of conflict. In DRC, significant efforts are being made in the fight against impunity, despite the fragile security context in the eastern provinces.

In South Sudan, the Government’s engagement with respect to the establishment of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan has remained limited and the Memorandum of Understanding with the African Union for the establishment of the Court has not yet been signed. In Ethiopia, OHCHR and the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission conducted a joint investigation into alleged human rights violations, and abuses and violations of international humanitarian and refugee law, that have been committed by all parties to the conflict in the Tigray region, and the Government has established an inter-ministerial task force to implement some of the report’s recommendations.
- **Violations of the rights of people on the move.** Thousands of Africans have died in the Sahara and the Mediterranean Sea while attempting to reach Europe. The factors that have caused Africans to migrate included serious political and security challenges in many African countries, and poor socioeconomic conditions and policies that compelled people to flee, such as indefinite and compulsory military service in Eritrea. In some cases, these were exacerbated by austerity measures that governments adopted to manage the impact of falling oil prices on tax revenue.
- **Violations of economic, social and cultural rights.** The African continent continued to experience rapid economic and social change, and the Covid-19 pandemic had a significant negative impact on economic growth. The pandemic further exacerbated large wealth discrepancies between countries and within societies; in a context of shrinking fiscal space, many countries faced ever increasing challenges to implement their obligations to respect, protect and/or fulfil economic, social and cultural rights, or provide social protection. The Covid-19 pandemic reversed some of the progress that had been made to enhance access to social, economic and cultural rights. Lack of fulfilment of these rights is associated with extreme poverty, discrimination, climate change and environmental degradation, rapid population growth, weak governance, imperfect rule of law, insecurity, and threats to national and regional stability posed by armed conflict. These reverses have made populations more vulnerable and have reduced their access to employment,

education, health, social security, food, housing, water and other basic necessities.

- Gender-based violence. SGBV continued to be reported. In countries in conflict, large-scale sexual violence was commonly used during attacks against the civilian populations. In other countries, female genital mutilation, forced and early marriage, and SGBV remained rooted in harmful traditional practices. Few SGBV cases have been prosecuted, due to serious deficiencies in national judicial systems and law enforcement agencies, compounded by the absence of laws prohibiting gender-based violence, the stigma associated with SGBV, which is partly responsible for under-reporting, and the lack of well-functioning and funded programmes to support survivors' efforts to claim their rights (such as victim/witness protection and legal assistance programmes).

Africa and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratification, reporting and standing invitation (baseline December 2021)

	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
Angola			X										(Nov 2019)	No
Benin						X	X			X			(Nov 2017)	Yes (2012)
Botswana				X				X	X				(Jan 2018)	Yes (2018)
Burkina Faso	X	X	X			X				X			(May 2018)	No
Burundi	X		X			X	X	X	X		X		(Jan 2018)	Yes (2013)
Cameroon						X			X				(May 2018)	Yes (2014)
Cape Verde	X			X				X	X		X		(May 2018)	Yes (2013)
Central African Rep.	X			X				X			X	X	(Nov 2018)	Yes (2013)
Chad	X	X				X	X	X	X		X		(Nov 2018)	Yes (2012)
Comoros	X			X		X	X	X			X		(Jan 2019)	Yes (2013)
Congo	X	X	X	X				X			X		(Nov 2018)	Yes (2013)
Côte d'Ivoire	X		X	X				X	X		X		(May 2019)	No
DRep. Congo	X						X				X		(May 2019)	No
Djibouti	X		X	X				X	X				(May 2018)	No
Equatorial Guinea	X		X	X		X	X	X					(May 2019)	No
Eritrea	X		X	X				X	X				(Jan 2019)	No
Eswatini	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		(Nov 2021)	No
Ethiopia	X		X				X				X		(May 2019)	No
Gabon	X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X	(Nov 2017)	Yes (2012)
Gambia	X		X			X	X	X		X	X		(Nov 2019)	No
Ghana	X	X	X	X		X				X			(Nov 2017)	Yes (2006)
Guinea	X			X		X				X	X		(Jan 2020)	No
Guinea-Bissau	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		(Jan 2020)	Yes (2010)
Kenya			X			X	X		X				(Jan 2020)	Yes (2015)
Lesotho	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	(Jan 2020)	Yes (2015)
Liberia	X		X	X		X	X						(Nov 2020)	Yes (2015)
Madagascar	X		X	X		X					X		(Nov 2019)	Yes (2011)

Africa and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratification, reporting and standing invitation (baseline December 2021)

	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
Malawi	X		X									X	(Nov 2020)	Yes (2015)
Mali	X			X		X		X	X	X			(Jan 2018)	No
Mauritania								X		X			(Jan 2021)	No
Mauritius							X	X	X				(Nov 2018)	No
Mozambique	X			X				X	X				(May 2021)	Yes (2016)
Namibia			X				X	X	X				(May 2021)	No
Niger						X			X				(May 2021)	Yes (2012)
Nigeria	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			(Nov 2018)	Yes (2013)
Rwanda	X		X	X									(Jan 2021)	Yes (2011)
Sao Tome & Prin.	X		X	X						X	X		(Jan 2021)	Yes (2011)
Senegal													(Nov 2018)	No
Seychelles	X		X					X	X			X	(May 2021)	Yes (2012)
Sierra Leone	X		X	X		X					X		(May 2021)	Yes (2003)
Somalia	X		X								X		(May 2021)	Yes (2016)
South Africa							X		X				(May 2017)	Yes (2003)
South Sudan				X				X					(Jan 2022)	Yes (2016)
Sudan	X		X										(Nov 2021)	No
Togo	X		X			X						X	(Jan 2022)	No
Uganda	X		X							X			(Jan 2022)	No
U rep. Tanzania	X		X			X	X				X		(Nov 2021)	No
Zambia			X	X		X						X	(Nov 2017)	Yes (2008)
Zimbabwe		X	X				X	X	X		X		(Jan 2022)	No

 Treaty ratified

 Overdue report as of December 2021

 Outstanding ratification

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AFRICA (YAOUNDE)

FIELD PRESENCE

The OHCHR Regional Office for Central Africa (CARO) is based in Yaoundé, Cameroon. It was established in 2001.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Sao Tomé and Principe (complementing OHCHR field presences in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Rwanda).

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

All countries have ratified most of the core human rights treaties. Equatorial Guinea has not yet ratified the CRPD; Cameroon adopted a law to ratify the CRPD in December 2021. Sao Tomé and Principe and Congo have ratified the ICRMW, and also the OP-ICCPR. Only Gabon and the Central African Republic have ratified the OP-ICESCR. Gabon and the Central African Republic have also ratified the CPPED. About half the countries of the sub-region have extended a standing invitation to UN special procedures mandate-holders.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Independent Expert on the Central African Republic (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<p>A Accountability</p>	<p>A1 → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems</p>	<p>The decisions of judicial actors increasingly reference human rights principles and standards. Law enforcement institutions are taking steps to comply with international human rights norms and standards, notably those that concern torture and ill-treatment and the deprivation of liberty.</p>
<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P1 → Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling</p>	<p>In at least three countries, parliaments, law enforcement institutions and other relevant actors take measures that protect fundamental freedoms and human rights defenders.</p>
	<p>P6 → The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard</p>	<p>Marginalized groups participate more actively in political and public life, locally and nationally.</p>

D Development	D2	Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	Corporate bodies increasingly comply with relevant human rights norms and standards and implement the UN protect, respect and remedy framework and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
	D7	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	UNCTs have integrated recommendations issued by human rights mechanisms in their plans for implementing the SDGs, and in other development programmes including UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and strategic documents on poverty reduction.
	D8	National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs	Relevant official institutions and civil society actors systematically collect and analyse data, particularly data that relates to natural resource exploitation and social expenditure.
PS Peace and Security	PS3	Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection	Regional bodies and national security authorities use information on conflict triggers and on human rights impacts to put effective protection measures in place.
	PS5	Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict	The UNCTs in Cameroon, Congo and Gabon align their activities with the UN Secretary General's Human Rights Upfront agenda.
M Mechanisms	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	States ratify more human rights treaties.
	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	States report under the UPR and report more regularly to the Treaty Bodies.

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1 ▶ National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>UNCTs, Government institutions, civil society organizations and NHRI are more aware of the recommendations that have been issued by UN human rights mechanisms and take steps to implement them, including through the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.</p>
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SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women

BURUNDI

FIELD PRESENCE

Since OHCHR closed the country office in February 2019 at the request of the Government, OHCHR has continued to monitor remotely the human rights situation in Burundi, and to conduct periodic technical cooperation missions, which have included providing support to the NHRI. In August 2021, OHCHR deployed an HRA to Burundi.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Burundi is party to most international and African human rights instruments. It has interacted with human rights treaty bodies, issued an open invitation to special procedures, and largely complied with reporting obligations, for example to the UPR and under CAT, CRC and CEDAW. On 13 October 2021, the Human Rights Council, through its resolution A/HRC/RES/48/16, decided to appoint a Special Rapporteur mandated to monitor the situation of human rights in Burundi.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The justice system and the administration establish and apply laws, policies and practices that address human rights violations effectively, protect victims and others at risk, and ensure that human rights complaints are investigated. The number of detainees held without trial or conviction ('les oubliés de la justice') falls. Judicial officials, the police, the SNR (National Intelligence Service), the military, and civil servants receive human rights training, including training on gender equality and the rights of minorities. Human rights violations continuously decline following the 2020 elections.
	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Relevant authorities are provided with human rights trainings, including on the promotion of gender equality and the rights of minorities, to strengthen compliance with human rights obligations.
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Cases of SGBV are reported, investigated and prosecuted, enhancing women's right to justice. Victims, survivors, local NGOs and human rights defenders are supported and protected when they report SGBV crimes.

<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P1</p>	<p>Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling</p>	<p>A national mechanism is created to protect the rights of civil society organizations and individuals, supported by a clear legal framework that complies with international human rights standards.</p>
	<p>P2</p>	<p>The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)</p>	<p>Civil society actors participate freely in public life, including during election periods.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D3</p>	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>Civil society is abler to participate in the formation of development policies and in decision-making. Civil society organizations work to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights.</p> <p>Policies are in place that ensure that all stakeholders enjoy equal participation, access and opportunities with respect to education, health, food, land, and employment. Policies take full account of the interests of youth, women, and persons living with albinism or disabilities.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS3</p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>A range of international actors and constituencies are mobilized to prevent conflict in Burundi. Their interventions take into account the specific needs of women, individuals at risk and marginalized groups.</p> <p>The UNCT implements the human rights strategy. The strategy guides the design of conflict prevention initiatives as well as humanitarian preparedness and response. The adoption of a human rights-based strategy helps to consolidate peace and security.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Leveraging Data for Human Rights, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

CHAD

FIELD PRESENCE

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed between OHCHR and the Government of Chad in September 2016, a stand-alone OHCHR office was established. It provides consultative services and technical assistance on regional and international human rights norms to the Government of Chad and other partners. The scaling-up of the country office in Chad in 2019 has enabled OHCHR to: strengthen its capacity to provide advisory services to the Government and technical assistance to national institutions; support national human rights protection and promotion mechanisms, including the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC); foster an enhanced human rights environment through the continued provision of independent monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation; and identify strategies to address human rights issues relating to movement of people, drugs, and arms linked to terrorist activities. An OHCHR Group of Five Sahel (G5 Sahel) Joint Force team has been embedded in the country office since 2019, based in N'Djamena, to support implementation of the compliance framework of the G5 Sahel Joint Force (FC-G5S). This step enables OHCHR to increase the value of its partnership with the FC-G5S by addressing protection concerns and promoting human rights in support of long-term peace and security.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The Government has recently made serious efforts to cooperate with international mechanisms. It has submitted its UPR report and several reports to treaty bodies, namely CERD, CEDAW, CAT and CRC. Ratifications of the CRPD and the ICRMW are anticipated.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Working Group on discrimination against women in law and practice (2017); Working Group on use of mercenaries (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The National Human Rights Commission is established and functions in conformity with the Paris Principles.
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	<p>The country office forwards to the judicial authorities or the National Human Rights Commission at least half the cases of crimes associated with gender that it receives, including those that involve women and youth.</p> <p>The judicial authorities and the National Human Rights Commission act on at least half the cases of crimes associated with gender that they receive, including those that involve women and youth.</p>

<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P6</p>	<p>The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard</p>	<p>The national programme of human rights education is developed and implemented. The country office produces a study of human rights education that positively influences education programmes on human rights in Chad.</p>
<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND3</p>	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space</p>	<p>The Government, civil society organizations, women and other actors have become more familiar with the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Resolution 1325 of the UN Security Council.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>Implementation and evaluation of the UN development assistance framework (UNDAF) take account of human rights. When they are drafted, implemented and evaluated, UN strategic programmes take account of human rights.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Chad submits six reports to Treaty Bodies that are due, in compliance with reporting guidelines. Chad ratifies at least four of the treaties that it has not yet ratified. At least four Special Rapporteurs visit Chad.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Civil society organizations submit alternative reports to Treaty Bodies in at least 60% of cases.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Leveraging Data for Human Rights, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FIELD PRESENCE

Bureau Intégré de l'Organisation des Nations Unies en Centrafrique from 2000 to 2013. Since 2013, Human Rights Division (HRD) of the Mission Interdimensionnelle Intégrée des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Centrafrique (MINUSCA).

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The Central African Republic is a signatory to most of the international and regional human rights treaties and has recently ratified additional instruments. Reporting to treaty bodies remains irregular and civil society organizations have submitted few shadow reports and communications. Central African Republic extended an open invitation to special procedures in 2013. It last completed the UPR in 2018.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

The Independent Expert on CAR has made several visits since the mandate was established in September 2013.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The actions of judicial institutions and defence and security forces increasingly comply with human rights.
	A5 UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	MINUSCA's components, the UNCT and the Humanitarian Country Team integrate human rights policies and tools in their peace-building policies and programmes and their overall work.
PS Peace and Security	PS1 Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians	As a component of CAR's national infrastructure for peace and human rights, the National Committee on the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the fight against discrimination is fully operational. The Committee's capacity is strengthened to enable it to implement its road map. A national multifunctional mechanism to protect victims and witnesses is established: it is able to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and protect and assist victims of gender-based violence and sexual violence in conflict.

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>A comprehensive national transitional justice strategy is developed and implemented; it is gender-sensitive.</p>
	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>National institutions and non-State actors increase their capacity to protect and promote human rights more effectively.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>CAR engages more frequently and deeply with the international human rights mechanisms: it ratifies outstanding treaties, submits overdue reports, and follows up the recommendations of Treaty Bodies and special procedures.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

FIELD PRESENCE

The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) was established in 2008 and is comprised of the MONUSCO Human Rights Division and the former Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in the DRC.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The DRC has ratified the major international human rights treaties, except for the OP-ICCPR to abolish the death penalty and the OP-ICESCR. The OP-CAT has been ratified (2010) but has not yet been implemented.

The DRC completed a UPR review in May 2019.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The judiciary increases the number of convictions for human rights violations, including SGBV. Oversight mechanisms strengthen disciplinary measures for the same offences.
P Participation	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The NHRC fulfils its mandate and is in compliance with the Paris Principles. Its mandate includes responding to complaints
	P4	Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	With UNJHRO support, civil society networks assist a larger number of victims of human rights violations.
	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	Citizens are able to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association. The security forces show more respect for these rights and for human rights standards and principles.
D Development	D7	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	UNDAF contributes to increasing implementation of human rights standards and principles and references recommendations by the human rights mechanisms.

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>DRC security forces increase the number of mitigation and corrective measures they adopt, on the basis of risk assessments that comply with the HRDDP.</p>
	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>Decisions made by MONUSCO in support of the political process or on protection of civilians are guided by relevant human rights standards and principles. This is particularly true of the good offices of the mission leadership and provision of support to the security forces.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>As a component of CAR’s national infrastructure for peace and human rights, the National Committee on the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the fight against discrimination is fully operational. The Committee’s capacity is strengthened to enable it to implement its road map. A national multifunctional mechanism to protect victims and witnesses is established: it is able to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and protect and assist victims of gender-based violence and sexual violence in conflict.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), civil society organizations and human rights defenders submit reports on serious human rights issues in the DRC to the international human rights mechanisms more frequently.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

RWANDA

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR deployed an HRA to Rwanda in 2008.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Rwanda has ratified all the core human rights treaties except the CPPED. It participated in the UPR in 2011 and 2015. The Government issued an open invitation to special procedures mandate-holders in 2011.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
D Development	D2 ▶ Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	OHCHR and the National Human Rights Commission help to train corporations in human rights, with the objective of ensuring that all economic actors and businesses adhere to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
	D7 ▶ States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	All components of the UNDAP comply with and take account of human rights principles and adopt a human rights-based approach. Human rights principles guide the State when it implements the SDGs and other development initiatives.
M Mechanisms	M2 ▶ Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes	NGOs and UN agencies have increased their engagement with the UPR and Treaty Bodies.

SHIFTS

Global Constituency, Inequalities

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Young People

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EAST AFRICA (ADDIS ABABA)

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR’s Regional Office for East Africa (EARO) is based in Addis Ababa. It was established in 2002.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Tanzania (complementing the OHCHR country presences in Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda). It is also the entry point for OHCHR engagement with the African Union.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Tanzania have ratified most of the core UN human rights treaties with the exception of the ICRMW and CPPED. In addition, Tanzania is not party to CAT and Eritrea has not yet ratified the CRPD. Not all countries have fulfilled their reporting obligations. In the last six years, all four countries completed a UPR review (Tanzania was reviewed in November 2021). Implementation is imperfect though the UPR process has triggered some follow up action. None of the countries has issued a standing invitation to Special Procedure mandate-holders; a number of requests to visit are awaiting response.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Independent Expert on albinism (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Regional human rights mechanisms are increasingly accessible to all. Countries in the region increasingly domesticate, and comply with, international standards on capital punishment.
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Governments report, investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more consistently.
P Participation	P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	CSOs, women human rights defenders, and other relevant stakeholders advocate for human rights, and especially women’s rights, more often and more effectively. The African Union’s manuals and guidelines, including those on elections, integrate human rights standards and norms.
ND Non-discrimination	ND3 ▶ Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	In cases that concern women and girls, the decisions of national human rights and justice mechanisms comply with international and regional human rights standards.

ND Non-discrimination	ND4 ▶	Judicial institutions, media, and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms with a view to their eradication	The decisions of national human rights and justice mechanisms increasingly promote gender equality and comply with international and regional human rights standards.
	ND6 ▶	The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	African Union policies and migration governance measures more fully integrate international human rights standards.
D Development	D4 ▶	Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants	Sexual and reproductive health policies in the region increasingly comply with international human rights standards.
	D7 ▶	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	When they implement the SDGs, UNCTs and the Governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Tanzania take fully into account human rights principles, including the right to development, as well as recommendations that have been made by the UN human rights mechanisms.
	D8 ▶	National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs	State institutions pay increasing attention to discrimination (as defined in international law) when they collect, analyse and disseminate data.
PS Peace and Security	PS2 ▶	Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law	Regional and national counter-terrorism measures, and actions to prevent violent extremism, respect and take full account of gender and women's rights.
	PS3 ▶	Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection	Regional and sub-regional bodies, and individual States, increasingly integrate human rights standards and policies in their conflict prevention and response strategies.
	PS5 ▶	Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict	The East Africa Regional Office has the capacity to contribute appropriately to early warning and emergency responses as well as disaster responses.

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	
	<p>M5</p>	<p>International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights</p>	<p>The human rights mechanisms of the African Union and UN deepen their cooperation. The African Union’s human rights organs integrate human rights principles in their work.</p>

SHIFTS

Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

ETHIOPIA

COUNTRY PROGRAMME

The Ethiopia country programme is embedded in the East Africa Regional Office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It was established in 2019.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Ethiopia is party to the CERD, ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, CRC and CEDAW. It is not party to ICRMW or CPPED. Ethiopia has four treaty body reports pending (CERD, CDESCR, CRC and CRPD). Ethiopia was reviewed under the UPR in 2019. Progress in implementing recommendations of human rights mechanisms remains a challenge, although the UPR triggered follow-up actions to various degrees. There is no standing invitation to special procedures and pending visit requests have not been addressed.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	International and regional human rights mechanisms are increasingly accessible and human rights recommendations are increasingly integrated in laws, policies and programmes.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	National and international human rights principles are increasingly integrated into policies and manuals of national protection mechanisms, including on use of force, and prosecution of violations thereof.
	A3	Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Increased reporting, investigation and prosecution of cases, including gender related crimes.
P Participation	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Increased engagement of CSOs and women human rights defenders as well as other relevant stakeholders on strategic advocacy for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular women's rights.
	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Increased engagement of CSOs, human rights defenders and other relevant national institutions on human rights related work at the national level to create a critical mass on human rights advocacy.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND4</p>	<p>Judicial institutions, media, and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms with a view to their eradication</p>	<p>The progressive integration of women’s rights in national frameworks, systems and policies to address sexual violence and harmful practices, and the availability and usage of adequate remedies for gender-related violations affecting women and girls and other groups.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>Increased integration of human rights including the right to development and outcomes of human rights mechanisms in the implementation of the SDGs by the UNCT and Government.</p>
	<p>D8</p>	<p>National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs</p>	<p>Collation, processing and dissemination of data by State institutions increasingly addresses discrimination.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>The East Africa Regional Office has the capacity to contribute to early warning and emergency responses as well as disaster responses.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Development of implementation plan to accelerate follow up of recommendations from human rights mechanisms. Four outstanding reports to treaty bodies are submitted.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Substantive submissions to treaty bodies, special procedures and to the Human Rights Council have been made by government and CSO actors.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

KENYA

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR has been present in Kenya since 2008, following the election violence in 2007 and 2008. It is currently represented by an HRA.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Kenya has ratified the CAT, ICCPR, CEDAW, CERD, CRC, CRPD, and the OP-CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict, but has not ratified other optional protocols. The Government is willing to ratify the ICRMW but has not signalled its intention to ratify the CPPED. In 2022, the country is due to be reviewed by CAT. In 2021, the country was reviewed by the Human Rights Committee. Kenya extended a standing invitation to special procedures in 2015.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Working Group on business and human rights (2018); Independent Expert on albinism (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A2 Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The Kenyan authorities strengthen and enforce measures to prevent human rights violations by police and other security agencies, including SGBV. Those responsible for violations are held accountable and prosecuted.
P Participation	P1 Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The Kenyan authorities put measures in place to protect civic space, including the Public Benefits and Organizations Act. The measures, and policies on public participation, comply with international human rights standards.
D Development	D1 Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims	Two landmark litigation cases are successfully completed and victims receive remedies.
	D2 Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	The courts and State non-judicial mechanisms hold businesses and other economic actors accountable, in accordance with human rights standards and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
	D3 State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights	Kenya implements the decisions of the African Court on Human and People's Rights with respect to Endorois and Ogiek rights to land and housing.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>UNDAF incorporates human rights norms, standards and principles in its design and implementation.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>UN early warning and advocacy regularly integrate human rights principles and analysis.</p>
	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>The Government finalizes a reparations policy and framework. It covers survivors of SGBV.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Kenya creates a formal national reporting mechanism and a recommendations data base.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>The Government, NHRI, civil society organizations and the UNCT regularly submit reports to the international human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

SOMALIA

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR began operating in Somalia in 2008 through the human rights component of the UN Political Office for Somalia. Since 2013, it works through the Human Rights and Protection Group of the UN Assistance Mission for Somalia. HRPG is headquartered in Mogadishu and has field offices in Galmudug (operated from Mogadishu), Hirshabelle, Jubaland, Puntland, South West State, in Somaliland, and in Nairobi.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Somalia is a party to the ICCPR, ICESCR, CRC, CAT and CRPD, which it ratified on 6 August 2019. It is considering ratification of CEDAW and other instruments. Somalia completed the third cycle of the UPR in 2021. Somalia was re-elected to the Human Rights Council in 2021. The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia has helped shape discussion of human rights in the country.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

The former Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia visited in April 2016, May 2017, April 2018 and July 2019. A new Independent Expert was appointed in March 2020; her 2020 and 2021 visits were postponed owing to the global pandemic.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A2 Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	A functioning and independent National Human Rights Commission is established. It reports annually on the human rights situation. At least two functioning rule of law institutions with oversight and accountability powers are established.
P Participation	P5 More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	Four thematic civil society networks are established or strengthened. Five civil society networks are able to monitor, report on and advocate for human rights effectively.
	P6 The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Human rights violations and abuses against internally displaced persons, minorities, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups that suffer discrimination are monitored, documented and reported for purposes of advocacy and protection.
ND Non-discrimination	ND2 Justice systems and related institutions increasingly monitor and investigate discrimination and provide redress to victims	Formal justice institutions increasingly address cases of sexual violence and positive measures and legislation that protect equality and inclusive participation of vulnerable groups in political, social and economic spheres are adopted

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND3</p>	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space</p>	<p>Capacity of formal justice institutions to address cases of sexual violence is increased. Percentage of cases of sexual violence that are addressed within the formal justice system increases.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>The National Development Plan and the UN Strategic Framework for Somalia integrate the relevant human rights norms, standards and principles and recommendations.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS1</p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>10,000 members of the Somali National Army (SNA) are trained, including through Training of Trainers (TOTs). A new Human Rights Cell is established in the SNA; one of its responsibilities is to ensure that the SNA mainstreams human rights and IHL training.</p> <p>At least six laws and policies relating to security institutions, including laws and policies on counter-terrorism, are passed or revised; they improve compliance with human rights standards.</p>
	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>Six risk assessments are conducted and at least 40% of mitigation measures are implemented.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Support is provided for one annual visit by the Independent Expert on Somalia. Somalia submits one UPR report and at least one periodic report to human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

SOUTH SUDAN

FIELD PRESENCE

The Human Rights Division of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan also represents OHCHR in South Sudan.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

South Sudan has ratified or acceded to the CAT, CRC and CEDAW and their optional protocols. It has not met all its reporting obligations. South Sudan submitted its second cycle UPR report in 2021, which will be reviewed in 2022. In March 2016, the Human Rights Council established a Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan; its mandate has been renewed annually.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures (2015); Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan (2016, 2017 and 2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	South Sudan authorities release individuals who are arbitrarily detained or held incommunicado; provide information on disappeared persons; and grant access to rule of law institutions, including detention facilities. The Government strengthens national human rights protection systems and the administration of justice.
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Monitoring, investigation, verification and reporting of abuses and violations committed against women, including conflict-related sexual violence, are strengthened. Formal justice institutions increase their capacity to address cases of sexual violence. The proportion of sexual violence cases they address increases.
P Participation	P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The security forces comply more with human rights norms, standards and principles. Citizens are more able to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association.
	P2 ▶ The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	Institutional, judicial and civil society mechanisms that protect human rights defenders are strengthened at all levels; they comply with international standards.

<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P5</p>	<p>More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place</p>	<p>The South Sudanese Human Rights Commission is accredited and complies with the Paris Principles.</p>
	<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS1</p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>
<p>PS4</p>		<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>The Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) identifies human rights violations and takes administrative and legal action to hold perpetrators accountable. It establishes transitional justice institutions that comply with international human rights norms, standards and good practice.</p>
<p>PS5</p>		<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Human rights data contribute to early warning mechanisms, responses to them, and decision-making strategies and operations, to prevent, mitigate and respond to emerging crises in South Sudan.</p>
<p>PS6</p>		<p>United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>UNMISS and UN agencies apply the standards set out in the HRDDP when they provide support to national security forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), the police, etc.</p>
<p>M1</p>		<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>South Sudan implements UPR recommendations that it has accepted.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

SUDAN

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR opened its country office in the Sudan in December 2019 in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 42/35 (2019) and the Host Country Agreement that was signed with the Transitional Government of the Sudan on 25 September 2019. On 4 June 2020, the Security Council, by its resolution 2524 (2020), decided to establish the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) with a human rights mandate. As of 1 January 2021, in line with the 2011 Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations and Political Missions (the Joint Policy), the OHCHR country office in the Sudan was integrated with the UNITAMS Office of Support to Civilian Protection.

On 22 December 2020, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2559 (2020), which terminated the mandate of the United Nations-African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) on 31 December 2020; the drawdown process for its forces ended in June 2021.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Sudan is a State party to the ICCPR, ICESCR, CRC, CRDP, CERD, CAT, and CPPED. The country has yet to ratify CEDAW, CPPED, and ICRMW. Following a request by Sudan, the Human Rights Council decided to postpone Sudan's third-cycle UPR, which had originally been scheduled for 3 November 2021, to the 40th session of the UPR Working Group (24 January–4 February 2022) due to developments in the country after the military takeover in October 2021.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The new independent national human rights commission is established and complies effectively with the Paris Principles.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Domestic legislation and policy increasingly comply with international human rights standards.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Transitional justice mechanisms that conform to international human rights norms and standards, and are victim-centered, are put in place and have the capacity to deliver on their respective mandates.
	A3	Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Judges assigned to gender-based violence cases apply national legislation in compliance with international human rights standards.
	A4	States take measures to ensure that their decision-making, policies and actions are more transparent and the public has access to information for accountability purposes	Right-holders increasingly participate in public processes and have access to information for accountability purposes.

<p>A Accountability</p>	A5	UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	The UNCT increasingly uses a human rights-based approach in all its efforts on the rule of law and justice.
<p>P Participation</p>	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Civil society can continue to participate in public debates about economic, social and political reform.
	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	International, regional and national protection mechanisms are responsive to the protection needs of civil society organizations and individuals, particularly but not only in the context of political participation.
	P6	The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Rights-holders participate meaningfully in the design of public policy and processes in compliance with international standards.
<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	National laws, policies and practices increasingly combat discrimination against women and minorities.
	ND3	Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	Legal and social frameworks increasingly comply with international human rights norms and standards with regard to women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence.
<p>D Development</p>	D3	State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights	Law, policies and strategies on land and titles increasingly comply with human rights.
	D7	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	National stakeholders adopt a human rights-based approach to the monitoring and evaluation of the realisation of the SDGs and are aware of their obligations regarding economic, social and cultural rights.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D8</p>	<p>National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs</p>	<p>National stakeholders adopt a human rights-based approach to data collection and use while monitoring and implementing the SDGs.</p>
	<p>PS3</p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>Human rights are an integral part of conflict prevention and response strategies in Sudan.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems.</p>
	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>HRDDP is systematically applied when UN entities support national or regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Increased engagement by Sudan with international and regional human rights mechanisms. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

UGANDA

FIELD PRESENCE

Uganda has hosted an OHCHR country office since 2005. The original mandate covered Northern Uganda and became country-wide in 2009.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Uganda is a party to all the core international human rights treaties except CPPED. It has not acceded to the Second OP-ICCPR, the OP-CESCR, the OP-CEDAW, the OP-CAT, or the OP-CRC concerning a communications procedure.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	State and non-state actors enhance their capacity to institute legal and policy reforms and implement and enforce existing laws. They improve the investigation and adjudication of cases that entail human rights violations, including within their own ranks.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	National justice and human rights mechanisms, including the Uganda Human Rights Commission and the judiciary, provide redress and accountability to victims in more cases.
P Participation	P2 ▶ The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	The Uganda Human Rights Commission continues to implement its mandate in compliance with the Paris Principles.
	P4 ▶ Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	Civil society monitors more systematically and is in a position to raise human rights concerns. Women human rights defenders are able to raise concerns affecting them, and enhance their ability to seek redress for threats and attacks against them.
	P5 ▶ More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	NHRI, in particular the Uganda Human Rights Commission, increasingly monitors and raises concerns about restrictions of civic space.

ND Non-discrimination	ND1	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>National laws, policies and practices increasingly comply with international human rights norms and standards on equality and non-discrimination, in particular with regard to persons with disabilities, minorities and women’s rights.</p>
	ND2	<p>Justice systems and related institutions increasingly monitor and investigate discrimination and provide redress to victims</p>	<p>National justice institutions monitor, investigate or provide redress in more discrimination cases.</p>
D Development	D2	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>The Government has approved a dedicated National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights; national programmes and mechanisms are increasingly compliant with international human rights norms and standards on business and human rights, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.</p>
	D4	<p>Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants</p>	<p>Government offices increasingly apply a human rights-based approach to maternal health when they formulate and implement policies and programmes.</p>
	D7	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>UNDAF and UN agency programmes and funds increasingly comply with international human rights norms, standards and principles.</p>
	D8	<p>National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs</p>	<p>The State’s statistical frameworks, including the national standards indicator framework (NSI) and the results and resources framework (RRF), increasingly comply with international human rights norms, standards and principles with respect to data for national development.</p>

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>At least one joint programme that relates specifically to the People’s Defence Forces of Uganda is developed to increase compliance with human rights standards in their operations; it addresses non-coercive interview techniques, crowd control operations, and the UPDF’s efforts to advance understanding and respect for women’s human rights and gender equality, including when the UPDF acts as peacekeeper.</p>
	<hr/>		
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government has approved a national human rights action plan and has access to sufficient data to enable it to report appropriately to human rights mechanisms, including by making effective use of the database on national, regional and international human rights recommendations.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>The Government, the Uganda Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations engage more often and more substantively with international human rights mechanisms.</p>
	<p>M3</p>	<p>Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>National officials, in particular policy makers, legislators and courts, are more aware of international human rights mechanisms’ outcomes and seek to implement them at national level.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA (PRETORIA)

FIELD PRESENCE

The Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA) is based in Pretoria and was established in 1998.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, and Zambia (complementing OHCHR country presences in Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe). ROSA conducts sub-regional activities for all countries in the sub-region.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Many countries in the sub-region have ratified the core human rights treaties and possess laws and constitutions that comply with regional and international human rights standards. All countries have ratified the CRC and CEDAW; all but Angola have ratified CERD; all but the Comoros have ratified the ICCPR; and all but Angola and Zimbabwe have ratified CAT. Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and Zambia have issued standing invitations.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Angola: Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (2016).

Botswana: Special Rapporteur on minority issues (2018).

Comoros (Union of): Special Rapporteur on torture (2019).

Mauritius: Special Rapporteur on toxics (2021).

Namibia: Independent Expert on the rights of older persons (2017).

South Africa: Independent Expert on albinism (2019).

Zambia: Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities (2016); Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	NHRI and other national protection systems are established that comply with international human rights standards. Mozambique and Zimbabwe establish transitional justice mechanisms that comply with international human rights standards.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Transitional justice mechanisms in Zimbabwe and Mozambique are established and operate increasingly in line with international human rights standards.
P Participation	P6 ▶ The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Civil society organizations are able to participate in public affairs and advocate for democratic space.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND1</p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>At least three countries adopt legal and policy measures, aligned with human rights, that prevent discrimination against women, migrants, persons with albinism, and persons with disability.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>All UN sustainable development cooperation frameworks in the region adopt a human rights-based approach to programming; all link the SDGs to human rights standards.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>In at least four countries, UNCTs integrate human rights in their early warning, prevention, preparedness and response plans.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Three countries strengthen or legally establish NMRFs.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>More NGOs and NHRI engage with the UN human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

People of African Descent, Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

MADAGASCAR

FIELD PRESENCE

Since 2011, OHCHR has deployed an HRA to the RC's Office.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Madagascar has ratified the main human rights treaties and issued a standing invitation to special procedures. It completed the second cycle of the UPR in 2014. Madagascar was reviewed for its third UPR cycle in November 2019.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The Independent National Human Rights Commission is fully operational. Law enforcement officials comply more fully with international human rights norms and standards when they fulfil their functions. An effective accountability mechanism has been established.
P Participation	P2 The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	National and international mechanisms are established that protect civil society and human rights defenders. They are sustainable and supported by the UN.
D Development	D3 State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights	National legislation and development policies comply more fully with international human rights norms and principles, notably in regard to land and housing.
PS Peace and Security	PS4 Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations	Madagascar's post-crisis reconstruction includes a genuine reconciliation process that complies with international transitional justice principles.
M Mechanisms	M1 National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	The government committee in charge of drafting state reports to the human rights mechanisms is effective. It has established a monitoring mechanism.

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women

MOZAMBIQUE

FIELD PRESENCE

In 2018, OHCHR launched a multi-year technical cooperation project agreed with the Government and partners entitled Supporting Mozambique in Advancing a Human Rights Agenda for the 2018-2021 Period.

In 2021, OHCHR secured an initial 2-year funding from Sweden that made it possible to extend the project and strengthen the presence. Funding was also secured for deployment of an HRA.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Mozambique has ratified the main human rights treaties, except for ICESCR, CPPED and CRC-OPIC. Mozambique has issued a standing invitation to special procedures. It completed the third cycle of the UPR in 2021.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity (2018); Independent Expert on the rights of older persons (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A2 Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	An NHRI and other protection and justice entities are established and increasingly operate in line with international standards
P Participation	P6 The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Civil society organizations respond to challenges facing civil society and media and address restrictions to participation and civic space.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Civil society organizations advocate for the rights of women, elderly, persons with disability and persons with albinism and engage with relevant authorities regarding these issues.
D Development	D7 States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	A human rights-based approach and Leave No One Behind are integrated in UNCT planning, programme design and implementation, and monitoring and evaluations approaches, across the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus.

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS1</p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>Mechanisms within the security sector to address and redress human rights violations are improved.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>A national mechanism for reporting and follow-up is formally established.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR WEST AFRICA (DAKAR)

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR's West Africa Regional Office has been based in Dakar, Senegal, since 2008.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo (complementing OHCHR country presences in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria). WARO conducts sub-regional activities in all countries in the sub-region, and engages with regional organizations and institutions such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Court on Human and People's Rights, and the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS).

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The West Africa region has a high level of ratification. All countries have ratified nearly all international human rights treaties. Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia have yet to ratify CPPED. Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone have yet to ratify ICRMW. Benin, Cabo Verde, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger and Nigeria have issued standing invitations to the special procedures mandate-holders. In regard to the UPR, Togo will have completed the third cycle in early 2022, and all other countries in the region had completed the third cycle by the end of 2021.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Cabo Verde: Special Rapporteur on the right to development (2017).

Côte d'Ivoire: Special Rapporteur on the right to education (2017).

Gambia: Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances (2017); Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children (2019), Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (2019).

Sierra Leone: Special Rapporteur on toxics (2017).

Togo: Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	In two countries, accountability or protection mechanisms in conformity with the international human rights standards are in place and functioning.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	In three countries, transitional justice mechanisms are in place and functioning in line with international human rights norms and standards.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	An increased number of international treaties and optional protocols are ratified by countries in the region, namely OP-II ICCPR and OP-ICESCR by Burkina Faso, and OP-CAT and CMW by Côte d'Ivoire.

<p>A Accountability</p>	<p>A3</p>	<p>Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively</p>	<p>States in the region ensure that women, persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons have effective access to justice and that perpetrators of violence are duly prosecuted by a competent criminal court.</p>
	<p>A1</p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems, including in the context of widespread criminality and insecurity.</p>	<p>In one country, the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure code are reviewed in accordance with international standards.</p>
	<p>A1</p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems, including in the context of widespread criminality and insecurity.</p>	<p>In three countries, NHRIs operate effectively, or have been strengthened, in accordance with the Paris Principles.</p>
<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND1</p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>In the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), national laws, policies and programmes increasingly protect children from abuse and exploitation.</p>
	<p>ND3</p>	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space.</p>	<p>The general public, especially human right defenders and civil society organizations, as well as the media, increasingly participate in public affairs and claim their rights freely without being threatened.</p>
	<p>ND6</p>	<p>The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected</p>	<p>Legal frameworks and protection mechanisms protect and promote the human rights of migrants in their countries of origin and in transit.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D4</p>	<p>Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants</p>	<p>Laws and policies protect sexual health and reproductive rights and comply with international human rights standards.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>All UN development assistance frameworks (UNDAFs) in the sub-region have fully integrated relevant recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms.</p>

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS2</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The practical guidance, risk analysis and early warning provided on terrorism by the UN System incorporates human rights standards and principles.</p>
	<p>PS3</p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>National policies and programmes comply with international human rights standards and principles, and integrate the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>In four countries, the NMRF is established or strengthened; NMRFs set out a plan for implementing recommendations.</p>
	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Three countries submit overdue reports to the Treaty Bodies.</p>
	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Two countries ratify outstanding treaties on individual communications and OP-CAT.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (Frontier Issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>In four countries, the number of submissions from national human rights institutions and civil society organizations has substantially increased. In one country, new actors are engaging with the international human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change, People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

GUINEA

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR’s office was established in 2010. The headquarters office in the capital Conakry covers two regions: Low and Middle Guinea. The sub office in Nzérékoré covers Upper and Forest Guinea.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Guinea is party to several human rights instruments, including the ICCPR, CAT, and CRC. It has not ratified the additional protocols to the CAT and ICESCR. Guinea was reviewed under the UPR (third cycle) in January 2020 and by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in February 2020.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The justice sector is reformed. National courts increasingly reference human rights principles and standards in their proceedings and decisions. They investigate and prosecute alleged perpetrators of serious crimes.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The Government has implemented the recommendation of the national consultation and a truth and reconciliation commission has been established.
P Participation	P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	A law protecting human rights defenders is adopted.
	P2 ▶ The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	By 2021, the victims and witness protection mechanism is established.
	P5 ▶ More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	The law establishing an NHRI has been amended and a new NHRI has been established and complies with international standards, including the Paris Principles.
	P6 ▶ The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Participation in public life among discriminated groups, including women, youth, and people living with albinism, has increased. These groups are able to claim their rights.

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS1</p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>National authorities are regularly informed about human rights violations and take appropriate measures to investigate and prosecute them.</p>
	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Human rights are integrated into the UN Contingency plan, the UN Protection Clusters in the country and particularly in the Forest region.</p>
	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>The national plan for the security sector has been implemented.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Inter-ministerial committee on the elaboration of State reports to treaty bodies and the UPR is fully operational.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

People with Disabilities, Women, Young People

GUINEA BISSAU

FIELD PRESENCE

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) was established by Security Council Resolution 1876 in 2009 for an initial period of one year; its remit has been extended by the Security Council annually. Security Council resolution 2404 renewed the mission’s mandate to 28 February 2019. UNIOGBIS completed its Security Council mandate on 31 December 2020. An HRA was deployed to Guinea Bissau in August 2021.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Guinea-Bissau has ratified most human rights conventions; it has not yet ratified the CPPED or the OP-CAT. It completed its third UPR review in 2020 and accepted the majority of recommendations. It issued a standing invitation to the special procedures in 2011. Guinea-Bissau does not yet have a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	An NHRI is established and functions in accordance with the Paris Principles.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Human Rights training and education is institutionalized in the justice, health, education, and defence and security sectors.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The Government adopts a national policy on human rights, a strategic plan to combat impunity, and a law that protects victims and witnesses.
P Participation	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	OHCHR’s case database is fully functional; national authorities address all cases that OHCHR brings to their attention.
	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	A protection mechanism for human rights defenders is in place.
	P6	The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Rights-holders participate appropriately in reconciliation initiatives and institutional and policy reform processes.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND3</p>	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space</p>	<p>Laws are passed that ensure women’s equality; they include a quota system for women’s political participation and representation, and prohibit early and forced marriage. Laws are passed that guarantee land rights and prohibit forced begging.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>Risk assessment mitigation measures and standard operating procedures are applied when implementing the HRDDP and the guidance note of the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) Working Group on Human Rights.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Reports are submitted promptly to human rights mechanisms including Treaty Bodies; overdue reports have submitted.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Civil society provides information to the Treaty Bodies, special procedures and UPR.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier issue: Corruption

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

LIBERIA

FIELD PRESENCE

After the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established in 2003, OHCHR worked through the Human Rights and Protection Service (HRPS). OHCHR opened a country office in April 2018 following UNMIL's withdrawal.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Liberia has ratified or acceded to the core international human rights treaties and optional protocols.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) increases its capacity to fulfil its mandate in accordance with the Paris Principles.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Through human rights training, Liberia's National Police, the Liberia Immigration Service (LIS) and the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) strengthen their human rights accountability units and comply more fully with international human rights standards.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The Ministry of Justice's Human Rights Division and other relevant institutions cooperate with County Attorneys, Judges and Public Defenders to prosecute high profile cases involving SGBV and harmful traditional practices.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The Independent National Commission on Human Rights takes forward the national Palava Hut talks on memorialization and reparations.
	A3	Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Civil society organizations and human rights defenders improve their capacity to assist marginalized and vulnerable groups to seek redress and accountability for human rights violations.

A Accountability	A4	States take measures to ensure that their decision-making, policies and actions are more transparent and the public has access to information for accountability purposes	The INCHR assists and advises members and committees of the Legislature and the Human Rights Legislative Association on human rights to prepare relevant bills, for example bills on domestic violence and on female genital mutilation.
	A5	UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	The INCHR will implement 2009 recommendation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to ensure accountability for crimes of the past.
	A5	UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	Technical advisory to support the development of new national human rights action plan (NHRAP). Quarterly reviews are conducted on the status of treaty body obligations including sharing information from field monitoring and discussing civil society advocacy.
P Participation	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Government ministries and Parliament consult and cooperate with the INCHR and civil society organizations (CSOs), including the CSO Human Rights platform, when they draft legislation that relates to human rights and act to create a safe and enabling environment for civil society.
	P3	Business, policy-makers and a public at large increasingly value and support civic space	Liberia will develop a regulatory framework and a national action plan on business and human rights.
	P4	Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	Civil society organizations monitor, report and advocate in a sustained and effective manner for legal reforms and action to strengthen protection from discrimination, especially for marginalized groups.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Protection mechanisms, including the INCHR and the Ministry of Justice’s Human Rights Division, monitor and report on efforts to strengthen access to justice, the rule of law and the justice system. They give particular attention to impunity and discrimination against marginalized groups.
	ND3	Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	The INCHR assists the Government and specifically the Ministry of Justice’s Human Rights Division to draft and implement the NHRAP, fulfil UPR and Treaty Body obligations, and strengthen legal and policy reforms to advance gender mainstreaming and prohibit discrimination, especially with regard to marginalized groups.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D2</p>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>The INCHR, other relevant institutions, and civil society organizations press public and private sector organizations to adopt and implement human rights standards for business. They monitor the human rights compliance of business enterprises in concession areas and elsewhere, paying special regard to workers’ rights, and cooperate to prevent violence.</p>
	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>UNDAF One Programme promotes human rights objectives, particularly protection of the most vulnerable, and assists Liberia to implement UPR recommendations that Liberia has accepted and its national human rights action plan.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>The UNCT more often draws on human rights principles when it acts to prevent conflict and promote peace, national reconciliation and the rule of law.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Liberia complies more fully with its international human rights obligations, including by reporting to the Treaty Bodies and the UPR and implementing their recommendations. To this end, the Government ratifies more human rights instruments, creates a NHRAP and appoints a drafting committee and NHRAP steering committee.</p>

<p>SHIFTS</p> <p>Civic Space, Prevention</p>
<p>SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS</p> <p>Women</p>

MALI

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR deployed a human rights officer in Bamako in 2014. Subsequently, the Human Rights Division was established in the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). The Division's main office is in Bamako; it has sub-offices in Mopti, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka and Timbuktu, and a Bamako-based office for the southern regions (Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso) and Bamako District. The specialized protection functions relating to the protection of women and children are also consolidated within the Division. MINUSMA provides logistical, technical and operational support to the G5 Sahel as part of the implementation of its mandate [United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2391 (2017), 2531 (2020) and 2584 (2021)].

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Mali has ratified or acceded to all international human rights treaties, with the exception of the Second OP-ICCPR on the abolition of the death penalty. Mali has accepted individual complaints procedures under the OP-ICCPR, CPPED, the OP-CEDAW, and the OP-CRPD. Mali has also accepted the inquiry procedures under the CAT, CPPED, the OP-CEDAW, and the CRPD. Mali completed its third cycle of the UPR in January 2018.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

The Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Mali was appointed in May 2018 and conducted official visits in July and October 2018, February and November 2019, February 2020, and August 2021.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 <p>Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems</p>	<p>The internal oversight mechanisms of Mali's defence and security forces (MDSF) are operational and comply with international human rights standards.</p>
	A2 <p>Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights</p>	<p>Criminal courts increasingly process human rights-related cases promptly and in compliance with international due process standards. Serious violations that occurred after 2012 are prosecuted, whether they involve members of armed groups or members of MDSF.</p>
PS Peace and Security	PS1 <p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are monitored, documented and reported. Particular attention is given to abuses by armed groups and violations by State actors, especially in the Central and Northern regions of Mali. Perpetrators and those responsible are identified.</p>

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS2 ▶</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>Mali's defence and security forces (MDSF) and G5 Sahel forces comply with international human rights law and humanitarian law when they conduct counter-terrorism operations.</p>
	<p>PS4 ▶</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission fulfils its mandate and issues its final report. The Malian authorities implement its key recommendations, prioritizing victims' rights, in accordance with Mali's international obligations.</p>
	<p>PS5 ▶</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>UN-led prevention and protection strategies more fully integrate human rights information and standards.</p>
	<p>PS6 ▶</p>	<p>United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>National and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors seeking support from the United Nations, implement mitigation measures in accordance with the HRDDP, notably in programmes that are assessed to be high or medium risk.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1 ▶</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government engages more often and more substantively with human rights mechanisms, and in particular fulfils its reporting obligations to the Treaty Bodies.</p>

SHIFTS

Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

MAURITANIA

FIELD PRESENCE

There has been an OHCHR country office in Mauritania since December 2010. The Office also provides technical cooperation to the G5 Sahel, coordinating and monitoring regional cooperation on development and security.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Mauritania is party to the core international human rights treaties. Mauritania completed its third UPR in January 2021.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on torture (2016); Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty (2016); Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Court decisions, including gender-based violence cases, refer explicitly to international human rights obligations.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Prison conditions increasingly comply with international standards for all detainees, including women, minors and youths, as a result of monitoring and coordinated assistance.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The National Mechanism for Prevention of Torture regularly publishes reports on its visits to places of detention and makes them publicly available.
P Participation	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The law on civil associations and the law on public assembly are applied in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.
	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	When the government develops and implements human rights-related national action plans and legislation, it adopts processes that allow meaningful participation by civil society.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND1</p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>The Government adopts a national gender strategy in compliance with human rights law and coordinates with relevant stakeholders to implement its various components.</p>
	<p>ND6</p>	<p>The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected</p>	<p>A monitoring mechanism on the detention of migrants is established by human rights institutions.</p>
	<p>ND7</p>	<p>Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases</p>	<p>CSOs and victims of discrimination advocate for their rights to non-discrimination.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D4</p>	<p>Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants</p>	<p>Female Genital Mutilation is systematically addressed and victims are protected.</p>
	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>Communities in the regions, especially women, local authorities and central government are more knowledgeable about economic, social and cultural rights.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS3</p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>Populations that host Malian refugees and victims of other humanitarian emergencies are increasingly involved in the development and implementation of response strategies.</p>
	<p>PS3</p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>Increased accountability of internal security forces and compliance of law enforcement activities with international human rights standards, including in the context of G5 Sahel.</p>
	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Increased accountability by UNCT and UN agencies on human rights in the context of early-warning.</p>

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M3</p>	<p>Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>Recommendations of human rights mechanisms are integrated into the development, implementation and evaluation of Mauritania's Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity, UNDAF and National Action Plans.</p>
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SHIFTS

Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issue: People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

NIGER

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR has been present in Niger since 2008 and signed a Host Country Agreement on 9 December 2019 with a monitoring, reporting and capacity building mandate. It is represented by an HRA. In addition, the Office hosts staff working on regional OHCHR projects.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Niger has ratified the core human rights conventions but has not yet ratified the OP-ICCPR on abolition of the death penalty. Niger participated in the third UPR cycle in 2021.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery (2017); Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons (2018); Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (2018); Special Rapporteur on freedom of assembly and association (2021).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A2 Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The action plan of the National Human Rights Commission is updated and fully implemented.
P Participation	P6 The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Niger fully implements the human rights education programme and integrates human rights in the national education curriculum.
ND Non-discrimination	ND3 Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	Niger fully implements the National Policy on Gender, reduces discrimination against women, and increases the participation of women in public life.
	ND6 The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	The Government and other relevant actors adopt a human rights-based response to combat migrant smuggling and human rights violations associated with irregular migration; particular attention is given to protecting women’s and children’s rights.
PS Peace and Security	PS4 Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations	The Government promotes peace processes and justice reforms; these recognize the rights of victims and comply with international human rights norms and standards.

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Niger submits reports promptly to the UPR and to the Treaty Bodies, engages with and responds to special procedures, and implements their recommendations.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>UN agencies, civil society organizations, the National Human Rights Commission and other key actors prepare and submit at least one contribution or shadow report to the UPR, Treaty Bodies or special procedures annually.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change, People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

NIGERIA

FIELD PRESENCE

An HRA, deployed by OHCHR since June 2014, supports the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and UNCT.


ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Nigeria has ratified the core human rights treaties. It issued a standing invitation to special procedures in October 2013. It underwent its third UPR cycle review in November 2018.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the right to housing (2019); Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Nigeria domesticates at least one human rights treaty and accepts at least two additional individual complaints and inquiry procedures.
D Development	D2 ▶ Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	The Government develops a national action plan on business and human rights that complies with the UN Guiding Principles.
	D6 ▶ Human rights assessments and impact analyses mitigate, prevent or redress the negative effects of economic, trade and development policies and projects.	Human rights standards and principles guide the implementation of the UN sustainable development partnership.
PS Peace and Security	PS2 ▶ Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law	Oversight and accountability mechanisms, including the National Human Rights Commission, the National Committee against Torture, and internal oversight mechanisms of the security agencies (the Human Rights Desk and court martials) are in place and function.
	PS2 ▶ Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law	Terrorism suspects are speedily brought before a judge after arrest; terrorism trials are held with significantly less delay.
	PS3 ▶ Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection	Human rights are integrated in humanitarian operations; human rights monitoring and reporting are strengthened; particular attention is given to those who are most vulnerable, including women and children and persons with disabilities.

	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	The Government responds more swiftly to requests to visit by mandate-holders and accepts 80% of requests.
	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	The Government increases the number of reports it submits on time to the UPR and Treaty Bodies.
	M2	Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes	Civil society organizations double their use of the Human Rights Council’s complaints procedure. The UNCT and civil society organizations make twice as many submissions to human rights entities.

SHIFTS

Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

G5 SAHEL JOINT FORCE COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK PROJECT

The G5 Sahel was created by Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger in 2014 to coordinate regional security and development strategies. In 2017, the countries decided to establish the FC-G5S to respond to the expansion of armed and violent extremist groups and to the deteriorating security situation in the region. In its Resolution 2391 (2017), the UN Security Council called on the G5 Sahel States to “establish a robust compliance framework to prevent, investigate, address and publicly report violations and abuses of human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law related to the FC-G5S”.

Since 2018, OHCHR has supported the G5 Sahel Joint Force in progressively developing and implementing a Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Compliance Framework. The team, which is spread across eight duty stations, is implementing the project in close coordination with the wide range of technical partners that support the Joint Force. The Joint Force is the first sub-regional security force that has committed to implementing such a framework, which translates international and regional human rights and international humanitarian law obligations into specific measures and mechanisms that are operationally relevant and practical at military tactical level. By placing human rights and the protection of civilians at the heart of its military operations, the Compliance Framework allows the FC-G5S to better achieve its military objectives, including by gaining the confidence and trust of the civilian populations it is mandated to protect.

OHCHR’s specialized skills and expertise, its ongoing dialogue with military partners, and sustained advocacy to build and maintain national and regional ownership of the Compliance Framework and the political support of other stakeholders, such as Security Council members, have contributed to the progress achieved so far. Working jointly with other partners, OHCHR has supported the G5 Sahel Joint Force to: integrate human rights and humanitarian law standards in its foundational doctrine, procedures and mechanisms; strengthen the Force’s internal conduct and discipline capacity, including by supporting the establishment of a Police Component; and establish an internal Casualty and Incident Tracking and Analysis Cell, that enables the Force to attribute responsibility for incidents, analyse patterns, take necessary remedial action, revise its doctrine, and adapt its operational conduct.

Provision of support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force is part of OHCHR’s broader Sahel strategy, which is designed to improve respect for human rights in the region. The strengthening of OHCHR’s engagement, especially via its presences in the five countries, enhances OHCHR’s ability to engage with security forces in the region.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS2 Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The FC- G5S adopts an operational framework to integrate the mechanisms and measures of the compliance framework into their operations.</p>
	<p>PS2 Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The FC-G5S has established mechanisms for the arrest, detention, interrogation and transfer of those apprehended during operations in accordance with IHRL/IHL standards.</p>

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS2 ▶</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The FC-G5S has established monitoring, accountability and response mechanisms and procedures.</p>
	<p>PS2 ▶</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The FC-G5S has integrated pre-deployment, preventative and mitigation mechanisms and measures.</p>
	<p>PS2 ▶</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>OHCHR has established monitoring and reporting mechanisms, including casualty recording and mobile human rights and investigation teams in all areas of operations of the FC-G5S.</p>
	<p>PS2 ▶</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>Political and strategic support to the implementation and maintenance of the compliance framework is maintained.</p>
	<p>PS6 ▶</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>United Nations support to the FC-G5S complies with the HRDDP.</p>

SHIFTS

Global Constituency, Prevention

AMERICAS

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR's Americas programme covers 35 countries. The regional presences include the Office for South America (ROSA), based in Chile; and the Office for Central America, the Dominican Republic and English-speaking Caribbean region (ROCA), based in Panama. In addition, there are four country offices, in Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico and Honduras; one human rights component in the peace

mission in Haiti; 14 HRAs to UN RCs and UNCTs, in Argentina, Bolivia, Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Paraguay, Uruguay; and three technical missions in Bolivia, El Salvador and Venezuela. Engagement with Canada, Cuba and the United States conducted from Headquarters.

CURRENT HUMAN RIGHTS CONTEXT

With notable exceptions, the countries of the Americas region have robust legal and institutional frameworks, NHRIs, strong civil society networks, and the highest level of treaty ratification. In general, Member States have good cooperation with OHCHR and engage actively with the UN human rights mechanisms, including with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms and special procedures.

OHCHR's early warning, monitoring and reporting mandate has enabled it to identify and assess protection gaps and shortcomings in the Americas. The region displays some of the highest levels of socio-economic inequality in the world and the Covid-19 pandemic is disproportionately affecting groups in vulnerable situations, including women, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, people living in poverty, persons deprived of their liberty, LGBTI persons, and migrants, among others.

OHCHR's priorities in the region include strengthening accountability systems; improving access to justice and reparations for victims of gross human rights violations; combating discrimination; reducing inequalities; widening civic space; supporting technical cooperation and institution building; and facilitating dialogue, early warning, and prevention and protection of human rights in situations of conflict and insecurity, including during electoral processes. The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted the need

to create and strengthen existing structures to guarantee economic, social and cultural rights, including by fostering strategies and enhancing advocacy. The capacities of OHCHR field presences to support CCA/UNSDCF processes and socio-economic response plans, as well as engagement on economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development, will continue to be enhanced by the contributions of an economist (deployed in Chile) and a human rights officer with expertise on the SDGs (deployed in Panama). The establishment of a regional adviser post on racism should enhance work on discrimination against racial and ethnic minorities. Subject to the availability of funding, it is planned to strengthen expertise on priority thematic issues, such as migration, gender, and human rights and the environment.

The main trends are:

- Shrinking democratic space. During 2019, social unrest erupted across the region, reflecting a widening gap between popular expectations and economic and social realities. Polarization, frustration with political leadership, and acts of repression, have increased pressures on democratic space. More regulations have been adopted that restrict the rights to freedom of expression, participation, peaceful assembly and association. Repressive laws have been spreading throughout the region, and civil society

organizations have faced restrictions on registration and their operations. New technologies have helped civil society networks to grow, but they have also been used to control civil society activities and media freedoms, often on the basis of security justifications. In a number of countries of the region, media freedom is seriously restricted and fundamental freedoms are violently repressed.

- Human rights defenders and journalists. Latin America is considered one of the most dangerous regions in the world for human rights defenders (HRDs), who continue to be threatened by harassment, stigmatizing narratives, unsubstantiated prosecutions, arbitrary detention, and attacks on their life and physical integrity, with almost complete impunity. The HRDs most at risk include environmental and land rights defenders, members of indigenous peoples or traditional communities, peasants, LGBTI persons, and persons of African descent. The protection mechanisms that some countries have established have not been effective in countering these trends.
- Poverty, inequality and discrimination. Important shortcomings in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights have affected groups subject to discrimination and reinforced inequality. Falling rates of economic growth and austerity measures have exacerbated the situation, causing social protests that the authorities have often met with repression. Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants are among those most affected by structural political, economic, social, environmental and health inequalities. Development projects and the growth of extractive industries have further affected the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities. Racial discrimination remains a significant barrier to the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and to political participation by all. The Covid-19 pandemic has exacerbated long-term inequalities in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Due to structural inequalities and discrimination, groups in vulnerable situations are less likely to be vaccinated. This is particularly a risk for populations living in remote rural areas, indigenous peoples, traditional Afro-descendant communities, persons living in poverty, persons with disabilities, migrants, particularly undocumented migrants, persons deprived of liberty, and others experiencing marginalisation. Lack of policies that guarantee access to vaccines in rural areas, inadequate participation by and consultation with communities, the requirement for identification documents, and the digital divide, all contribute to a vaccination deficit among these groups. In virtually all countries, the absence of disaggregated information on groups in vulnerable situations significantly complicates attempts on make a human rights analysis of Covid-19 vaccination data. In some countries, official information about the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic has lacked transparency and credibility. In several countries, populations protested, angered by vaccine shortages or perceptions that Governments had spent public funds corruptly in the course of combatting Covid-19. During the pandemic, Latin America and the Caribbean have closed schools for longer than any other region.
- Widespread violence and insecurity. In a number of countries, Governments continued to adopt security approaches that fall short of human rights standards, militarized public security, introduced criminal laws that undermined due process and fair trial guarantees, applied tough anti-terrorist laws, employed private security companies without appropriate oversight, or increased levels of pre-trial incarceration.
- Impunity and transitional justice. Structural problems in administration and access to justice, which particularly affect indigenous peoples and women, continue to impede the realization of human rights in the Americas. There have been important steps to advance the right to truth, justice, reparation for victims and non-repetition of violations, in a region that has a legacy of armed conflicts and authoritarian regimes. Yet major obstacles persist. Some countries have made little progress or even regressed, for example by

renewing attempts to pass amnesty laws. Judicial independence is under attack in a number of countries, amid patterns of corruption, lack of resources and the politicization of the judiciary. Efforts to combat corruption through national processes or UN/OAS-backed mechanisms have experienced setbacks in recent years as well as some progress.

- **Gender, women and LGBTI.** A number of countries have strengthened legal and institutional frameworks to protect the rights of women and LGBTI persons. Nevertheless, violence against women, including gender-related killings, remains widespread. Discriminatory socio-cultural patterns persist, including negative gender stereotypes, limiting access to justice, health, education and work, among other human rights. The civic space of women and LGBTI human rights defenders is at risk, notably in the context of Covid-19. These defenders have been subject to online and off-line attacks when they have raised human rights concerns and expressed dissent at the absence of effective policies to overcome the sanitary crisis. Threats and attacks against women defenders persist. Opposition to women's and LGBTI rights, and efforts to seriously restrict gender equality and sexual and reproductive rights have also increased, supported by conservative and religious fundamentalist groups. Femicide rates in the region continued to be among the highest in the world.
- **Migration.** The Americas are experiencing the largest migration flow in recent history. Humanitarian actors estimated that 5.9 million Venezuelans had left by September 2021 and more than six million were expected to have left by the end of the year. Due to persistently high levels of poverty, inequality, violence and political instability, coupled with environmental disasters and climate change, the whole region is also experiencing a migration emergency, marked by a historic movement of migrants from Central America, Mexico, Cuba and Haiti towards the north and the southern border of the United States. In this context, the main human rights

challenges and issues of concern have been the increase in returns at borders, and the detention and deportation of migrants. As borders were closed in response to the Covid-19 pandemic and the number of people on the move rose, due to structural crises in some countries, migration routes changed, making migrants more vulnerable to violence, exploitation and other human rights violations at borders and in transit. The limited capacity of States in the region to respond meant that the humanitarian needs of the migrant population have mainly been met by civil society organizations and the UN System. This is a matter of concern, owing to limited capacities.

Americas and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratifications, reporting and standing invitations (baseline December 2021)

	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
Antigua & Barbuda	X			X				X			X		Nov 2021	No
Argentina						X							Nov 2017	Yes (2002)
Bahamas	X		X	X			X		X		X		Jan 2018	Yes (2013)
Barbados	X		X			X					X		Jan 2018	No
Belize	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Nov 2018	No
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)								X	X				Nov 2019	Yes (2010)
Brazil													May 2017	Yes (2001)
Canada	X		X			X					X		May 2018	Yes (1999)
Chile			X										Jan 2019	Yes (2009)
Colombia		X											May 2018	Yes (2003)
Costa Rica	X		X										May 2019	Yes (2002)
Cuba						X							May 2018	No
Dominica		X	X				X	X	X		X	X	May 2019	Yes (2009)
Dominican Republic	X		X	X				X	X		X		Jan 2019	No
Ecuador													May 2017	Yes (2003)
El Salvador													Nov 2019	Yes (2010)
Grenada	X		X			X		X	X		X		Jan 2020	No
Guatemala													Nov 2017	Yes (2001)
Guyana	X			X			X	X	X		X		Jan 2020	No
Haiti	X		X			X	X						Jan 2022	No
Honduras										X			Nov 2020	Yes (2010)
Jamaica			X				X	X	X	X			Nov 2020	No
Mexico												X	Nov 2018	Yes (2001)
Nicaragua							X			X			May 2019	Yes (2006)
Panama	X			X									Nov 2020	Yes (2011)
Paraguay	X		X	X		X						X	May 2021	Yes (2003)
Peru													Nov 2017	Yes (2002)

Americas and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratifications, reporting and standing invitations (baseline December 2021)

	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
St Kitts & Nevis	X					X					X		Jan 2021	No
Saint Lucia	X					X	X	X	X				Jan 2021	Yes (2016)
St Vincent & the Grenadines	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X		Nov 2021	No
Suriname			X				X	X			X		Nov 2021	No
Trinidad & Tobago	X		X			X	X						Nov 2021	No
Uruguay						X	X						Jan 2019	Yes (2005)
USA													Nov 2020	Yes (2021)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			X	X		X	X						Jan 2022	No

- Treaty ratified
- X Overdue report as of December 2021
- Outstanding ratification

BOLIVIA

FIELD PRESENCE

At the end of 2019, in the framework of the Peacebuilding Initiative launched by the UN System and the Secretary-General, the UN Human Rights Office deployed a Technical Mission to Bolivia. The Mission monitors the human rights situation and provides technical cooperation to support the authorities' efforts to implement recommendations by human rights mechanisms, inter alia.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Bolivia has ratified the core international human rights treaties, with the exception of the CPPED. In 2021, Bolivia was reviewed by CESCR and CAT. In 2022, Bolivia will be reviewed by CCPR and CERD. Bolivia issued a standing invitation to the special procedures mandate-holders in 2010. It participated in the third UPR cycle in 2019.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Independent Expert on foreign debt (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Progress is achieved in advancing criminal investigations of human rights violations.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The judiciary is strengthened and better equipped to respect, protect and fulfil international human rights standards and in particular with respect to the contributions of the Attorney-General's Offices, the Protection Programme for Victims and Witnesses and the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM).
P Participation	P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Increased effectiveness of prevention, protection and investigation mechanisms related to attacks against and prosecution of journalists, human rights defenders and political leaders, especially woman.
	P4 ▶ Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	Civil society organizations have better tools and methodologies to defend human rights, to support victims of human rights violations at the national and local level, including through accessing regional and international human rights mechanisms.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to "leave no one behind", including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Public policies and legislation related to situations of detention and persons deprived of their liberty increasingly comply with international human rights standards.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND3</p>	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space</p>	<p>The capacity of the judicial system to prosecute and address cases of GBV, including against LGBTI persons, femicides and to incorporate a gender perspective is increased. Women and girl victims of GBV are empowered and civil society capacities to support victims of GBV is strengthened.</p>
	<p>ND5</p>	<p>Principles and practices effectively counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space</p>	<p>Authorities and other relevant actors address incidents of discriminatory speech and incitement to violence, in particular by promoting tolerance and respect.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D2</p>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>The business sector, public and private, increasingly applies the UN Guiding Principles, particularly in relation to due diligence procedures.</p>
	<p>D3</p>	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples have better knowledge of their rights to territory, land and natural resources and are better positioned to participate and advocate in public decisions affecting their rights. Indigenous peoples have stronger means to exercise their political rights through the election of their own representatives.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Human rights monitoring in the context of elections is conducted, including by civil society organizations.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The NMRF is re-established and further strengthened.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

People of African Descent, Women

HAITI

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR has been present in Haiti since 2004. After the closure of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) in October 2017, OHCHR became a component of the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH). Currently, the Office is engaging in the country through the Human Rights Section of the UN Special Political Mission BINUH.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Haiti is a party to six of the nine core international human rights treaties. It has signed but has not yet ratified the CAT, CPPED and CRMW. It ratified the ICESCR in 2013. Haiti has joined the OP-CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Haiti is up to date with its reports to CRC and CRPD. Haiti appeared before the Human Rights Committee in 2014, and was reviewed by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2018. Haiti completed its second UPR review in November 2016 and is due to participate in the third cycle in early 2022.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

The Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Haiti visited in 2017. The mandate for the Independent Expert was discontinued as of March 2017.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The Inspectorate General for Police and the CSPJ (Conseil Supérieur du Pouvoir Judiciaire) function effectively and consistently investigate and prosecute serious violations.
P Participation	P1 Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The OPC (Office de la Protection du Citoyen) retains its legal standing and receives the resources it requires to operate independently in all departments.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Laws criminalize SGBV. No laws are discriminatory with respect to LGBTI persons. Incidents of SGBV and acts of violence against LGBTI persons are investigated and prosecuted. Women’s groups and associations that represent LGBTI persons and children are entitled to advocate on behalf of those they represent.
	ND6 The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	Steps have been taken to ensure that the rights of Haitian migrants are protected, in particular during deportation cases and where persons of Haitian descent become stateless in the Dominican Republic.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D5</p>	<p>Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies</p>	<p>The DPC (Direction de la Protection Civile) is strengthened; it works throughout the country and is equipped to address protection concerns associated with different types of disaster, drawing on disaster risk preparedness plans that comply with human rights standards. Haiti receives adequate resources to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>HRDDP implementation mechanisms and procedures have been established; these ensure that HRDDP is implemented fully.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Inter-Ministerial Committee meets regularly and, basing itself on a national action plan, takes action to implement recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Global Constituency, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Corruption

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

People of African Descent, Persons with Disabilities, Young People

MEXICO

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR has had a country office in Mexico since 2002.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Mexico is a party to most human rights treaties but has not ratified OP-CESCR, OP-IC CRC, or consented to receive individual communications under article 31 of the CPPED. CPPED conducted its first official visit to Mexico in November 2021. Mexico completed UPR reviews in 2009, 2013 and 2018. It has extended an open invitation to special procedures since 2001.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS.

Working Group on business enterprises (2016); Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders (2017); Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation (2017); Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (2017); Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Effective steps have been taken to establish two or more of the following: safeguards during detention including a registry of detentions; a national mechanism for the prevention of torture; exclusion of illicit evidence.
	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Mexico has adopted a national regulatory framework on the use of force that complies with international human rights standards.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	At least four public policies have been adopted that protect the rights of individuals who are subject to search and identification (with respect to search commissions, registries, protocols, national plans, etc.). At least three public policies have been adopted that address prosecution, sanction and reparation in cases of disappearances of persons, torture, and other human rights violations. These policies are implemented at federal and local level in compliance with international human rights standards.
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Relevant authorities take account of international human rights norms and standards in at least four prosecutions for violence against women, femicide, or denial of sexual and reproductive rights.

<p>A Accountability</p>	A4	States take measures to ensure that their decision-making, policies and actions are more transparent and the public has access to information for accountability purposes	At least ten new federal and local institutions adopt the OHCHR’s indicator framework when they report on the implementation of human rights policies, evaluate the impact of public programmes, or assess the implementation of international human rights recommendations.
	A5	UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	Selected joint programmes (maternal mortality, migration, other), as well as other documents developed under the UN development assistance framework (UNDAF) and by the United Nations system in Mexico, incorporate international human rights standards.
<p>P Participation</p>	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The relevant authorities take effective action to investigate and sanction attacks or reprisals against journalists and human rights defenders (HRDs) in at least 10% of the cases raised by OHCHR Mexico.
	P2	The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	Public policies that protect HRDs and journalists are strengthened and improved. Specifically, protection programmes for HRDs are more effective; a more enabling environment has been created for HRDs and the media; HRDs and journalists receive broader public recognition; and laws on freedom of expression have been adopted or amended to comply with international standards.
	P6	The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Indigenous communities participate more, including through prior consultation, in decisions that affect them, including decisions that create or implement megaprojects.
	P6	The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	In at least five states, victims of human rights violations and national civil society organizations claim their rights more often and more effectively.
<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Four laws or public policies have been adopted that combat discrimination and the root causes of inequality. They address the rights of indigenous peoples, migrants, and persons with disabilities, as well as gender-based violence, and comply with international human rights standards.
	ND2	Justice systems and related institutions increasingly monitor and investigate discrimination and provide redress to victims	A specific public policy promotes the inclusion of people with disabilities and complies with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND6</p>	<p>The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected</p>	<p>National laws recognize the rights to liberty and judicial guarantees of migrants, who enjoy stronger legal protection through national judicial and non-judicial protection mechanisms.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D2</p>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>Businesses, especially businesses in the energy sector, increasingly apply the UN Guiding Principles, notably in their due diligence procedures.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Mexico has ratified two international or regional human rights treaties and recognized the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider individual communications.</p>
	<p>M3</p>	<p>Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>The judiciary references international human rights standards more frequently in its decisions and activities; it does so in cases where the OHCHR has submitted a legal brief</p>
	<p>M3</p>	<p>Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>The work plans and activities of national and local institutions of the executive, legislative and judiciary, and other relevant actors, have integrated at least four recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, and related mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change, People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

People of African Descent, Persons with Disabilities, Women

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AMERICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND THE ENGLISH SPEAKING CARIBBEAN (PANAMA)

FIELD PRESENCE

The Regional Office for Central America, Dominican Republic and the English-speaking Caribbean (ROCA) was established in Panama in 2007. It covers countries without a country office in the region, has a technical cooperation team in El Salvador, and currently deploys HRAs, based in RC Offices, in Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Belize, Barbados, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Jamaica.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama (complementing field presences in Guatemala and Honduras). As of 2021, a temporary coordination structure under the ROCA was established to cover the English-speaking Caribbean countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Most countries in the sub-region cooperate consistently with the human rights mechanisms. All States have completed UPR reviews and most countries have issued a standing invitation to special procedure mandate-holders and have reported on time to the treaty bodies. Since 2019, the Human Rights Council has adopted resolutions on the human rights situation in Nicaragua, requesting the High Commissioner to inform the Council about the human rights situation and to provide recommendations.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS:

Costa Rica: Independent Expert on the rights of older persons (2016); Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (2021).

Dominican Republic: Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children (2017).

El Salvador: Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery (2016); Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons (2017); Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (2018); Special Rapporteur on truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (2019).

Panama: Independent Expert on foreign debt (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<p>A Accountability</p>	<p>A1 → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems</p>	<p>A mobile monitoring team has been established that strengthens OHCHR’s capacity to gather information on the human rights situation in countries of the region and report on cases and situations; its work enables the international community to make more effective representations to Government on a wide range of concerns.</p>

A Accountability	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	El Salvador: The Attorney- General’s Office increasingly investigates and prosecutes cases of human rights violations to combat past and present impunity.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Processes for election of magistrates to higher courts in the region that comply with international standards have been introduced to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.
	A3	Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	The decisions of judicial institutions increasingly reference international human rights standards and principles of gender equality in cases of femicide and violence against women.
P Participation	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	Governments and other relevant institutions have taken effective steps to protect human rights defenders. The situation and security of human rights defenders is monitored more closely.
	P6	The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Groups that suffer discrimination, including women, LGBTI persons, people of African descent, indigenous peoples and people living with disabilities, have increased their advocacy capacity and are able to exercise their right to participate in decision-making processes.
ND Non-discrimination	ND5	Principles and practices effectively counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space	States, civil society and the public increasingly recognize that hate speech, disseminated via digital platforms such as social media, fuels discrimination and other human rights abuses, undermining efforts to achieve the SDGs.
	ND6	The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	Official migration policies and programmes recognize the need to protect the human rights of migrants, especially those who are in situations of vulnerability, and have taken steps to do so.
D Development	D2	Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	Costa Rica and Panama have incorporated the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in their national action plans, and actively promote its implementation in all sectors.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work, particularly through mainstreaming human rights in the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF) in LAC.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>The Regional Office has increased its capacity to gather, analyse and manage information relevant to early warning, advocacy and response to critical situations of violence and insecurity; as a result, it has contributed significantly to key regional and national processes and discussions.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Structures to report to human rights mechanisms and follow up their recommendations have been established or strengthened. They are equipped to consult and coordinate with the human rights mechanisms and relevant national actors, manage information, and engage appropriately with the mechanisms, the authorities and the public.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, NHRI and UNCTs have increased by at least 25% the number of contributions they submit to the UN human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN AND SURINAME

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

OHCHR has HRAs in Guyana, Belize and Trinidad and Tobago (as of 2021 also covering Suriname) in addition to a Regional HRA in Barbados, who also covers the Organization of Eastern-Caribbean States and an HRA in Jamaica, who also covers The Bahamas. The deployment of an HRA to Suriname is foreseen for 2022. OHCHR is dedicated to increasing engagement with Member States in order to better operationalize the High Commissioner’s mandate in the English-speaking Caribbean.

In light of the number of early warning risks and growing demands for OHCHR prevention support, it is planned to establish a small dedicated sub-regional team in the region from 2022. The team will enable OHCHR to move from a reactive to a preventive role in the region; provide timely and more cost-efficient monitoring and analysis, advocacy and technical support to governments; and ensure the sustainability of OHCHR’s work in the Caribbean.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The majority of countries in the sub-region have a low number of ratifications. The CRC, CRPD and CEDAW have been ratified by all countries. CAT, CPPED, ICRMW and optional protocols that provide complaint mechanisms have not been ratified by the majority of the countries. Only Bahamas, Saint Lucia and Dominica have issued a standing invitation to special procedures. All countries were reviewed during the third UPR cycle.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Bahamas: Special Rapporteur on violence against women (2017).

Guyana: Working Group on People of African descent (2017).

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Special Rapporteur on the environment (2021).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	At least three countries will have made significant progress towards institutionalizing human rights training for law enforcement officials.
	A1 → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	At least three countries have discussed and undertaken first steps to design and/or establish a NHRI in accordance to the Paris Principles.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 → Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	At least two countries ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. At least one Caribbean country ratifies the CAT. At least one Caribbean country ratifies the CMW.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND1</p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>At least in three countries, laws and/or policies provide better protection of the rights of women, persons with disabilities, LGBTI persons, migrants and/or religious minorities.</p>
	<p>ND3</p>	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space</p>	<p>In three Caribbean countries legislative change and/or policy reform regarding domestic violence, marital rape and/or sexual harassment is underway.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D4</p>	<p>Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants</p>	<p>In at least 2 countries policy - and/or legal frameworks have enhanced provisions in the areas of SRH on access to SRH and HIV information and care on a non-discriminatory basis.</p>
	<p>D5</p>	<p>Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies</p>	<p>In at least 2 countries Disaster Risk Assessment and Response strategies as well as projects and policies addressing environment and climate change effects (by enhancing levels of resilience and adaptation of vulnerable population) have integrated safeguards for the rights of affected population in particular vulnerable groups.</p>
	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>In all six Caribbean UN Country/Sub regional Teams HRBA is integrated in MSDF CIPs /M&E framework, interpretation of SDGs.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>At least six Caribbean countries have established mechanisms for human rights reporting and follow up.</p>
	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>At least ten treaty body reports are submitted by Caribbean countries which substantially to fully conform to reporting guidelines.</p>

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M2 ▶ Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>At least five civil society organizations have produced alternative reports to a treaty body or a stakeholder report in the third UPR cycle. At least ten civil society organizations have produced alternative reports to a treaty body or a stakeholder report in the fourth UPR cycle.</p>
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SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women

JAMAICA

FIELD PRESENCE

An HRA is assigned to the RC’s Office in Jamaica, and, in addition, covers the Bahamas.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Jamaica and the Bahamas are parties to most human rights treaties and the majority of optional protocols. Jamaica has not ratified CAT or CPPED; the Bahamas has not ratified CAT or ICRMW. Both countries were reviewed during the third cycle of the UPR. The Bahamas has established a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up to human rights recommendations. The Bahamas has issued a standing invitation to special procedures.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on violence against women (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Jamaica and the Bahamas make considerable progress towards institutionalizing human rights training for law enforcement officials.
	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Jamaica and Bahamas will have made significant progress towards institutionalizing human rights training for law enforcement officials.
	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Jamaica and the Bahamas have discussed and undertaken first steps to design and/or establish a NHRI in accordance to the Paris Principles.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	At least in three countries, laws and/or policies provide better protection of the rights of women, persons with disabilities, LGBTI persons, migrants and/or religious minorities.
D Development	D7 ▶ States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	The UNCTs in Jamaica and Bahamas make progress in integrating a human rights approach in Country Implementation Plans.

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Jamaica and the Bahamas have established mechanisms for human rights reporting and follow up.</p>
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SHIFTS

Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women

GUATEMALA

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR’s office in Guatemala was established in 2005 to provide a human rights monitoring presence at the end of the UN Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA). Its mandate includes technical cooperation and human rights monitoring. The agreement of the Office with the Government of Guatemala was extended in 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2017, on each occasion for three years. In 2020 and 2021 the agreement was renewed for one year.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Guatemala has ratified all the core treaties, except CPPED, ICCPR-OP2 and OP-ICESCR. It has not signed ILO Convention 189 and does not recognize CERD’s competence under Art. 14, or the CRC’s competence under Articles 5, 12 and 13 of OP-CRC-IC. Guatemala has issued a standing invitation to special procedures. It completed UPR reviews in 2008, 2012 and 2017, but did not accept recommendations related to land, LGBTI rights or sexual and reproductive rights.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The Attorney General’s Office, the Public Defence Institute, the judiciary, the Constitutional Court, Congress, and key State institutions increasingly integrate human rights standards in their policies and decisions. National and international civil society organizations, the Congress, and other actors, advocate for abolition of the death penalty and ratification of the second optional protocol of the ICCPR.
P Participation	P2 The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	Institutional mechanisms to protect human rights defenders are robust, comply with international standards, and are appropriately sensitive to gender and culture.
	P6 The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Rights holders, especially women, youth, indigenous peoples and other under-represented groups, defend human rights and make their voices heard.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	National laws, policies and practices take a human rights-based approach, and in particular respect the rights of indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, women, LGBTI persons, and other groups that experience discrimination.

ND Non-discrimination	ND1	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples, women, and other groups subject to discrimination make use of strategic litigation to demand their rights and hold to account individuals and institutions that violate human rights.</p>
	ND6	<p>The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected</p>	<p>Institutions that implement migration policies adopt a human rights-based approach. Civil society organizations, State institutions, United Nations agencies and other relevant actors cooperate more actively to monitor, enforce, and ensure respect for migrants’ human rights.</p>
	ND7	<p>Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases</p>	<p>The society speaks out on critical human rights issues, reports abuses, demands the necessary changes and participate in decision-making processes.</p>
D Development	D1	<p>Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims</p>	<p>Businesses and other economic actors are increasingly held to account for rights abuses. Public institutions, including the judicial authorities and the Ombudsman’s Office, are equipped to ensure that the rights of communities affected by natural resource projects are protected and that victims of abuses associated with business projects have access to remedies.</p>
	D3	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>Selected State institutions incorporate international human rights standards more consistently in their interventions and policies on land, housing, poverty and related rights.</p>
	D3	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>Rights holders, especially rural dwellers, women, indigenous people, persons with disabilities and other groups affected by discrimination, actively participate in preparing laws, policies and strategies that relate to food, housing and land.</p>
	D6	<p>Human rights assessments and impact analyses mitigate, prevent or redress the negative effects of economic, trade and development policies and projects</p>	<p>State institutions design protocols, policies and strategies compliant with international human rights standards and with the full participation of indigenous peoples especially women and indigenous young people.</p>

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>The SDG strategies of UN entities, the evaluation of the 2014-2019 UN development assistance framework (UNDAF), and the design of its successor (2020-2024), integrate a human rights based approach.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS3</p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>The policies and conduct of State institutions that are responsible for the security of citizens increasingly comply with international human rights standards; they give special attention to the rights of indigenous people, women, children, migrants and other groups subject to discrimination, as well as civil society organizations.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Civil society organizations use Treaty Body or UPR follow-up procedures to submit individual cases.</p>
	<p>M3</p>	<p>Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>In coordination with other institutions, the Presidential Commission for Human Rights (COPREDEH) improves compliance with requests from international human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

HONDURAS

FIELD PRESENCE

A country office was established in May 2015.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Honduras is a party to most human rights treaties but has not ratified OP-CEDAW, OP-CRC or OP-CESCR. It was elected as a member of the Human Rights Council in 2021. Honduras was reviewed by CMW, CESCR and CEDAW in 2016 and by CRPD and Human Rights Committee in 2017. In 2018, the CPPED and CERD issued concluding observations. Honduras passed the third cycle of the UPR in November 2020. It has extended an open invitation to special procedures and has received numerous communications.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (2016); Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders (2018); Working Group on discrimination against women in law and practice (2018); Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges (2019); Working Group on business and human rights (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Laws, policies and practices on security, including the participation of military forces in citizen security tasks, comply more fully with human rights standards.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The Supreme Office and the Office of the Attorney General strengthen their technical and institutional capacity to prosecute human rights violations promptly, impartially and effectively.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	As part of its strategic working plan, the Supreme Court adopts and implements strategies that improve the access to justice of marginalized groups, including migrants, women victims of violence, indigenous people, members of the LGTBI community, and persons living with disabilities.
P Participation	P2	The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions, and the national protection mechanism, increasingly apply international standards and practices that protect human rights defenders, including from intimidation and attack.
	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	Relevant authorities take effective action to investigate and sanction attacks or reprisals against human rights defenders in cases raised by OHCHR Honduras.

P Participation	P6	The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Rights holders, especially women, indigenous peoples and other under-represented groups, participate in selected public processes at local and national level.
	ND6	The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	Legislation, policies and institutions increasingly protect the rights of migrants, returnees, IDPs and other people with international protection needs.
D Development	D2	Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	The Government and businesses take steps to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
	D3	State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights	Rights holders enjoy improved protection of their rights with regard to land, territory and natural resources.
	D7	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	Selected government entities align their programmes on labour rights and poverty reduction with international economic, social and cultural rights.
M Mechanisms	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	An effective National Monitoring and reporting Mechanism is established and functioning.
	M2	Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes	The NHRI, civil society organizations, and UN agencies cooperate with UN human rights mechanisms and use their recommendations, guidance and jurisprudence in advocacy.

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Leveraging Data for Human Rights, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Corruption, People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

People of African Descent, Women, Young People

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTH AMERICA (SANTIAGO DE CHILE)

FIELD PRESENCE

The Regional Office for South America (ROSA) has been based in Santiago, Chile, since 2009. ROSA currently deploys HRAs to RC Offices in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Almost all countries in the sub-region have ratified all the core human rights treaties. Some optional protocols, in particular concerning individual communications, are pending. All countries have issued a standing invitation to mandate-holders. All have engaged actively with the UPR mechanism.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST 6 YEARS:

Argentina: Special Rapporteur on racism (2016); Special Rapporteur on violence against women (2016); Working group on arbitrary detention (2017); Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity (2017); Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2018); Special Rapporteur on torture (2018); Working Group on People of African descent (2019); Special Rapporteur on privacy (2019).

Brazil: Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (2016); Special Rapporteur on toxics (2019); Special Rapporteur on leprosy (2019); Independent Expert on albinism (2020).

Chile: Special Rapporteur on the right to education (2016); Working Group on disappearances (2017); Special Rapporteur on the right to housing (2017).

Ecuador: Independent Expert on democratic international order (2017); Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression (2018); Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (2018); Special Rapporteur on the right to health (2019); Special Rapporteur on violence against women (2019); Working Group on people of African descent (2019).

Paraguay: Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2016); Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery (2017).

Peru: Working Group on business and human rights (2017); Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders (2020); Working Group on people of African descent (2020).

Uruguay: Special Rapporteur on the environment (2017); Independent Expert on the rights of older persons (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<p>A Accountability</p>	<p>A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems</p>	<p>Victims of gross human rights violations and their families have enhanced access to information that is still classified. States effectively implement reparation measures, including measures recommended by truth and reconciliation commissions.</p>
	<p>A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems</p>	<p>Mechanisms are in place that monitor detention centres effectively; cases of torture are consistently reported to and prosecuted by the authorities.</p>
	<p>A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems</p>	<p>Steps have been taken to protect the rights of persons deprived of their liberty and to improve detention conditions. Improved terms and conditions/contracts enable judges and prosecutors to be properly independent.</p>
<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples, women, LGTBI rights advocates, human rights defenders, and people of African descent have increased capacity to make use of national, regional and international human rights mechanisms to protect their rights. Human rights defenders and indigenous peoples participate more actively in public affairs and consistently monitor decisions that affect them.</p>
	<p>P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling</p>	<p>State institutions and NHRI are better equipped to monitor protests and document human rights violations.</p>
	<p>P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling</p>	<p>Laws on freedom of expression and assembly comply with international human rights standards.</p>
	<p>P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling</p>	<p>Police protocols regulating the use of force comply with international standards.</p>

<p>P Participation</p>	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	States have adopted laws and taken measures to protect human rights defenders.
	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	NHRIs have developed early warning and rapid response mechanisms that prevent conflict and protect human rights defenders.
<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	State institutions responsible for meeting the needs of vulnerable groups have been strengthened and receive adequate funding and political support.
	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Discrimination and gender equality laws comply with international human rights standards.
	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Judges and prosecutors are better equipped, in terms of law and training, to prosecute discrimination and gender crimes successfully.
	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	State policies protect indigenous peoples against discrimination; consultation protocols have been adopted. Policies provide effective protection to communities that live in isolation or are making initial contact.
	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Schools are increasingly running awareness-raising campaigns and education programmes on human rights and diversity, to combat discrimination, bigotry and hate.
<p>D Development</p>	D2	Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	Business enterprises (particularly in Brazil, Chile, and Peru) progressively adopt human rights policies and due diligence procedures that comply with human rights standards and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>States implement the 2030 Agenda using national development plans that integrate recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms.</p>
	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>States' procedures for reviewing and follow-up make increasing use of national human rights mechanisms, and adopt a human rights-based approach to data.</p>
	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>State institutions responsible for data collection apply human rights-based methods to address patterns of discrimination and inequality, enabling Governments to target their interventions more precisely.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>NMRFs function effectively in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Civil society organizations report regularly to UN mechanisms, participate in sessions (including through the use of technology), and use concluding observations and reports for advocacy and follow-up purposes.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Leveraging Data for Human Rights, Frontier Issues: Climate Change, People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

People of African Descent, Persons with Disabilities

COLOMBIA

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR Colombia was established in 1997. The headquarters is in Bogotá; nine sub-offices operate in other departments.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Colombia is party to all core international human rights treaties, but has not acceded to the OP-ICESCR, OP-CAT, OP-CRC on a communications procedure, or the OP-CRPD. Colombia issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders in March 2003. It completed the third UPR cycle in 2018.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The Government adopts or strengthens policies that prevent human rights violations from occurring in the context of the justice system. For instance, it limits military criminal jurisdiction in cases of gross human rights violation; limits the selection and accumulation of cases by the National Attorney General's Office (Fiscalía General de la Nación); and orients prosecutorial policy to strengthen the operations of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The Government strengthens the mechanisms for collective reparation and land restitution.
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	The national justice system investigates and prosecutes gender-related crimes more effectively.
P Participation	P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Relevant national, regional and local institutions apply a human rights-based approach in public policies and programmes that result from implementation of the Peace Accords; they emphasize participation and accountability in particular.

<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P2</p>	<p>The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)</p>	<p>Institutions that are responsible for the protection of human rights defenders investigate and prosecute crimes against human rights defenders that are brought to their attention by OHCHR.</p>
	<p>P6</p>	<p>The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard</p>	<p>Victims, indigenous peoples and women participate more fully in decisions that concern them.</p>
<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND1</p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>National institutions, namely the Ombudsman’s office, the Ministry of the Interior, the Procurator General’s Office, the Ministry of the Environment, the national police, and the Presidential Office for Women’s Equity, combat discrimination against ethnic minorities, women and LGBTI persons more effectively.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D2</p>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>The national action plan on business and human rights is fully implemented. The institutions responsible for economic and investment policies and for departments, districts and municipalities (including indigenous areas) are more fully engaged.</p>
	<p>D3</p>	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>Laws, policies and strategies on poverty, land and housing that the Social Prosperity Agency, Illicit Crop Substitution Division, National Land Agency, Rural Development Agency, and Territorial Renovation Agency adopt and implement increasingly comply with human rights standards.</p>
	<p>D4</p>	<p>Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants</p>	<p>Populations in situations of vulnerability (including afro-Colombian and indigenous people) participate more fully in realizing their right to health.</p>
	<p>D4</p>	<p>Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants</p>	<p>The policies and programmes of the comprehensive health assistance system (MIAS) and the comprehensive indigenous intercultural health system (SISPI) increasingly comply with human rights standards.</p>

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS1</p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>All actors involved in peace operations increasingly recognize and comply with international human rights standards and humanitarian law and enhance protection of civilians.</p>
	<p>PS3</p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>The Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the General Command of Military Forces, the National Police, the Procurator General’s Office and the Ombudsman’s Office act proactively to prevent human rights violations and enhance their response when human rights violations occur.</p>
	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>Transitional justice mechanisms increase accountability for conflict-related violations of human rights and humanitarian law.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>The NHRI, civil society organizations, individuals, and UN agencies make substantive contributions to the Treaty Bodies, special procedures, and UPR submissions.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

People of African Descent, Women

VENEZUELA

FIELD PRESENCE

Since 2019, the UN Human Rights Office has worked in Venezuela as part of the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The Office provide support to effective implementation of recommendations issued in OHCHR reports, and by other UN human rights mechanisms, and continues to credibly assess the human rights situation in Venezuela and challenges on the ground.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Venezuela has ratified the core international human rights treaties, with the exception of the CPPED and OP-CAT. Venezuela was due to be examined under the third cycle of the UPR in January 2022.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Independent Expert on international order (2017); Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures (2021).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	State authorities increasingly address human rights violations committed in the context of law enforcement and the justice system.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Improved conditions of detention in certain detention centres and more effective national mechanism responsible for the prevention of torture. Increased access to justice for victims of human rights violations.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	National mechanisms that provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights are strengthened.
P Participation	P4	Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	NGOs increase their capacity to document and analyze human rights violations and use international human rights mechanisms.
	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	Monitoring of enabling environment and threats to civic space using remote monitoring tools to provide credible information to international community.

ND Non-discrimination	ND3	Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	The protection and promotion of women’s rights is improved, including the Government’s capacity to respond, and women are empowered, including through the strengthening of civil society in women’s rights issues. Women’s access to justice increases.
	ND6	The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	Civil society and NHRI foster their capacity to support migrants and refugees to accede to justice and protection mechanisms.
	ND7	Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases	Increased visibility and attention given to violations of the rights of indigenous peoples, and the improvement of their situations.
D Development	D7	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	The international community pressures authorities to address critical human rights issues/situations raised by OHCHR, in particular situations related to the right to food and to health.
PS Peace and Security	PS5	Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict	Early warning, prevention and protection capacities strengthened including through monitoring by presence in country.
M Mechanisms	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	Number of reservations to international human rights treaties decreases.
	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	A NMRF is established and operational.

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Civil society actors increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their recommendations to advocate for human rights protection and redress.</p>
	<p>M3</p>	<p>Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>Increased compliance with international human rights obligations and increased access to justice and redress for victims.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Prevention, Frontier Issues: People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

ASIA PACIFIC

INTRODUCTION

The vast and diverse Asia Pacific region is home to more than one third of the world's people. However, OHCHR has a limited footprint in the region: a Regional Office for South-East Asia is based in Bangkok; a Regional Office for the Pacific is located in Suva; an office in Seoul operates under a specific mandate in relation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK); an Office in Cambodia operates on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of Cambodia; and a Regional Office for the Pacific is located in Suva. In addition, a human rights unit is part of the UN Integrated Mission in Afghanistan, led by the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA). The UN Sustainable Development Group and OHCHR have deployed HRAs to RC Offices and UNCTs in Bangladesh, Maldives, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste. OHCHR also supports the work of national officers based in the RC Offices in Mongolia and Nepal.

The Human Rights Council has mandated country specific special procedure mandates to work on Afghanistan, Cambodia, DPRK and Myanmar, in addition to Accountability Projects for DPRK (HRC res. 34/24) and Sri Lanka (HRC res. 46/1).

OHCHR seeks to promote respect and protection of human rights throughout the region by employing a range of tools, including public and private advocacy, human rights mainstreaming in development programming, technical cooperation and capacity building programmes, protection through presence and monitoring, and support to implement the outcomes of UN human rights mechanisms. OHCHR actively seeks to strengthen civil society and the capacity of NHRIs in the region, and to build strong working relationships with national governments and state institutions. NHRIs in the region vary in their compliance with internationally accepted standards for NHRIs ('Paris Principles').

OHCHR's South-East Asia Regional Office also actively engages with the sub-regional intergovernmental human rights mechanism of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), known as the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR). There is no equivalent sub-regional human rights mechanism in the Pacific.

CURRENT HUMAN RIGHTS CONTEXT

This diverse and dynamic region includes countries such as China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia, which in terms of population are among the world's largest, as well as island states in the Pacific whose populations number in the low thousands. In terms of respect, protection and enjoyment of human rights, the region presents opportunities as well as challenges. Some countries, such as Nepal and Sri Lanka, have emerged from conflict. At the same time, particularly violent and egregious conflicts continued in Afghanistan and Myanmar, and protracted national or localized conflicts persisted in a

number of other countries, fuelling a range of human rights concerns. Migration within and from Asia, caused by a variety of social, economic and political factors, accounts for approximately 45% of the world's 250 million migrants. More than 80% of all displaced persons are found in the region, for a wide variety of reasons, including conflict, systemic discrimination, poverty, and climate change.

- Economic, social and cultural rights. Parts of the region are frequently exposed to environmental hazards, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic activity, typhoons, and

other natural crises. These disproportionately affect the most vulnerable. Low-lying coastal areas and many island states are directly threatened by climate change and rising sea levels; the existence of atoll nations in the Pacific is in question. While some countries in the region have achieved significant economic growth and development, marked and growing disparities in wealth exist within and between States, leaving entire populations, communities, and individuals behind. Average standards of living have markedly improved; however, inequalities and discrimination remain high, further marginalising vulnerable groups, exacerbating poverty, reducing already low levels of human security, and limiting access to justice, basic services and economic opportunities.

- Discrimination, especially against marginalized groups. The region has a rich mix of ethnic and indigenous groups, religions, customs and traditions. Levels of violence against women are high, especially in South Asia and the Pacific, notwithstanding laws and policies for their protection and engagement by civil society. Asia and the Pacific host some 60% of the world's young people; more than 750 million (about 19% of the region's population) are aged between 15 and 25. The rise of nationalism and populism in many parts of the region has been accompanied by incitement to hatred, including through social media, that notably targets youth insecurities and often marginalised or 'at risk' groups and communities.
- Civil and political rights and civic space. Democratic and civil society space is shrinking in many parts of the region. Fundamental freedoms, including freedom of assembly and peaceful association, expression, information and participation are under threat, due to restrictive laws and policies, digital surveillance, and repression of political and other dissenting voices. Local civil society organizations and human rights defenders face harassment and intimidation, while journalists and bloggers as well as trades unionists and political activists are subject to threats and at times violence from the authorities or non-State actors. Governments have increasingly focused their attention on social and economic development and public security (particularly in the context of counter terrorism measures) rather than protection of civil and political rights. The region is characterized by governance systems in which the executive is dominant and the legislature and judiciary are weak. Authoritarianism in a growing number of countries is having an adverse effect on enjoyment of a range of human rights. Impunity for serious human rights violations persists, including extrajudicial execution, torture, and enforced disappearance, committed often by law enforcement agencies, frequently with the collusion of powerful political and economic interests.
- Frontier issues and spotlight populations. Areas of concern include the effects of climate change; lack of focus on sustainable development and environmental protection for the benefit of youth and future generations; the impact of business activities, particularly activities associated with land and the extraction of natural resources; and the effects of labour migration and human trafficking. The Covid-19 pandemic has served as a threat multiplier, increasing inequalities and discrimination: it has severely affected the fabric of societies, people's right to health, and their economic livelihoods. Some Governments have declared states of emergency or taken other forms of action that restrict freedom of movement and public participation, creating important governance and civil and political rights challenges.

Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratification, reporting and standing invitation (baselines December 2021)

	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
Afghanistan		X	X	X		X							Jan 2019	Yes (2017)
Australia	X												Jan 2021	Yes (2008)
Bangladesh	X	X				X	X						May 2018	No
Bhutan						X							May 2019	No
Brunei Darussalam						X	X	X			X		May 2019	No
Cambodia				X							X		Jan 2019	No
China				X			X						Nov 2018	No
DP. Rep. Korea			X			X		X					May 2019	No
Fiji	X		X	X						X	X	X	Nov 2019	Yes (2015)
India	X		X			X	X						May 2017	Yes (2011)
Indonesia	X			X				X	X				May 2017	No
Japan			X	X									Nov 2017	Yes (2011)
Kiribati													Jan 2020	No
Lao People's DR.	X		X	X									Jan 2020	No
Malaysia								X	X		X		Nov 2018	Yes (2019)
Maldives	X	X	X										Nov 2020	Yes (2006)
Marshall Islands	X		X	X									Nov 2020	Yes (2011)
Micronesia (Federated States of)						X		X	X		X		Jan 2021	No
Mongolia				X									Nov 2020	Yes (2004)
Myanmar			X			X	X	X					Jan 2021	No
Nauru				X		X	X				X		Jan 2021	Yes (2011)
Nepal			X	X			X						Jan 2021	No
New Zealand													Jan 2019	Yes (2004)
Pakistan	X			X			X						Nov 2017	No
Palau													May 2021	Yes (2011)
Papua New Guinea	X		X			X	X				X		Nov 2021	Yes (2011)

Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratification, reporting and standing invitation (baselines December 2021)

	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
Philippines				X									May 2017	No
Rep. of Korea													Nov 2017	Yes (2008)
Samoa				X			X				X	X	Nov 2021	Yes (2011)
Singapore													May 2021	No
Solomon Islands	X		X			X							May 2021	Yes (2011)
Sri Lanka	X			X		X				X		X	Nov 2017	Yes (2015)
Thailand			X			X	X						Nov 2021	Yes (2011)
Timor-Leste	X		X	X						X			Jan 2022	Yes (2017)
Tonga	X												Jan 2018	Yes (2013)
Tuvalu						X							May 2018	Yes (2013)
Vanuatu				X		X							Jan 2019	Yes (2009)
Viet Nam	X					X							Jan 2019	No
Non UN States														
Cook Islands											X			
Niue							X							

- Treaty ratified
- X Overdue report as of December 2021
- Outstanding ratification

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA (BANGKOK)

FIELD PRESENCE

The OHCHR South-East Asia Regional Office (SEARO) was established in 2002 and is based in Bangkok, Thailand.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao Peoples Democratic Republic (PDR), Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. OHCHR also has a field presence in Cambodia, and HRAs in the Philippines and Timor-Leste. SEARO conducts regional activities for, and engages with, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG).

ENGAGEMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, and Singapore are party to less than four of the core human rights treaties. Thailand, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam are party to ICCPR. Few countries in the region have ratified the OP-CAT, ICRMW, CPPED or individual complaint mechanisms. Thailand has issued a standing invitation to the special procedures.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Brunei Darussalam: None.

Indonesia: Special Rapporteur on the right to health (2017), Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2018).

Lao People's DR: Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children (2017).

Malaysia: Special Rapporteur on cultural rights (2017); Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation (2018); Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children (2018).

Myanmar: Special Rapporteur on Myanmar (June 2016, February and July 2017).

Singapore: None.

Thailand: Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty (2016); Working Group on business enterprises (2018); Special Rapporteur on Myanmar (2018).

Viet Nam: Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A5 UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	UN policies and practices comply with human rights standards and UNDAF and UNSDCF guidance; they focus on accountable institutions, access to justice, and the participation of civil society in planning and monitoring.
ND Non-discrimination	ND5 Principles and practices effectively counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space	Duty bearers effectively address discrimination and hate speech in the digital space. NHRI and civil society organizations have improved their capacity to communicate human rights-based counter-narratives.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND8</p>	<p>The UN System implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</p>	<p>Nationally and regionally, UN development programmes focus more explicitly on inequalities and multiple forms of discrimination, in line with the 2030 Agenda’s objective to leave no one behind.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D2</p>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>Regional actors and UNCTs, notably in countries that provide effective support to SDG reporting, have adopted human rights-based approaches in their regional and country programmes, giving effect to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.</p>
	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>UNCTs and UN agencies in UNDAF-roll out countries (2018-21) and countries that support separate SDG planning or programming have adopted a rights-based approach to development planning and implementation that complies with international human rights norms, standards and principles.</p>
	<p>D8</p>	<p>National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs</p>	<p>Regionally and in UNDAF roll-out countries, the UN development system assists national and regional stakeholders to collect, analyse and disseminate data on discrimination, vulnerability, inequality and exclusion. It includes statistical bodies in this process as well as affected communities.</p>
<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P1</p>	<p>Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling</p>	<p>At least 7 countries increasingly protect civic space, including by adopting laws or policies.</p>
	<p>P2</p>	<p>The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)</p>	<p>UN agencies, the UNDG Human Rights Network and the reprisals focal point cooperate more fully with NHRI (where NHRIs exist), making it possible to protect individuals and civil society organizations more promptly and effectively.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>Accountability mechanisms are established to improve protection of individuals and groups affected by conflicts, including SGBV; victims have better access to remedies.</p>

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>Selected country teams apply the HRDDP in their UN programmes.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>The AICHR has more capacity and is fulfilling its protection mandate.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change, People on the Move, Digital space

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

CAMBODIA

FIELD PRESENCE

In 2020, the Government renewed its agreement for the country office until the end of 2022.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Cambodia is party to all core international human rights treaties with the exception of the ICRMW. It has ratified the OP-CEDAW and OP-CAT. Cambodia completed the third UPR cycle in 2019.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on human rights in Cambodia (March and October 2016, August 2017, March and October 2018, May 2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The criminal justice system, and particularly judges, prosecutors and lawyers, become increasingly professional. Prison staffing is professionalized in a manner that accords with international human rights standards.
	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Laws and policies in the areas of justice and prisons increasingly comply with international human rights standards.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	An NHRI aimed at providing redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights are strengthened is established.
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Justice system investigates and prosecutes SGBV and gender-related crimes more effectively, including violations of economic rights, e.g., land, decent work.
P Participation	P5 ▶ More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	International, regional and national protection mechanisms respond to the protection needs of civil society organizations and individuals, particularly (but not only) in the context of political participation.
	P7 ▶ Public recognition that human rights and accountability make important contributions to effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism, increases	Youth networks increasingly recognize the value and importance of human rights and accountability and their contribution to development and peace.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D1</p>	<p>Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims</p>	<p>Businesses and other economic actors held accountable for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims.</p>
	<p>D3</p>	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>Laws, policies and strategies on land, housing and property increasingly comply with human rights standards. Their implementation by the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Rural Development and sub-national authorities similarly complies with international standards.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Cambodia submits five reports to Treaty Bodies that conform with reporting guidelines, as well as its report to the UPR. It adopts an integrated and participatory approach to preparing and following up these reports.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Civil society organizations and the UNCT increasingly engage with the human rights mechanisms when they report to Treaty Bodies, special procedures and the UPR.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Leveraging Data for Human Rights, Prevention, Frontier Issues: People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

THE PHILIPPINES

FIELD PRESENCE

An HRA has been deployed since 2014 to the RC’s Office.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The Philippines is party to most core international human rights treaties. It has not ratified the CPPED or acceded to the OP-CESCR, OP-CRC on a communications procedure, or the OP-CRPD. The Philippines completed the third cycle of the UPR in September 2017. It has not issued a standing invitation.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Improved compliance of the security sector with international human rights norms and standards, in particular in relation to the right to life.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Accountability mechanisms of the Department of Justice and the Philippines National Police and other relevant actors are strengthened.
P Participation	P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Policies and procedures are adopted to protect human rights defenders and civic space, including through dialogue between rights-holders and duty-bearers.
	P2 ▶ The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	Strengthened capacity and efforts to investigate and bring to justice perpetrators of violations targeting human rights defenders result in convictions and other forms of restitution.
D Development	D7 ▶ States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	The UNCT integrates human rights norms, standards and principles when it formulates and implements programmes and projects.

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	The NMRF effectively conducts coordination, information management and consultation, including through established focal points in relevant Government departments.
	M2	Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes	Civil society organizations increasingly engage with Treaty Bodies, special procedures and the UPR.
	M3	Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms	Steps taken towards adoption of NPM legislation and improved functioning of the interim NPM.
	M3	Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms	The international community continues to engage through the HRC, and support to OHCHR’s work in the Philippines. The HRC effectively responds to developments on the ground.

SHIFTS
Civic Space, Global Constituency, Prevention

TIMOR-LESTE

FIELD PRESENCE

There has been a UN human rights field presence in Timor-Leste since 1999. An HRA unit has been in place since 2013.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Timor-Leste is party to seven international human rights treaties and four optional protocols. Ratification is pending of the CRPD, CPPED and the OP-ICCPR, OP-CESCR, OP-CAT, OP-CRC concerning a communications procedure, and OP-CRPD. In 2017 Timor-Leste issued a standing invitation to the special procedures. Timor-Leste is scheduled to undertake the third cycle of the UPR in the first quarter of 2022.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The police and army comply with human rights standards that prohibit torture and ill-treatment.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Judicial actors increase their knowledge of human rights and apply human rights standards in legal proceedings.
P Participation	P6 ▶ The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Youth, women and discriminated groups, and those who represent them, regularly advocate for human rights.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Legal drafters and judicial actors take account of the rights of persons with disabilities.
	ND2 ▶ Justice systems and related institutions increasingly monitor and investigate discrimination and provide redress to victims	The judiciary and the Government increasingly pursue and prosecute cases of discrimination against women, persons with disabilities, and LGBTI individuals.
	ND7 ▶ Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases	The public supports a human rights-based approach to disability; the public opposes discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D3</p>	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>New policies and laws on housing, land and evictions are adopted that comply with human rights standards.</p>
	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>National actors and the United Nations integrate human rights norms and standards in their programmes.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Reports are submitted in accordance with guidelines and include adequate information.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>The NHRI, the UNCT, and civil society coalitions that work on emerging human rights issues submit reports for each scheduled treaty review; NGOs submit information to the special procedures.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women

AFGHANISTAN

FIELD PRESENCE

The Human Rights Service is a component in the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), which was established in 2002. It has a monitoring and protection mandate.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Afghanistan has ratified the core international human rights treaties, with the exception of the CPPED and ICRMW. Ratifications are pending of both the Optional Protocols to the ICCPR, as well as the OP-ICESCR, OP-CEDAW, and OP-CRC on a communications procedure. Afghanistan issued a standing invitation to the special procedures in August 2017. It completed the third cycle of the UPR in 2021.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons (2016).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Increased number of reported cases of torture and ill-treatment, enforced disappearances, death penalty, extra-judicial killings and due process violations promptly, impartially, independently and thoroughly investigated and accountability and protection mechanism strengthened.
	A2 → Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Establishment of inclusive and accountable peace and reconciliation processes in conformity with international human rights standards and in line with the internationally recognized principles of transitional justice.
P Participation	P1 → Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The de facto authorities promote diversity in political, democratic and participatory processes with increased participation of women and minorities in decision making and an NHRI works in conformity with international standards (Paris Principles).
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 → Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Authorities adopt laws, policies and practices that address gender discrimination and inequality in relation to women and girls’ economic, social and cultural rights.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>Human rights considerations, norms, standards and principles, as well as recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms, are integrated into the policies and programmes of UNAMA with respect to peace and security, and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) with respect to protection of civilians, security for the Afghan civilians, humanitarian support, and socio-economic development initiatives.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS1</p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>The de facto authorities and armed opposition groups' policies and mechanisms for the protection of civilians and civilian casualty mitigation, including child protection, are enhanced in line with international humanitarian law and international human rights standards.</p>
	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>UN agencies integrate and implement standards set in the HRDDP if they decide to support to the security forces of the de facto authorities.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The de facto authorities engage with the UN human rights mechanisms, including submitting outstanding reports to treaty bodies.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

BANGLADESH

FIELD PRESENCE

An HRA has been deployed since May 2018, following other deployments between 2014 and 2016.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Bangladesh is party to eight core international human rights treaties. Ratification of the CPPED is pending. Bangladesh has not acceded to the Optional Protocols to the ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, or CRC on a communications procedure; it has acceded to the Optional Protocols to the CEDAW, CRC-CAAC, CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and CPRD. Bangladesh completed the third cycle of the UPR review in 2018.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on Myanmar (February 2017, January and June 2018, July 2019, and December 2021).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Increased acknowledgment by Government of need to refocus drugs policy toward a health approach and review action by law enforcement to reduce EJE, disappearances, arbitrary arrest and torture.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh increasingly meets international standards (Paris Principles).
P Participation	P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Processes are more democratic and participatory. Women and minorities participate more fully in decision-making.
	P2 ▶ The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	Improved responsiveness to attacks against human rights defenders and civic space and reinforced and expanded civil society networks promote cooperation between human rights defenders and other constituencies.
D Development	D5 ▶ Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies	Increased awareness and engagement by UNCT and national stakeholders in addressing the human rights impact of climate change.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7 ▶</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>CCA and UNSDCF development and implementation integrate a human rights based approach and UNCT capacity is further developed in this regard.</p>
	<p>D7 ▶</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>UNCT, including Human Rights Working Group and other coordination mechanisms, such as UN Data Group increase their capacities to apply a human rights based approach in policy support, programming and advocacy.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS5 ▶</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>The UN System systematically integrates a human rights-based approach in humanitarian programming in response to the needs of Rohingya refugees.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1 ▶</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government, National Human Rights Commission, civil society and the UNCT regularly submit reports to the treaty bodies.</p>
	<p>M5 ▶</p>	<p>International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights</p>	<p>The government, National Human Rights Commission, civil society and the UNCT regularly submit treaty body reports.</p>

SHIFTS

Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

SRI LANKA

FIELD PRESENCE

An HRA has been deployed since 2004, with an interruption from 2014 to mid-2015. Based in the RC’s Office, the HRA is supported by an international transitional justice adviser and national staff.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Sri Lanka is a party to all the core international human rights treaties. It has not ratified the Second OP-ICCPR, OP-ICESCR, OP-CRC on a communications procedure, or OP-CRPD. Sri Lanka extended a standing invitation to special procedures of the Human Rights Council in December 2015. It completed the third UPR cycle in March 2018.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on independence of judges (2016); Special Rapporteur on torture (2016); Special Rapporteur on minority issues (2016); Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter terrorism (2017); Special Rapporteur on truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (2017); Working Group on arbitrary detention (2017); Independent Expert on foreign debt (2018); Special Rapporteur on freedom of assembly (2019); Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion (2019); Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery (2021).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A2 Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Fulfilling Human Rights Council resolution 30/1, Sri Lanka implements a comprehensive transitional justice strategy that is victim-oriented, gender-sensitive and complies with international human rights standards. It establishes an Office for Missing Persons, a truth and reconciliation commission, a reparations programme, and a credible special judicial accountability mechanism in which foreign experts participate.
	A3 Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	The recommendations of the Consultations Task Force on participation of women in the design of transitional justice mechanisms are taken into account; the mechanisms’ mandates include sexual violence in conflict.
P Participation	P6 The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	New laws establish transitional justice mechanisms and take into account the results of consultations held in 2016. Wherever necessary, victims of violations, women, and groups with specific needs are consulted in more detail about each element of the transitional justice agenda.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND1</p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>Measures are taken to strengthen legal protection against discrimination on grounds of gender or sexual orientation; consensual same-sex relations are decriminalized.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D3</p>	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>Measures in place ensure that all land occupied by the military is returned or that appropriate compensation is provided; and that land-related disputes associated with displacement during the thirty years of conflict will be settled.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS2</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) is replaced by legislation that complies with international human rights standards and international best practice.</p>
	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>The Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) operates as an early warning mechanism when the human rights situation deteriorates. The HRWG helps to integrate human rights approaches in specific programmes.</p>
	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>All Sri Lanka military or police personnel proposed for deployment in UN peacekeeping operations undergo a stringent screening process, led by civilians.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>A standing mechanism is established that integrates reporting to human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations.</p>
	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government continues to issue a standing invitation to special procedures, agrees to visits, and facilitates visit arrangements constructively.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR has been based in the Republic of Korea since June 2015. It does not have access to the DPRK.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The DPRK has ratified five core international human rights treaties: ICCPR, ICESCR, CRC, CEDAW and CPRD. It has also ratified the CRC Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Other treaties and optional protocols have not been ratified. DPRK completed its third UPR in 2019.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities (2017). A Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DPRK has been mandated by the Human Rights Council since 2004 but has not been able to visit.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	National institutions in DPRK curb violations of human rights in response to international pressure.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The international community continues its efforts to hold perpetrators of crimes against humanity accountable.
P Participation	P4	Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	Human rights principles, norms and language are embraced by CSOs that work with the DPRK government or with DPRK escapees.
PS Peace and Security	PS3	Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection	International approaches to the DPRK integrate human rights as a cross-cutting issue and recognize the centrality of human rights in the promotion of peace and security in the DPRK.
	PS5	Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict	Humanitarian programmes use a rights-based approach and comply with the requirements of the UN’s Rights Up Front Action Plan.

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government engages with the country mandate holder and he is able to conduct a visit. Two thematic rapporteurs are able to visit.</p>
	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government of the DPRK submits reports to two treaty bodies, and participates in the UPR process.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Young People

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE PACIFIC (SUVA)

FIELD PRESENCE

The OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific (ROP) is based in Suva.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Pacific countries have increased ratification of human rights treaties, as well as their engagement with UN special procedures. Three rounds of the UPR generated dialogue and commitments to human rights across the region. Fiji has ratified all core treaties. Samoa and Kiribati have established a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Fiji: Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism (2016); Independent Expert on albinism (2017); Special Rapporteur on Health (2019).

Samoa: Working Group on discrimination against women in law and practice (2017).

Australia: Special Rapporteur on violence against women (2017).

Tuvalu: Special Rapporteur on cultural rights (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	NHRI will be established in Kiribati, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Cooks Island. Fiji NHRI is brought in line with the Paris Principles.
	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The police academies and penitentiary services in Fiji and Vanuatu include human rights training in the curriculum of pre-service and in-service training.
	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Legislation, policies and mechanisms to address human rights violations and integrate international human rights standards in context of national legislation in Fiji, Samoa, RMI and Vanuatu.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Judiciaries, law enforcement and oversight mechanisms in the region uphold human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights. They take measures that provide protection to victims of climate change, abusive business practices, and unsafe migration.

<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P1</p>	<p>Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling</p>	<p>National protection systems receive capacity training. Civil society actors receive technical assistance, including training, increasing their capacity to monitor and influence national protection systems. Oversight and accountability mechanisms improve access to justice and widen civic space.</p>
	<p>P6</p>	<p>The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard</p>	<p>In at least two Pacific island countries, civil society organizations push for anti-discrimination laws.</p>
<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND6</p>	<p>The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected</p>	<p>Migration and climate change are increasingly addressed through a human rights based approach.</p>
	<p>ND7</p>	<p>Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases</p>	<p>Publication Situation of Human Rights in the Pacific.</p>
	<p>ND8</p>	<p>The UN System implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</p>	<p>NHRIs from four countries make submissions to TB and UPR. UNCT submissions to at least eight submissions over the cycle.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D1</p>	<p>Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims</p>	<p>More of the judgements made by courts and judicial mechanisms comply with human rights norms and standards. In at least two countries, law enforcement officials (including maritime officials) are trained in relevant human rights standards.</p>
	<p>D2</p>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>The Fiji Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission, the Fiji Chamber of Commerce and Industry, civil society organizations in Fiji, the Maritime Authority, and relevant government departments provide human rights training as a matter of course.</p>
	<p>D5</p>	<p>Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies</p>	<p>Tuvalu and Vanuatu strengthen the legal framework of their labour migration and climate finance policies, and adopt a human rights-based approach. The Marshall Islands develops a human rights plan. Under the joint human security project, States in the region develop a draft regional legal framework on climate change and migration that complies with international human rights standards.</p>

<p>D Development</p>	D5	Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies	Three cases filed in three national courts among the Pacific Island Territories.
	D5	Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies	The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific is implemented using a human-rights approach.
	D7	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	Increased capacity of Member States to integrate human rights, including recommendations made by UN human rights mechanisms, into national sustainable development plans.
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	PS6	United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP	Humanitarian operations adopt a human rights-based approach in their programming.
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Kiribati and Vanuatu have functioning national mechanisms for integrated reporting and/or implementation of outstanding treaty bodies, special procedures, the Human Rights Council and UPR recommendations in place and functioning.
	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	States in the region submit on time a higher proportion of the reports that are due to the Treaty Bodies and UPR.
	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	Increased PICs with ratification of at least five of the nine core human rights treaties.

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1 ▶</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>NHRI, civil society organizations and individuals from Fiji and Samoa make more submissions to Treaty Bodies, special procedures and the UPR.</p>
	<p>M1 ▶</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Special Procedure mandate-holders make at least two visits each year to the Pacific region.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Frontier Issues: Climate Change

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

FIELD PRESENCE

The HRA Unit was established in 2008.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is party to six core human rights treaties: CEDAW, CRC, CERD, ICCPR, ICESCR and CRPD. It has not ratified the CAT, ICRMW, CPPED, or the Optional Protocols to any of the conventions. PNG has issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders. PNG will complete the third UPR cycle in 2022.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The Royal PNG Constabulary and PNG Correctional Services receive regular human rights training.
	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Civil society organizations increase their capacity to lobby the Government to maintain its de facto moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to abolition.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.	A National Human Rights Commission, which complies with the Paris Principles, is established and operational.
P Participation	P6 ▶ The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Meaningful participation of disenfranchised male and female youth, and persons with disabilities in the referendum and thereafter.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Government amends certain laws to ensure that they comply with the CEDAW and the CRPD.
	ND6 ▶ The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	Civil society organizations and the Government increasingly monitor and address human rights violations suffered by refugees, migrants and targeted vulnerable groups, advocate on their behalf, and produce regular public reports.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D2</p>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>Government regulatory bodies increase oversight of extractive industries to prevent and mitigate adverse human rights effects of their activities.</p>
	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>The UNCT works with the Government and civil society to integrate UPR recommendations into the implementation of UNDAF.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>The Autonomous Bougainville Government develops a comprehensive policy to address past, present, and future human rights violations and address reconciliation in the context of the past conflict in Bougainville.</p>
	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Relevant Government agencies and humanitarian actors increasingly integrate human rights in humanitarian interventions and preparedness.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>PNG ratifies at least two additional human rights conventions (including CAT and one or more of the optional protocols to ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW and CRC).</p>
	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government strengthens its coordination and reporting to treaty bodies and engagement with the UN Human Rights mechanisms</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Leveraging Data for Human Rights, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change, People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

INTRODUCTION

In the vast and diverse region of Europe and Central Asia, OHCHR maintains strong country engagements through Headquarters and field presences. They include the Regional Office for Europe in Brussels; the Regional Office for Central Asia in Bishkek; HRAs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia and South Caucasus; Human Rights Officers/staff in the Russian Federation; the Human Rights Office in the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo*²; and the Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU).

OHCHR supports inter-governmental mandates, including drafting and presentation

to the Human Rights Council of the High Commissioner's annual reports on the "Question of human rights in Cyprus". OHCHR also supports the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, who reports annually to the Human Rights Council in Geneva and the General Assembly in New York. OHCHR reports annually to the Human Rights Council on cooperation with Georgia, and participates in the Geneva International Discussions. Since deployment of the HRMMU in 2014, OHCHR monitors the human rights situation in Ukraine and releases public reports, complemented by thematic reporting, including on Crimea, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions.

CURRENT HUMAN RIGHTS CONTEXT

- Discrimination and exclusion remain systemic in many countries of Europe and Central Asia, particularly with regard to economic and social rights. Their effects have been compounded in recent years by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and austerity measures in some countries. Vulnerable persons may include but are not limited to: women; youth; migrants; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, queer and intersex persons (LGBTI); persons with HIV/AIDS; persons belonging to ethnic or religious minorities; persons with disabilities; and older persons (for whom the right to live independently and in the community, rather than in institutions, is especially relevant).
- Nationalist policies and exclusionary rhetoric, which used to be the monopoly of extremist groups, are entering the mainstream. Migrants and other groups, including religious minorities and Roma, have been targeted, and incidents of racism, hate speech and xenophobia are increasing in numerous countries across the region.
- The human rights of migrants in Europe have been increasingly restricted by border controls and by security and defence policies. Human rights concerns include the immigration detention of children, the rising incidence of returns, denial of entry to European ports, and restrictions of the activities of NGOs that provide assistance to migrants.
- The potential for conflict, and consequent challenges to respect for human rights and international humanitarian law, remain high. Examples include the renewal of hostilities in and around Nagorno-Karabakh (2020), the persistence of tensions in the Western Balkans, and challenges to security and stability in Central Asia.
- Challenges to democracy and the rule of law are a growing concern. The legacy of protracted conflicts affects the daily lives of many populations that live in their vicinity. In addition to the plight of internally displaced persons and refugees, a wide range of protection issues needs to be addressed to tackle human rights violations, restore the rights of affected people, and build public confidence.

* Hereinafter, all references to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

Europe and Central Asia and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratification, reporting and standing invitation (baselines December 2021)


	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
Albania		X											May 2019	Yes (2009)
Andorra				X									Nov 2020	Yes(2010)
Armenia							X				X	X	Jan 2020	Yes(2006)
Austria	X		X										Jan 2021	Yes (2001)
Azerbaijan													May 2018	Yes (2013)
Belarus						X							Nov 2020	No
Belgium													May 2021	Yes (2001)
Bosnia & Herzegovina	X			X							X		Nov 2019	Yes (2010)
Bulgaria				X			X						Nov 2020	Yes (2001)
Croatia		X	X	X		X		X					Nov 2020	Yes (2003)
Cyprus			X					X			X		Jan 2019	Yes (2001)
Czech Republic						X					X		Nov 2017	Yes (2000)
Denmark													May 2021	Yes (2001)
Estonia				X		X							May 2021	Yes (2001)
Finland													May 2017	Yes (2001)
France							X						Jan 2018	Yes (2001)
Georgia			X	X									Jan 2021	Yes (2010)
Germany													May 2018	Yes (2001)
Greece						X							Nov 2021	Yes (2001)
Hungary			X	X									Nov 2021	Yes (2001)
Iceland													Jan 2022	Yes (2000)
Ireland				X		X	X						Nov 2021	Yes (2001)
Italy						X							Nov 2019	Yes (2001)
Kazakhstan							X						Nov 2019	Yes (2009)
Kyrgyzstan											X		Jan 2020	Yes (2020)
Latvia		X					X						May 2021	Yes (2001)
Liechtenstein	X												Jan 2018	Yes (2003)
Lithuania													Jan 2022	Yes (2001)
Luxembourg											X		Jan 2018	Yes (2001)

Europe and Central Asia and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratification, reporting and standing invitation (baselines December 2021)

	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
Malta	X	X	X	X		X		X				X	Nov 2018	Yes (2001)
Rep. of Moldova				X		X							Jan 2022	Yes (2010)
Monaco			X			X	X	X					Nov 2018	Yes (2008)
Montenegro	X	X	X										Jan 2018	Yes (2005)
Netherlands						X	X						May 2017	Yes (2001)
North Macedonia	X		X										Jan 2019	Yes (2004)
Norway													May 2019	Yes (1999)
Poland						X							May 2017	Yes (2001)
Portugal											X		May 2019	Yes (2001)
Romania						X		X			X		Jan 2018	Yes (2001)
Russian Fed.													May 2018	No
San Marino	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X		Nov 2019	Yes (2003)
Serbia							X						Jan 2018	Yes (2005)
Slovakia						X							Jan 2019	Yes (2001)
Slovenia			X			X							Nov 2019	Yes (2001)
Spain		X				X							Jan 2020	Yes (2001)
Sweden						X							Jan 2020	Yes (2001)
Switzerland													Nov 2017	Yes (2002)
Tajikistan													Nov 2021	No
Turkey	X		X										Jan 2020	Yes (2001)
Turkmenistan							X						May 2018	Yes (2018)
Ukraine	X												Nov 2017	Yes (2006)
United Kingdom	X		X				X						May 2017	Yes (2001)
Uzbekistan													May 2018	Yes (2018)

 Treaty ratified

 Overdue report as of December 2021

 Outstanding ratification

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EUROPE (BRUSSELS)

FIELD PRESENCE

The Regional Office for Europe is based in Brussels and was established in 2009.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

The Regional Office for Europe engages with regional organizations and institutions, such as the European Union, as well as the UN Brussels Team. Complementing the work of OHCHR Headquarters and field presences where relevant, it also engages with Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the Holy See, and Kosovo.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The European Union and Member States of the European Union engage regularly and constructively with the international human rights mechanisms. All countries have ratified most of the core international human rights treaties. Ratification of the CPPED and, even more, the ICRMW is less broad. With the exception of Russia, all countries of engagement have issued a standing invitation to the special procedures mandate-holders. By the end of the first quarter of 2022, all countries will have participated in the third cycle of the UPR.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Albania: Working Group on disappearances (2016); Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion (2017).

Austria: Working Group on mercenaries (2018).

Belgium: Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter terrorism (2018); Working Group on people of African descent (2019).

Bulgaria: Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children (2019); Special Rapporteur on violence against women (2019).

Croatia: Special Rapporteur on the right to health (2016); Special Rapporteur on cultural rights (2016); Special Rapporteur on truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (2021).

Denmark: Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion (2016); Special Rapporteur on toxics (2017).

Finland: Independent Expert on the rights of older persons (2021).

France: Special Rapporteur on disability (2017); Special Rapporteur on privacy (2017); Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter terrorism (2018); Special Rapporteur on the right to housing (2019).

Germany: Working Group on people of African descent (2017); Special Rapporteur on privacy (2018).

Greece: Special Rapporteur on the rights of migrants (2016); Working Group on discrimination against women and girls (2019); Working Group on arbitrary detention (2019).

Hungary: Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders (2016); Working Group on discrimination against women and girls (2016); Working Group on arbitrary detention (2018); Special Rapporteur on the rights of migrants (2019); Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression (2021).

Ireland: Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children (2018).

Italy: Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (2017); Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery (2018); Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2020); Working Group on business and human rights (2021); Special Rapporteur on toxics (2021).

Netherlands: Independent Expert on international solidarity (2018); Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion (2019); Special Rapporteur on racism (2019).

Norway: Independent Expert on international solidarity (2016); Special Rapporteur on the environment (2019); Special Rapporteur on disability (2019).

Poland: Special Rapporteur on independence of judges (2017); Special Rapporteur on cultural rights (2018); Working Group on discrimination against women and girls (2018).

Portugal: Special Rapporteur on the right to housing (2016); Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation (2016).

Romania: Working Group on discrimination against women and girls (2020).

Slovenia: Special Rapporteur on minority issues (2018).

Spain: Working Group on people of African descent (2018); Special Rapporteur on minority issues (2019); Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty (2020).

Sweden: Independent Expert on international solidarity (2018).

Switzerland: Independent Expert on foreign debt (2017); Working Group on mercenaries (2019); Special Rapporteur on development (2019).

Turkey: Working Group on disappearances (2016); Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression (2016); Special Rapporteur on torture (2016).

United Kingdom: Special Rapporteur on freedom of assembly (2016); Special Rapporteur on toxics (2017); Special Rapporteur on racism (2018); Special Rapporteur on privacy (2018); Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty (2018).

Kosovo: Special Rapporteur on cultural rights (2016); Special Rapporteur on torture (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A2 Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	EU Institutions and Member States respond more effectively to threats to democracy and the rule of law in the EU.
P Participation	P5 More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	National, regional and international actors act promptly and more effectively to protect civic space, especially in Hungary and Poland.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	The EU amends and extends its policies on equality and discrimination to reflect international human rights law, especially with respect to Roma, persons with disabilities, older persons, LGBTI persons, and women.

ND Non-discrimination	ND1	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>Both in EU Member States and candidate countries for EU enlargement, the content and implementation of policies on equality and discrimination comply with international human rights law and jurisprudence. Particular attention is given to the desegregation, de-institutionalization and inclusion of Roma and persons with disabilities, especially women and children.</p>
	ND3	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space</p>	<p>EU legal and policy frameworks increasingly protect women and girls from violence in the digital space.</p>
	ND6	<p>The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected</p>	<p>The EU and its member States respect migrants’ right to information as well as procedural safeguards in migration processes, and have taken steps to end the detention of migrant children.</p>
	ND6	<p>The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected</p>	<p>The EU and member states (including Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Italy) have adopted measures that safeguard migrants’ access to health services and justice.</p>
	ND7	<p>Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases</p>	<p>Across the EU, there is an increase in public support for equality and non-discrimination measures; new strategic partnerships have been created to encourage this trend.</p>
D Development	D3	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>EU policies affirm housing rights, in particular to address homelessness and forced eviction.</p>
	D7	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>EU institutions further integrate human rights and a human rights-based approach in EU external development programming.</p>

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>The EU and UN Brussels team further integrate a human rights approach in their work on the Sustainable Development Agenda.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS3</p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>EU external action is increasingly underpinned by international human rights norms and standards.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>At least two more countries have set up a NMRF.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>More rights holders and civil society organizations, national human rights organizations and equality bodies (particularly those that work with children and young people, women, migrants, Roma, persons with disabilities, LGBTI and older persons), engage with the international human rights mechanisms and apply their outcomes to address inequality.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

People of African Descent, Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

FIELD PRESENCE

An HRA has been deployed to support the UNCT since 2007.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The Republic of North Macedonia is a party to the ICCPR, ICESCR, CERD, CEDAW, CAT, CRC and CRPD and has accepted the individual complaints procedure under the ICCPR, CEDAW, CERD and CPRD. North Macedonia participated in the third cycle of the UPR in 2019. A national mechanism for reporting and follow up has been in place since 2012. North Macedonia has issued a standing invitation to special procedures since 2004.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Anti-discrimination and gender equality laws comply with international human rights standards and ensure effective protection from all forms of discrimination.
	ND1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	National mechanisms to implement the Convention on the Rights of Disabled Persons (CRPD), and monitor its implementation, are effective, adequately resourced, and comply with international standards.
	ND3 ▶ Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	National laws on SGBV protect women from SGBV and comply with international human rights standards.
	ND4 ▶ Judicial institutions, media, and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms with a view to their eradication	There is growing public recognition that child marriage is a harmful practice that must end.
D Development	D4 ▶ Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants	The national strategy on sexual and reproductive health ensures that services, including modern contraception and pregnancy termination, are provided without discrimination, especially to marginalized women and girls.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D8</p>	<p>National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs</p>	<p>The State collects reliable data systematically and in a timely manner on the situation of women and groups at risk of discrimination.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The NMRF regularly gathers and disseminates information for purposes of reporting and implementation, and uses information management tools effectively. Its procedures ensure that it consults meaningfully with stakeholders, including civil society and people who are ‘left behind’.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Civil society engages systematically with the international human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Leveraging Data for Human Rights

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR has had a project office in Moscow since 2017.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The Russian Federation is a party to the CAT, CEDAW, CERD, CRC, CRPD, ICCPR and ICESCR, as well as to the OP-ICCPR, OP-CEDAW, OP-CRC CAAC and the OP-CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It has not yet acceded to the ICRMW or the CPPED, or to the OP-ICCPR concerning the death penalty, OP-ICESCR, OP-CAT, the OP-CRC on a communications procedure, and the OP-CRPD. The Government completed the third cycle of the UPR in 2018. It has not issued a standing invitation to special procedures.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P6</p> <p>The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard</p>	<p>Access to human rights education is expanded and institutionalized.</p>
<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND1</p> <p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>NHRI and civil society antidiscrimination efforts, in particular in relation to domestic violence, gender equality, persons with disabilities and indigenous groups is significantly improved.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M2</p> <p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Government and NHRI representatives increase their awareness and knowledge of the human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Global Constituency

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Young people

MOLDOVA

FIELD PRESENCE

From 2008 until 2015, an HRA was based in the RC’s Office. Between September 2015 and mid-2019, a national Human Rights Coordinator led a team of national staff and consultants. Since mid-2019, an HRA is based in the RC’s Office.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Moldova has ratified the ICCPR, ICESCR, CERD, CEDAW, CAT, OP-CAT, CRC, and CRPD, and accepted the individual complaints procedure under the ICCPR, CERD, CEDAW, CAT and CRPD. Moldova’s third UPR will take place in 2022. Moldova issued a standing invitation to the special procedures in 2010.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Law enforcement institutions have substantially improved systems and procedures that protect the human rights of women, persons with disabilities, victims of torture and ill-treatment, and Roma and other minorities.
	P4 ▶ Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	Victims of human rights violations, notably women and youth with disabilities and women survivors of sexual violence, more frequently engage with national and international protection systems.
P Participation	P6 ▶ The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Vulnerable rights-holders, notably individuals with disabilities, participate more frequently and more fully in forming public policy and drafting laws, including by taking public office. A civil society monitoring mechanism is established to help implement UN human rights recommendations and the National Human Rights Action Plan. Several women, including women with disabilities, are elected to local councils.
	ND1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Laws, policies and practices more effectively prevent and prosecute discrimination against women, persons with disabilities, Roma and other minorities.
ND Non-discrimination	ND7 ▶ Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases	Public discourse and media reports are more inclusive and non-discriminatory.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D8</p>	<p>National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs</p>	<p>Data on education, employment and justice are more consistently available; they are disaggregated by disability status and type.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>A national mechanism implements and reports on outstanding international human rights commitments in an integrated and participatory manner.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>The NHRI, civil society organizations and individuals make alternative submissions more frequently to the UN human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Leveraging Data for Human Rights, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Young People

SERBIA

FIELD PRESENCE

A national Human Rights Programme Officer/Adviser heads the Human Rights Team of the RC’s Office.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Serbia has ratified eight core international human rights treaties and their optional protocols and regularly reports to the treaty bodies. Serbia has signed but has not yet ratified the ICRMW. Serbia has been reviewed under the CAT, CEDAW, CERD, CCPR, CESC, CRC, CRPD and CPPED.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons (follow-up visit) (2016); Special Rapporteur on cultural rights (2016); Special Rapporteur on torture (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The judiciary more often and more comprehensively references international human rights law in domestic decisions.
P Participation	P6 The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Organizations of persons with disabilities, organizations of national minorities, and other human rights civil society organizations are more visible, are included consistently in relevant policy and decision making, and engage more frequently with UN mechanisms and the implementation of SDGs.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	The Government adopts or reforms five policies, laws or practices that prevent or sanction discrimination in a manner that ensures they comply with human rights standards; in doing so, it pays particular attention to the rights of women, persons with disabilities, LGBTI persons, Roma, and migrants and refugees.
M Mechanisms	M1 National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	The NMRF verifies that recommendations made by human rights mechanisms are implemented; it uses human rights indicators.

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

UKRAINE

FIELD PRESENCE

At Ukraine's request, OHCHR sent a short-term human rights monitoring mission to Ukraine in March 2014 and subsequently deployed a human rights monitoring mission (HRMMU). HRMMU has offices in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Luhansk, Kramatorsk, Mariupol and Odessa.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Ukraine is a party to all the core UN human rights treaties, except the ICRMW. Ukraine has been reviewed under the CAT, CESCR, CRPD, CERD, CEDAW, CCPR, and CRC, and by the Sub-Committee on Prevention of Torture.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on torture (2018); Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances (2018); Working Group on the use of mercenaries (2016); Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity (2019); Independent Expert on foreign debt (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	State institutions hold to account a higher proportion of those who are responsible for grave violations of human rights or humanitarian law.
PS Peace and Security	PS3 → Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection measures	State authorities and non-state actors protect and promote the human rights of populations living in territories affected by conflict.
	PS3 → Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection measures	State authorities adopt and implement laws and programmes to prevent sexual violence from occurring in the context of conflict, violence and insecurity; they investigate and prosecute allegations of sexual violence.
	PS3 → Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection	The UN's early warning systems and strategies in Ukraine integrate and update human rights information and analysis.
M Mechanisms	M1 → National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	The Government of Ukraine implements recommendations by the human rights mechanisms in line with international human rights principles, standards and best practice.

SHIFTS
Civic Space, Prevention
SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS
Women

SOUTH CAUCASUS (TBILISI)

FIELD PRESENCE

An HRA for the South Caucasus is based in Tbilisi, supported by national staff based in the UNCTs in Azerbaijan and Georgia.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

All three countries have ratified the CRPD, CERD, ICCPR, OP-ICCPR, second OP-ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, OP-CAT, CEDAW, OP-CEDAW, CRC, OP-CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and OP-CRC on the sale and exploitation of children. Azerbaijan and Georgia have also ratified OP-CRPD. Azerbaijan has ratified the ICRMW. All three countries have issued standing invitations to special procedures. Azerbaijan completed the third cycle of the UPR in 2018, Armenia in 2020, and Georgia in 2021.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Azerbaijan: Working group on arbitrary detention (2016); Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders (2016); Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2019),

Armenia: Special Rapporteur on the right to health (2017); Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and association (2018).

Georgia: Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons (2016); Special Rapporteur on violence against women (2016); Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children (2016); Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity (2018); Independent Expert on the rights of older persons (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The National Human Rights Action Plan continues to comply with international human rights standards and is periodically updated to reflect recommendations of international and regional human rights mechanisms.
	A5 ▶ UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	UN assistance to the justice sector promotes and respects international norms and standards; Governments of the region and UN bodies institutionalize processes for discussing justice sector reform.
P Participation	P4 ▶ Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	In at least one country, persons with disabilities make increasing use of national protection systems.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND7</p>	<p>Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases</p>	<p>Officials, journalists, lawyers, university and high school students increasingly advocate for, and work to create, inclusive and diverse societies.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>More civil society organizations submit alternative reports to the UPR and Treaty Bodies in two countries of the sub-region.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Digital space

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL ASIA (BISHKEK)

FIELD PRESENCE

The Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA), based in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan), has been in place since 2008. There are national presences in Astana (Kazakhstan), Dushanbe (Tajikistan), Tashkent (Uzbekistan) and Ashgabat (Turkmenistan). A human rights and political affairs officer is based at the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia, located in Ashgabat.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

All five countries have ratified most of the core human rights treaties. Kazakhstan has not yet ratified the ICRMW, OP-ICCPR on the death penalty, or OP-CRC on a communications procedure. Kyrgyzstan has not yet ratified the CPPED, OP-ICESCR, OP-CRC on a communications procedure, or OP-CRPD. Tajikistan has signed but not ratified the CRPD and has not yet ratified the CPPED, OP-ICCPR on the death penalty, OP-ICESCR, OP-CAT, OP-CRC on a communications procedure, or OP-CRPD. Turkmenistan has not ratified the ICRMW, CPPED or the OP-CESCR, OP-CAT or OP-CRC on a communications procedure. Uzbekistan has not ratified the ICRMW, CPPED, OP-ICESCR, OP-CEDAW, OP-CAT, OP-CRC on a communications procedure, or OP-CRPD. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have issued a standing invitation to special procedures. All countries participated in the third UPR cycle.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Kazakhstan: Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities (2017); Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter terrorism (2019).

Kyrgyzstan: Special Rapporteur on the right to health (2018); Working Group on disappearances (2019); Special Rapporteur on minority issues (2019).

Tajikistan: Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression (2016); Working Group on disappearances (2019); Special Rapporteur on trafficking (2021).

Turkmenistan: none.

Uzbekistan: Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion (2017); Special Rapporteur on independence of judges (2019); Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter terrorism (2021).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Governments act to ensure that legislation, policies and State practices with respect to the criminal justice system comply with international human rights standards.
	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Institutions that train judges, law enforcement officials, the staff of security-related agencies, or lawyers, and other educational institutions, include human rights in their training as a matter of course.

<p>A Accountability</p>	<p>A2</p>	<p>Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights</p>	<p>NHRI are more effective, independent and interconnected in accordance with the Paris Principles; nationally and sub-regionally, they play a leading role in protecting and promoting human rights at national level and in the region.</p>
<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P1</p>	<p>Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, human rights defenders, and marginalized groups increasingly claim their rights and promote the rights of their constituencies, and can participate more freely in public life.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>When they implement the SDGs and other development plans, more Central Asian States and UNCTs adopt a human rights-based approach and the recommendations of human rights mechanisms.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>NMRFs successfully fulfil their mandates; they engage with international human rights mechanisms, and coordinate reporting and follow up, and to that end, consult relevant national actors and share information with them and with the public.</p>
	<p>M3</p>	<p>Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>Policy-makers, legislators and judges more frequently reference and apply the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

FIELD PRESENCE

In February 2021 an HRA was deployed to the RC’s Office.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Bosnia and Herzegovina has ratified the core international human rights treaties and their optional protocols. The Government participated in the third cycle of the UPR in 2019. It has extended a standing invitation to special procedures.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (2019); Special Rapporteur on truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence (2021).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
P Participation	P1 → Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Enhanced promotion and protection of the rights to freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association, as well as the right to participate in public affairs.
D Development	D2 → Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	Increased implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
M Mechanisms	M2 → Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes	More systematic and inclusive engagement with and follow up to and implementation of the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms.

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

MONTENEGRO

FIELD PRESENCE

In September 2019, an HRA was deployed to the RC Office at the request of the Government.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Montenegro has ratified eight core international human rights treaties and their optional protocols. Montenegro has signed but not yet ratified the ICRMW. It participated in the third cycle of the UPR. It has extended a standing invitation to special procedures.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Independent Expert on the rights of older persons (2018); Special Rapporteur on trafficking (2019); Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children (2021).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
ND Non-discrimination	ND8 ▶ The UN System implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination	New SDCF (2023-2027), will fully integrate the human rights based approach, and furthers the leave no one behind commitment in the 2030 Agenda.
M Mechanisms	M1 ▶ National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	The national recommendations tracking database has an increased level of data, and is substantially used in upcoming treaty reports and in planning processes that integrate recommendations. As such there will be better management and use of information by the government entities that engage with the mechanisms.
	M3 ▶ Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms	Policy makers and legislators make use of outcomes of international and regional human rights mechanisms (strategy on inclusion of persons with disabilities, media legislation).

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR has nine field presences in the region. It has human rights components in UN integrated missions (UNAMI in Iraq and UNSMIL in Libya); a Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa (ROMENA) in Beirut; country offices in Syria (located in Beirut due to lack of access), Palestine, Tunisia, and Yemen; an HRA in the UNCT in Jordan; and the UN Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region in Doha. Mandated by the General Assembly, the Centre in Doha covers 25 States, the majority of which are situated in the Arab region (Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and State of Palestine*) and three in South-West Asia (Afghanistan, Iran [Islamic Republic of], and Pakistan). The Centre carries out training and documentation activities on international human rights

standards and supports such efforts within the region by Governments, UN agencies and programmes, NHRIs and non-governmental organizations. OHCHR also has dedicated country programmes, which are implemented from Headquarters, on Iran and Egypt.

The Human Rights Council continues to mandate the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. In addition, the Council has mandated Commissions of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and Israel, and an Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya. The General Assembly also continues to mandate a Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People.

CURRENT HUMAN RIGHTS CONTEXT

In addition to widespread loss of life in the region, lockdowns, curfews and other restrictions have had a significant impact on peoples' daily lives. The economic impacts of the Covid-19 crisis in the region have been unprecedented, affecting low-income households and day-wage workers, populations living in situations of armed conflict or unrest and areas subject to sanctions, as well as people on the move. Increased poverty and food insecurity have raised significant concerns, notably where public healthcare systems are weak and economies fragile. Groups in vulnerable situations, especially people with disabilities, have been disproportionately affected. Meanwhile, protracted conflicts and violence in the region have continued to inflict

incalculable loss of life and damage to physical infrastructure, causing instability in the region amid ongoing violations of international humanitarian and international human rights law.

Security bodies in some States have targeted human rights defenders, lawyers and political activists, to silence protest or opposition to government policies, including criticism of government responses to the pandemic. Arbitrary detention, extra-judicial killings, torture, and disappearances continue to be documented, notably in the context of counter-terrorism activities. In a number of States, significant concerns have been raised about the conduct of security forces and adherence to the rule of law, fair

* Hereinafter, all references to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

trial standards, and due process. Several States have implemented measures limiting or eroding exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly. The pandemic has also impacted the situation of persons deprived of their liberty, particularly those held in overcrowded facilities who lack access to adequate healthcare. Numerous States in the region continue to impose the death penalty, and some have executed child offenders. Meanwhile, persistent impunity for past human rights violations and abuses perpetuates cycles of violence.




With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, marginalized and disempowered groups, including women, young people and minority communities, suffer restrictions and lack access to social services, education and employment. This situation has been exacerbated by the pandemic. Protests have highlighted the right to health, economic concerns, and governance. People on the move have faced discrimination, hostile statements by public officials, lack of access to basic services, and in some cases arrest and detention. Religious and ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, LGBTI persons, and other groups in vulnerable situations, continue to be marginalized. Discrimination of women persists in law and practice across the region. A rise in domestic violence was reported in several States during the pandemic.

Middle East, the Gulf States and North Africa and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratification, reporting and standing invitation (baselines December 2021)

	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
Algeria	X		X	X		X	X	X					May 2017	No
Bahrain								X	X				May 2017	No
Egypt	X		X							X			Nov 2019	No
Islamic Republic of Iran			X				X	X					Nov 2019	Yes (2002)
Iraq												X	Nov 2019	Yes (2010)
Israel						X							Jan 2018	No
Jordan	X		X			X							Nov 2018	Yes (2006)
Kuwait													Jan 2020	Yes (2010)
Lebanon			X	X				X					Jan 2021	Yes (2011)
Libya	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X		Nov 2020	Yes (2012)
Morocco			X	X									May 2017	No
Oman	X			X		X	X						Jan 2021	No
State of Palestine*								X	X					Yes (2014)
Qatar													May 2019	Yes (2010)
Saudi Arabia	X			X			X						Nov 2018	No
Syrian Arab Rep.	X		X	X		X					X		Jan 2022	No
Tunisia	X		X	X				X					May 2017	Yes (2011)
UAE	X						X				X		Jan 2018	No
Yemen	X	X		X			X				X		Jan 2019	No

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

	Treaty ratified
	Overdue report as of December 2021
	Outstanding ratification

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (BEIRUT)

FIELD PRESENCE

The Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (ROMENA) is based in Beirut and was established in 2002.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan (where an HRA is deployed to the RC’s Office), Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

All countries have ratified the CAT, CRPD, CEDAW, CRC, and CERD. All countries have also ratified either one or both optional protocols to the CRC. Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco and Qatar have in addition ratified the ICCPR and ICESCR. Morocco and Oman have also ratified the CPPED. The ICCPR and ICESCR have not been ratified by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. All countries have completed their third UPRs. Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon and Qatar have extended a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Algeria: Special Rapporteur on the right to education (2015); Special Rapporteur on the right to health (2016).

Jordan: Special Rapporteur on trafficking (2015); Special Rapporteur on OPT (2019).

Kuwait: Special Rapporteur on trafficking (2016); Working Group on discrimination against women and girls (2016); Special Rapporteur on disability (2018).

Lebanon: Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion (2015); Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty (2021).

Morocco: Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2015); Independent Expert on international solidarity (2016); Special Rapporteur on racism (2018).

Qatar: Independent Expert on international solidarity (2019); Working Group on arbitrary detention (2019); Special Rapporteur on racism (2019); Special Rapporteur on the right to education (2019); Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures (2020).

Saudi Arabia: Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty (2017); Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter terrorism (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	In two countries, laws and policies that protect human rights are significantly strengthened; these laws and policies comply with international human rights norms and standards.
P Participation	P4 Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	Network of Women Human Rights Defenders in the region is further strengthened with increased capacity to address areas of concern.

P Participation	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	In two countries, OHCHR increases its monitoring and reporting on human rights violations committed against civil society.
	ND Non-discrimination	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality
ND1		Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Two Governments in the sub-region promote and defend freedom of religion and religious diversity among ethnic minorities, in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of CERD.
ND3		Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	At least two Governments enhance legal and policy frameworks that address gender-based violence (GBV) and promote women and girls’ autonomy and choice. They eliminate legal provisions that discriminate against women in matters of inheritance, nationality, employment, and access to credit, legal standing or other matters.
ND4		Judicial institutions, media, and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms with a view to their eradication	The image of women in public life is more positive and diverse; traditional stereotypes with respect to the roles and responsibilities of women and men in society and in the family are challenged.
ND6		The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	Three countries take steps to ratify the CMW.
ND6		The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	Member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) take steps to abolish the Kafala (sponsorship) system.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>UNCTs in at least three countries integrate human rights and the linkages between SDG and human rights in their work and programmes.</p>
	<p>PS2</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>Steps are taken in at least three countries to improve the degree to which civilian and military efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international human rights law.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>The Regional Office acquires dedicated capacity to provide early warning analysis and response.</p>
	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>In two countries, United Nations' support to national and regional security forces and law enforcement agencies, and to non-State actors, integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP.</p>
	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>NMRFs are established, strengthened and effectively functioning in three countries.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Civil society organizations and NHRIs are recognized as key stakeholders in the work of the human rights mechanisms; they are protected from reprisals by States.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Corruption, People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

IRAQ

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR operates through the Human Rights Office in the integrated United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). It conducts activities in accordance with the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner and the mandate bestowed by the UN Security Council at the request of the Government. The Office has staff deployed in Baghdad, Basra, Erbil, Kirkuk, and Mosul.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Iraq is a signatory to eight of the core human rights treaties. It is not party to the ICRMW. Iraq has not agreed to provisions of the ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CERD and CRC relating to individual communications. Iraq issued a standing invitation to special procedures in 2010. It participated in the third cycle of UPR in 2019.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on minority issues (2016); Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (2017); Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons (2020).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Iraq has an NHRI that complies with the Paris Principles, fulfils its mandate under the Constitution of Iraq, and meets international standards.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The institutional frameworks of Committees of the Council of Representatives ensure that human rights are respected and protected by the legislative process and when public policies are formulated.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Government departments fully respect Iraq's international obligations with respect to human rights and the rule of law. These standards are understood to be fundamental to public policies and programmes.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Iraq fully respects the rule of law in the administration of justice. In particular, courts fully comply with due process and fair trial standards, as set out in international law and the Constitution of Iraq.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Allegations of torture are fully investigated, victims are provided appropriate care and protection (and compensation), and those responsible are held accountable according to the law.

<p>A Accountability</p>	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Iraq fully complies with international standards in relation to the treatment, care, protection and rehabilitation of women and children who enter the criminal justice system.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	All sectors of Iraqi society have equal access to justice, including women, ethnic and religious and other minorities, people with disabilities, youth, and other marginalized groups.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The Government of Iraq ensures that any person who violates international human rights law, international humanitarian law, or international criminal law will be held accountable according to law before competent courts that fully respect due process and fair trial standards. Legislation grants Iraqi court’s jurisdiction over international crimes and Iraq becomes a signatory to the Statute of the International Criminal Court.
	A3	Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Women and children who are the victims of SGBV/CSRV or honour crimes (including women from Iraq’s ethnic and religious minority communities) have access to justice and appropriate support services.
<p>P Participation</p>	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Iraq citizens have full and equal access to basic services, including clean water, electricity, healthcare, housing, and education.
	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly are fully respected and protected in law and policy.
	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The role of journalists and media professionals is respected and protected by law and policy, and they are protected from threats, intimidation or violence when they carry out their professional duties.
	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Parliamentary and democratic procedures are consultative and participatory, notably with respect to women, youth, ethnic and religious minorities, persons with disabilities, and LGBTI persons.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Iraq develops as a multi-ethnic and religiously inclusive State in which the country’s ethnic and religious minority communities are protected from violence and can fully participate on equal terms in political, social and economic life.
	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Members of Iraq’s diverse ethnic and religious communities have returned to their places of origin in accordance with humanitarian principles.
	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	All sectors of Iraqi society are protected from violence, and have equal access to justice without discrimination, irrespective of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, orientation, disability, or other status.
	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	People with disabilities enjoy guaranteed and universal access to basic services.
	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Laws are in place that prevent discrimination against individuals on grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, orientation, disability, or other differences.
	ND3	Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	The Family Protection Law and other relevant laws and policies protect and provide care for women and children who are victims of SGBV and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). The Government holds to account those responsible for SGBV and CRSV.
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	PS1	Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians	Civilians are protected to the greatest extent possible from the effects of armed conflict. They can leave areas affected by conflict in safety and dignity, they can return to their homes in full compliance with humanitarian principles (voluntarily, and in dignity and security when it is safe to do so), and they can access basic humanitarian assistance at all times.

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS1</p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>The policies of the Government of Iraq and the Iraqi security forces that combat terrorism, armed violence, and conflict fully respect and protect human rights at all times and in all circumstances, and comply with international humanitarian law.</p>
	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>All sectors of Iraqi society, including communities and individuals, have access to justice for human rights violations, abuses or crimes, regardless of when or where they were committed or by whom.</p>
	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>Community and national reconciliation processes take place that are built on respect, mutual understanding and trust. They provide justice to victims of human rights violations and abuse.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Iraq develops a plan to implement the recommendations of Treaty Bodies and UPR recommendations that it accepts. By the next reporting deadline, Iraq is implementing all Treaty Body and accepted UPR recommendations.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

LIBYA

FIELD PRESENCE

The United Nations Support Mission for Libya (UNSMIL) is an integrated special political mission established on 16 September 2011 by Security Council Resolution 2009. The Head of the Human Rights, Transitional Justice and Rule of Law Service within UNSMIL represents the High Commissioner.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Libya is party to eight of the core international human rights conventions. It is not yet a party to the CPPED. It has ratified the two optional protocols of the CRC, but has not ratified the OP-ICCPR. On 22 June 2020, the Human Rights Council established the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya (FFM) by resolution 43/39, to investigate violations of human rights throughout Libya by all parties since the beginning of 2016, with a view to preventing further deterioration of the human rights situation and ensuring accountability. The FFM conducted its first visit to Libya in August 2021. Libya was reviewed under the UPR in 2020. It issued a standing invitation in 2012.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Libya's penal code, criminal procedure, and related laws are increasingly compliant with international human rights standards. They increasingly provide legal guarantees against discrimination, including for women.
	A1 → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Detention centres operate legally and under the control of the State. Trained judicial police officers and procedures are in place to prevent torture and ensure that individuals who are unlawfully detained are released.
	A1 → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Those who are charged are prosecuted promptly in accordance with due process. Crimes committed after 2011 are prosecuted.
P Participation	P1 → Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	National and international stakeholders strengthen their networking and coordination. Civil society organizations provide assistance, including legal aid, to human rights defenders and victims of torture and other violations.

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS1</p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are monitored and reported by human rights defenders, enabling the international community to respond effectively to abuses by armed groups and cases of arbitrary and unlawful detention, torture, hostage taking, and extra judicial kidnappings, while protecting civilians, upholding freedom of expression, and halting discrimination against women and migrants.</p>
	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>Vetting processes, transitional justice processes, and compliance mechanisms are established or strengthened.</p>
	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>The HRDDP is used to conduct risk assessments of all the main national security forces (as well as non-State actors and de facto authorities where applicable). The UN provides support and appropriate mitigation measures are adopted and acted on.</p>

SHIFTS

Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

STATE OF PALESTINE

FIELD PRESENCE

Established in 1996, the stand-alone office in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt) has a main office in Ramallah, a sub-office in Gaza, and field offices in East Jerusalem and Hebron.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The State of Palestine has acceded to seven of the core international human rights treaties and also to the OP-CRC on children in armed conflict, the OP-CRC on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, OP-CAT, and the OP-ICCPR on abolition of the death penalty. It has made no reservations, which is unprecedented in the region. Palestine has not yet ratified the ICRMW, CPPED, OP-ICCPR or OP-ICESC. Palestine issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders in 2014.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

The Special Rapporteur on violence against women visited the oPt and Israel in 2016. Mandate-holders have had limited access to oPt.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Palestinian duty-bearers have agreed and sustained a de facto moratorium on the death penalty in the oPt, and have made progress towards a formal moratorium.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Member States, and international and regional actors, take account of OHCHR's information, analysis and recommendations when they demand accountability for Israeli violations of IHL and IHRL in the oPt.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	A higher proportion of Palestinian legislative instruments and policies, in particular in the security and justice sectors, comply with the State of Palestine's international human rights obligations.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.	Israeli and Palestinian detention policies and practices conform more closely to international human rights standards. The number of cases of arbitrary detention, ill-treatment and torture has declined.
P Participation	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Laws, policies and practices that protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, are strengthened, and respected by both Israeli and Palestinian authorities.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND3</p>	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space</p>	<p>Israeli practices (as the occupying power) and Palestinian laws, policies and practices increasingly comply with international human rights standards with respect to SGBV and other discriminatory practices against women, as a first step towards the promotion of women’s equality.</p>
	<p>ND7</p>	<p>Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases</p>	<p>National authorities recognize and have started to address discrimination against groups with hidden vulnerabilities who are at high risk of institutional and social discrimination for cultural reasons.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>A growing proportion of actions taken by the Palestine Government to promote its national programme of action (NPA) respect international human rights obligations. These, and actions to implement the SDGs, are supported by a UNDAF that is human rights-based.</p>
	<p>D8</p>	<p>National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs</p>	<p>Palestine’s official institutions, the Independent Commission for Human Rights, and civil society increasingly use human rights indicators to guide their activities and decision-making.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS3</p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>Human Rights are integrated in humanitarian strategies, planning and response, including HC/HCT advocacy and the Humanitarian Programming Cycle.</p>
	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Human rights are integrated in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle, including its strategy, planning and programming, and in advocacy by the Humanitarian Coordinator and Humanitarian Country Team.</p>

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The inter-ministerial committee charged with coordinating implementation of Palestine’s international human rights obligations reports consistently to international human rights mechanisms and implements their recommendations. It operates in an integrated and participatory manner and includes civil society in its work.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Palestinian civil society organizations, the Independent Commission for Human Rights, and non-traditional human rights organizations, make increasing use of international human rights mechanisms to hold Israel and the State of Palestine accountable for their human rights obligations and help Palestinians to claim their rights.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

SYRIA

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR’s country office for Syria has been based in Beirut since 2018. The aim is to establish a presence in Syria to ensure that human rights and the rule of law are addressed through the post conflict agenda. Human Rights Council Resolutions S-18/-1 (2011) and 19/22 (2012) call on the Syrian Authorities to cooperate fully with OHCHR, including through the establishment of a field presence mandated to protect and promote human rights.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Syria is party to all the core international human rights treaties, with the exception of the CPPED. Syria has acceded to the OP-CRC on children in armed conflict, and the OP-CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It has not acceded to other optional protocols to the treaties. Syria took part in the third UPR cycle in January 2022.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Rights-based language is incorporated into the constitutional drafting process.
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Accountability initiatives address SGBV. Syrian civil society has increased its capacity to monitor SGBV and violations associated with it.
	A5 ▶ UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	Regular integration of rights-based issues in the ongoing work of the Office of the Special Envoy for Syria.
P Participation	P4 ▶ Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	The civic space in Syria has expanded, allowing civil society actors and victims groups to defend human rights in a safe and enabling environment.
D Development	D7 ▶ States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	The reconstruction and development efforts of the UN and the Government integrate human rights standards.

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS4 ▶</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms that are supported by the international community are in place and address the past in Syria in ways that empower victims and prevent gender-based discrimination.</p>
	<p>PS5 ▶</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Early warning actions by OHCHR are regularly used by international community and UN actors in the context of preventive action.</p>
	<p>PS5 ▶</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Human rights are effectively integrated in the humanitarian response in Syria, including in planning and strategic approaches and also in operational terms.</p>

SHIFTS

Prevention, Civic Space

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Young People

TUNISIA

FIELD PRESENCE

The country office was established in 2011.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Tunisia has ratified all major international human rights treaties, except the ICRMW. It has also ratified all the optional protocols, except the OP-ICCPR on the death penalty and the OP-ICESCR. Tunisia has extended a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders. It participated in its third UPR in 2017.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Independent Expert on foreign debt (2017); Special Rapporteur on counter terrorism (2017); Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion (2018); Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and association (2018); Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter terrorism (2018); Special Rapporteur on the right to education (2019); Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity (2021).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Law enforcement institutions and the prison administration respect international human rights standards more completely.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The NPM is operational and delivers its mandate in compliance with international human rights standards.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Procedures and decisions of the judicial sector comply with international human rights standards and improve the redress provided to victims and accountability for human rights violations.
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Judges assigned to cases that involve gender-based violence are equipped to apply national legislation in compliance with international human rights standards.
P Participation	P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Laws, policies, and practices more fully protect the right to participate and civic space, including online. Civil society operates in an increasingly safe and enabling environment.

P Participation	P2	The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	The NHRI is established and functioning in accordance with the Paris Principles and other relevant international standards.
	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	Independent public institutions promote and protect civic space and public freedoms as well as civil society organizations, including journalists and reporters. Such institutions increasingly monitor and report publicly on human rights issues and assist victims of human rights violations.
	P7	Public recognition that human rights and accountability make important contributions to effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism, increases	There is increasing public recognition of the importance of human rights education. Public education helps to develop effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	National laws, policies and practices combat racial discrimination more effectively, including discrimination against ethnic and national minorities, persons of African descent, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, migrants, women, and LGBTI individuals.
	ND6	The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	The Government enhances its capacity to protect human rights at national borders and protect the rights of migrant workers and their families.
D Development	D2	Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	The Government adopts and applies the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
	D7	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	National stakeholders adopt a human rights-based approach when monitoring and evaluating realization of the SDGs. Local elected representatives and public servants at local and regional level are aware of their obligations with respect to economic, social and cultural rights.

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS2</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The State develops and implements policies and practices to counter terrorism and violent extremism that comply with international human rights standards and relevant UN resolutions and guidelines, and ensures that civil society participates meaningfully in this process.</p>
	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>Specialized Chambers, the Government, Parliament and civil society are equipped to fulfil their respective mandates and roles with regard to the transitional justice process.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The NMRF, NHRI, civil society organizations, and the UNCT engage with international human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Leveraging Data for Human Rights, Prevention, Frontier Issues: People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

People of African Descent, Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

YEMEN

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR established a country office in September 2012, at the invitation of the Government, with a main office in Sana'a. In May 2019, OHCHR opened a sub-office in Aden.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Yemen is a party to seven of the nine core international human rights treaties (CAT, CCPR, CEDAW, CERD, CESCR, CRC, CRPD) and to OP-CRC on children in armed conflict, and OP-CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It has yet to ratify the CPPED, ICRMW, the Second OP-ICCPR on abolition of the death penalty, and OP-CAT. Yemen took part in the third UPR cycle in January 2019. Yemen has not issued a standing invitation to special procedures.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	National institutions, including the Ministry of Interior's Corrections and Rehabilitation authority and the national commission of inquiry, curb human rights violations.
	P Participation	P4	Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened
P5		More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	Capacity of civil society organizations to protect and promote human rights is strengthened.
PS Peace and Security	PS1	Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians	Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are monitored and reported; particular attention is given to abuses perpetrated by parties to the conflict, especially arbitrary detention and abuses that target civilians and civilian objectives. The information gathered informs UN responses.
	PS4	Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations	All sectors of Yemeni society, including both communities and individuals, enjoy guaranteed access to justice, no matter when, where or by whom human rights violations or crimes are committed.

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>Community reconciliation is built on respect, mutual understanding and trust, supports national reconciliation processes, and ensures that victims of human rights violations and abuses obtain justice.</p>
	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>Yemen’s judicial system provides increasing accountability for violations committed by Yemeni security forces.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities

