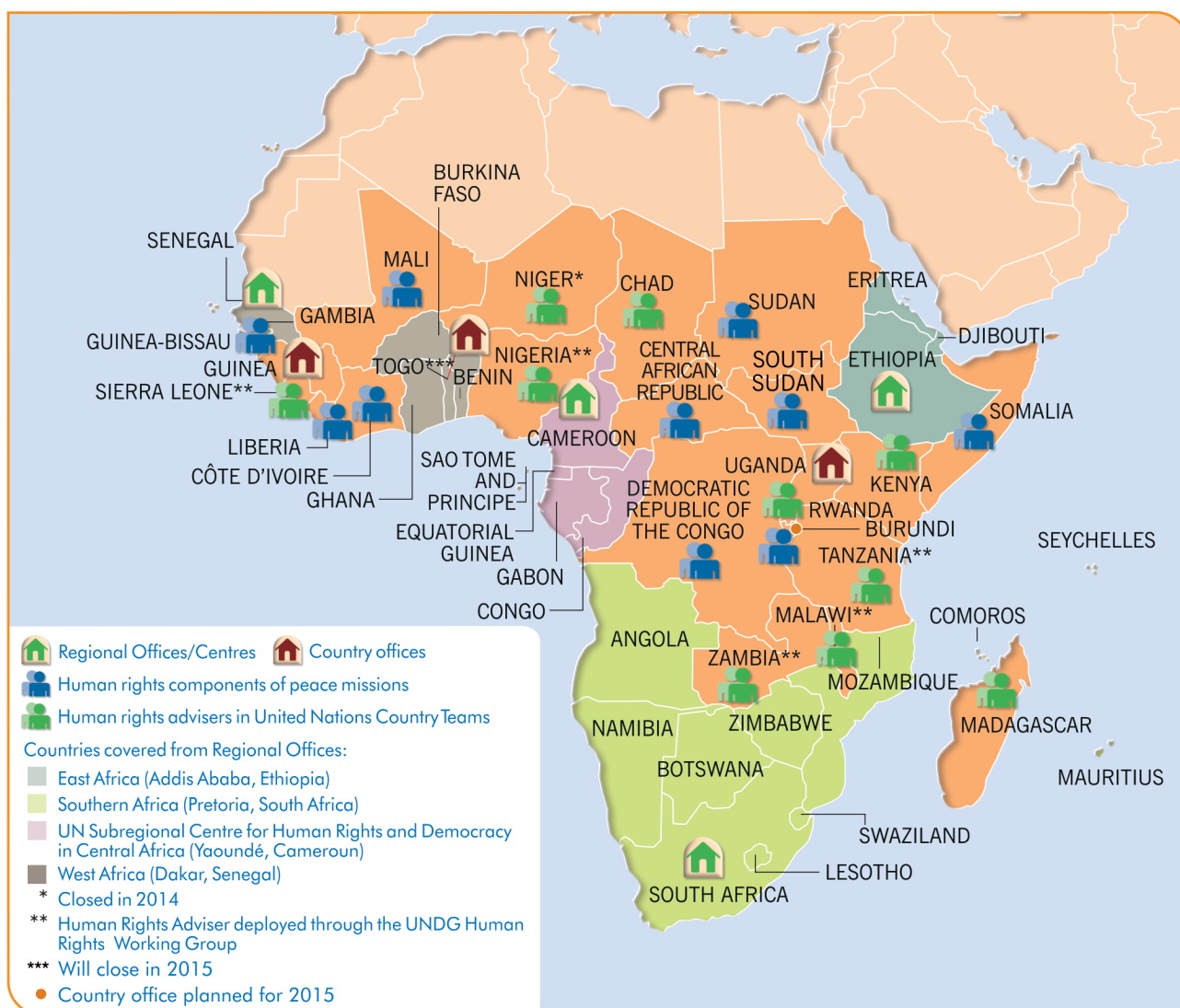


OHCHR in the field: Africa



Type of presence	Location
Country offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guinea Togo*** Uganda
Regional offices and centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Africa (Yaoundé, Cameroon) East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa) West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)
Human rights components in UN Peace Missions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burundi (BNUB)* Central African Republic (MINUSCA) Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) Liberia (UNMIL) Mali (MINUSMA) Somalia (UNSOM) South Sudan (UNMISS) Sudan (UNAMID)
Human rights advisers in United Nations Country Teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chad Kenya Madagascar Malawi** Niger* Nigeria** Rwanda Sierra Leone** Tanzania** Zambia**

* Closed in 2014

** Human Rights Adviser deployed through the UNDG Human Rights Working Group

*** Will close in 2015

In 2014, Africa saw continued political and social change, coupled with steady economic growth in many parts of the continent. The African Union (AU) continued to play an active role most notably in peacekeeping in the Central African Republic, Darfur and Somalia. Africa also faced numerous challenges in 2014, including the Ebola outbreak which dominated regional and international attention and necessitated immediate response. In addition to the death and human suffering caused, the outbreak severely disrupted key economic sectors and significantly slowed economic growth in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Some countries continued their transition towards democracy, post-conflict reconciliation and State reconstruction. These processes were at times marked by serious violations of human rights and violence, including against women in the context of persistent or emerging armed conflicts, for instance in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. Certain countries in the region also attempted to

change and revise national constitutions with the aim of preventing democratic political change.

The region also saw an emergence or intensification of local/national conflicts over natural resources, including in relation to the extractive industries as well as land disputes. In some parts of the continent, there was increased concern regarding acts of terrorism, piracy and criminality which often had a regional and transnational impact. Economic, social and human rights factors contributed to increased migration and a growing number of migrants and asylum-seekers lost their lives while trying to cross the Sahara, the Gulf of Aden and the Mediterranean Sea.

In this context, OHCHR continued to support governments, civil society and other actors in their responses to threats to the enjoyment of human rights. One of these efforts included taking steps to increase awareness about the human rights challenges faced by persons with albinism and providing support to civil society organizations to enable their more effective engagement with international and regional human rights mechanisms. As a result, in November 2014, the United Nations General Assembly (upon recommendation of the Human Rights Council) proclaimed 13 June as International Albinism Awareness Day. OHCHR continued to work closely with the AU in the context of peace operations, prevention of conflicts over natural resources and on issues related to business and human rights.

Governments maintained their engagement with OHCHR and the human rights treaty body system. In total, 11 African countries were examined under the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), resulting in more requests for support from governments, United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and civil society actors.

OHCHR maintained 27 field presences in Africa: four regional offices (Central, East, Southern and West Africa); three country offices (Guinea, Togo and Uganda); 10 human rights advisers within UNCTs (Chad, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia); and 10 human rights components within UN peace missions (Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan). The post of Human Rights Adviser in Niger was discontinued in 2014 and the peace mission in Burundi completed its Security Council mandate and closed down on 31 December 2014. Human rights work in Burundi will continue through the establishment of a stand-alone human rights office in 2015.

OHCHR deployed human rights officers to contribute to the establishment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and is working to reinforce the role of the human rights component based in the Central African Republic to help respond to the crisis. OHCHR also contributed to the design of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel. In 2014, the Security Council created the commissions of inquiry on the Central African Republic and Eritrea, which are supported by OHCHR. Furthermore, OHCHR supports the work of the Independent Experts on the human rights situations in the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Somalia and Sudan, as well as the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea.

The High Commissioner visited the Central African Republic and Nigeria (March) and, at the request of the Secretary-General, South Sudan (April) after the mass killings in Bentiu and Bor. The Deputy High Commissioner visited Togo (February) and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights visited South Sudan (January) and Burundi (June).

Country Offices

Guinea (Conakry)

Year established	2010
Staff as of 31 December 2014	16
Expenditure in 2014	US\$2,429,881

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *Establishment of participatory standing national coordinating bodies on reporting/replying to individual communications and enquiries; and integrated follow-up to recommendations of all human rights mechanisms; and submission of reports to treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review (EA 6)*

An interministerial committee for the elaboration of State reports was established and its report to the UPR was prepared and submitted in 2014. OHCHR assisted in the drafting process and provided members of the committee with relevant human rights documentation.



A representative of Guinea's Ministry of Human Rights and Public Liberties speaks at the opening ceremony of an OHCHR event on human rights in the response to the Ebola crisis, December 2014.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- *Formal learning institutions for gendarmerie and police include a programme for human rights training (EA 1)*

The training modules on human rights for the gendarmerie and the police were drafted and are currently being validated. Their dissemination and institutionalization should take place in 2015.

- *National consultations on transitional justice result in the establishment of accountability mechanisms in compliance with international human rights standards (EA 3)*

The provisional national reconciliation commission was inaugurated by the Head of State and eight regional offices of the commission were established and are almost fully staffed. The Office drafted the terms of reference for the staff of the regional offices and participated in the recruitment process. It also conducted several activities to raise the awareness of the general population on transitional justice issues.

Widening the democratic space

- *Law establishing an independent national human rights institution is promulgated and the institution is established and functioning in accordance with international standards (EA 1)*
- The Supreme Court declared the Law establishing the National Human Rights Institution to be in conformity with the Constitution. As the Law does not fully comply with the Paris Principles, OHCHR continued its advocacy with the Government to ensure its full compliance.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

- *National civilian and democratic oversight mechanism for defence and security forces established to prevent and provide remedies for human rights violations in compliance with international standards (EA 3)*

The oversight mechanism was established and is functioning. The Office contributed to its increased capacity through several training sessions. In addition, security forces, especially the gendarmerie and the police, improved the implementation of international human rights standards in their everyday work. OHCHR noted some improvement in relation to their compliance with international standards on detention, resulting in a decrease of cases of ill-treatment and torture.

- *Integration of international human rights standards, including selected recommendations issued by the UPR, in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2013-2017, through its midterm review and in the UN Contingency Plan and UN Protection Clusters, particularly concerning the forest region (EA 11)*
- As a result of the Office's advocacy and technical support provided to the United Nations Country Team, some UN agencies are now integrating a human rights based-approach in their activities. For instance, the Office supported the drafting of a project on the prevention of conflict in mining areas. In the context of the Ebola crisis, UN agencies and civil society organizations integrated human rights concerns in their responses to the crisis.

Guinea: Expenditure in 2014

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel and related costs	-	1,662,339
Consultants	-	-
Official travel	-	27,797
Contractual services	-	6,171
General operating expenses	-	211,923
Supplies and materials	-	143,030
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	99,076
Subtotal	-	2,150,337
Programme support costs	-	279,544
GRAND TOTAL	-	2,429,881

Togo

Year established	2006
Staff as of 31 December 2014	6
Expenditure in 2014	US\$1,573,827

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- ▶ *Two international conventions/optional protocols ratified (EA 2)*

In July, Togo ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Among other advocacy and training activities, OHCHR organized an information session for members of the National Assembly which aimed at empowering them on basic human rights issues and encouraging their integration in legislative tasks.

- ▶ *A permanent mechanism for integrated reporting and follow-up is fully institutionalized and the national plan of action to implement recommendations of international human rights mechanisms is adopted and being implemented (EA 6)*

OHCHR provided significant technical support to the Ministry of Human Rights in its work on the National Plan of Action for the implementation of treaty body and UPR recommendations. The Plan was not officially adopted by the Council of Ministers before the end of the year. During the June session of the Human Rights Council, Togo submitted its voluntary midterm review report on the implementation of the accepted UPR recommendations. OHCHR provided technical assistance during the drafting process, primarily on the nature and type of data required.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- ▶ *The draft criminal code and criminal procedure code and the prison and detention policy are adopted in compliance with international human rights standards (EA 1)*

Some positive steps were taken to this end and it is anticipated that the codes, which are in line with international standards, will be adopted in 2015. OHCHR provided expert advice to the Ministry of Justice and the National Assembly regarding limits to life imprisonment and the inclusion of provisions and terminology of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) in the draft penal code. Members of Parliament also developed a better understanding

of the UN human rights system through a training session that was facilitated by OHCHR which focused on how to harmonize national legislation with international standards.

- ▶ *Magistrates and criminal investigation police effectively apply human rights norms (EA 1)*
Committed to the modernization of the justice authorities, the Ministry of Justice held a series of training sessions on the use of information technology for magistrates, investigating judges and court clerks. In this context, with the financial and technical support of OHCHR, investigating judges and clerks of the Appeal Court of Kara received training on the use of information technology for the proper maintenance of monthly records on the status of pending cases. A similar workshop was also held in Lomé with OHCHR support.

As part of its monitoring activities, which included visits to prisons throughout the country, the Office regularly raised its concerns with the Minister of Justice and respective prosecutors on issues such as the conditions of detention and the treatment and state of health of detainees. In at least two cases, OHCHR's intervention resulted in detainees receiving timely medical treatment.

- ▶ *The draft organic law of the National Human Rights Commission, compliant with the Paris Principles and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, becomes law and effectively starts implementing its mandate as the National Preventive Mechanism against torture (EA 3)*

As of the end of 2014, the new organic law on the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), which is intended to fully comply with the Paris Principles and integrate the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) pursuant to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT), was not yet adopted by the Council of Ministers. Beginning in February, OHCHR submitted numerous observations on the latest draft of the proposed law to the Ministry of Human Rights, including suggestions to incorporate a gender criterion in the nomination process of commissioners, clarifications regarding internal procedural modalities in dealing with individual complaints and a proposal to extend immunity to commissioners for decisions taken or opinions voiced in the framework of their functions. The delay in the approval of the law means that the NPM is not yet in place and that the NHRC's ability to efficiently perform its mission remains significantly impaired.



The Deputy High Commissioner inaugurates a human rights and peace resource centre in Sokodé, Togo, February 2014.

- ▶ *Follow-up mechanism for the implementation of Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission recommendations established and functioning according to transitional justice principles (EA 3)*
In early April, the Council of Ministers took up the suggestion of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (CVJR) and formally adopted the White Paper, a document that provides a road map for the operationalization of the implementation of the CVJR recommendations. OHCHR provided the Ministry of Human Rights with comments and technical guidance related to the elaboration of the Paper, with the objective of ensuring the compliance of Togo's transitional justice process with human rights principles of participation and accountability. OHCHR also funded the reproduction of 20,000 copies of the White Paper and the Government officially launched the dissemination campaign in June. Copies were also prepared in local languages. In April, the Council of Ministers adopted a presidential decree which formally created the High Commissioner for National Reconciliation and the Strengthening of National Unity, in compliance with a CVJR recommendation. The three members were appointed at the end of December.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- ▶ *Increased use of a human rights-based approach in the implementation and review of the Development and Employment Strategy, particularly in relation to the health sector and the health policy (EA 1)*
A human rights-based approach (HRBA) was substantially applied in the work of several ministries, particularly the Ministry of Prospective and Public Policy Evaluation (MPPPE) and the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD). The MPPPE, which evaluates public policies and

is developing the "Vision Togo 2030" programme that will guide public policies during the next 15 years opted to use a HRBA as a basic tool for its work. The MPD also integrates a HRBA in the implementation and evaluation of Togo's Second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP II). In this context, OHCHR organized or contributed to various training exercises on a HRBA for the technical staff of both ministries as well as representatives of other State institutions such as the NHRC, the National Statistics Department and civil society organizations. As an example, during a four-day training course in August, 35 participants, including eight women, acquired comprehensive knowledge of how to apply a human rights-based approach to the monitoring and evaluation of the PRSP II, particularly regarding economic, social and cultural rights, with a focus on the right to health. The participants adopted a series of recommendations, some of which are currently being implemented, including the drafting of a guide to public policy that takes a HRBA into account and the establishment of an interministerial commission tasked with overseeing the integration of a HRBA in public policies.

- ▶ *The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018 is implemented, monitored and evaluated in line with a human rights-based approach (EA 11)*

The first year of implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which primarily aims to support the implementation of the PRSP II, was completed with limited results. OHCHR and UNDP worked together to support the Ministry of Human Rights with various tasks, including the drafting of the National Action Plan for the implementation of treaty body and UPR recommendations as well as legal reforms, particularly the organic law governing the creation and functioning of the NHRC. The NHRC received limited support due to delays in the adoption of the amended organic law which integrates the function of a National Preventive Mechanism in the NHRC.

Widening the democratic space

- ▶ *National law has been amended to allow the Administrative Chamber of the High Court to consider appeals against the administrative prohibition of peaceful assemblies and ensure the effective independence of the Haute Autorité de l'Audiovisuel et de la Communication (EA 1)*
In working on the revision of its organic law, the Supreme Court followed OHCHR's recommendation to explicitly ensure access to emergency hearings by its Administrative

Chamber in appeals against the prohibition of public peaceful assemblies, outlined in the 2011 Law on public gatherings and demonstrations. The Office advocated for this revision with the Heads of the Supreme Court and its Administrative Chamber and organized a three-day workshop on the issue in August. As of the end of the year, the final draft was not yet formally adopted by the Council of Ministers.

► *Increased participation of women in decision-making processes (EA 5)*

Although OHCHR worked with the Ministry of Social Action and Women's Promotion on strategies to effectively implement gender parity in Togo, no substantial progress was achieved in this area. The cooperation between OHCHR and the Ministry, however, led to the establishment of a service centre providing counselling to women in a variety of areas, including entrepreneurship and assistance for victims of violence. The Ministry took over ownership of this initiative, which is currently being implemented in cooperation with UNFPA and a Togolese women's rights NGO. The Office also contributed to the increased understanding of civil society organizations about gender parity and women's engagement in democracies through their participation in workshops and related events. For instance, OHCHR staff focused on women's rights during an IOM training session on the essential elements of the management of migrations and highlighted the importance of the active and significant participation of women in such processes.

Togo: Expenditure in 2014

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel and related costs	-	975,557
Consultants	-	2,309
Official travel	-	34,589
Contractual services	-	34,801
General operating expenses	-	155,573
Supplies and materials	-	34,053
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	155,884
Subtotal	-	1,392,767
Programme support costs	-	181,060
GRAND TOTAL	-	1,573,827

Uganda

Year established	2005
Staff as of 31 December 2014	30
Expenditure in 2014	US\$3,718,164

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

► *National institutional mechanisms are in place and functioning to increase engagement with international human rights mechanisms, namely the National Human Rights Action Plan and the National Human Rights Education Plan (EA 6)*

During the year, the Steering Committee for the National Human Rights Action Plan became increasingly institutionalized and most entities ensured that one fixed focal point was continuously represented on the Committee. As a result of OHCHR's advocacy, other entities that were not previously engaged, such as the Ministry of Education, took a formal decision to designate a focal point to the Committee. The Steering Committee agreed that the National Human Rights Action Plan should have a clear framework to enable institutionalizing mechanisms to respond to human rights mechanisms. This will be carried out through the interministerial committee on human rights, which is composed of the same members as the Steering Committee for the National Human Rights Action Plan. OHCHR supported the process of developing the Action Plan and carried out several capacity-building activities for the Steering Committee on topics such as a human rights-based approach and good practices in developing national action plans. In terms of engagement with UN human rights mechanisms, challenges remain as a result of the absence of a functional structure for the preparation of State reports. One of the objectives of the Action Plan is to establish a formalized system to address the reporting backlog and have the capacity to report and respond to issues arising from the human rights mechanisms in a systematic manner.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

► *Traditional justice authorities are increasingly respecting human rights standards when solving conflicts in their communities (EA 1)*

Traditional justice authorities increasingly apply human rights standards when solving conflicts in their communities. This was evident through their recognition of the different roles that various



A human rights officer meets with representatives of the Ik community in Uganda.

actors play in the administration of justice and their willingness to transfer cases to the formal justice system. OHCHR organized 13 training sessions in northern Uganda for 210 traditional leaders and elders from Moroto, Kotido and Napak districts who received training on human right standards and their role in supporting the modern justice system. A round-table meeting was also organized for key traditional leaders and formal justice system representatives from the three districts to improve their working relationships. Based on the skills the traditional leaders acquired, the leaders requested the modern justice institutions to recognize the role of the traditional leaders in the administration of justice. Some traditional leaders referred and transferred criminal cases to the police or the courts, an indicator that they could now discern that criminal cases could be tried fairly by a competent modern court instead of in traditional courts. Additional engagement is required to determine how the traditional leaders applied the standard on non-discrimination in relation to women and girls and other human right standards when arbitrating justice in their communities.

- ▶ *Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces, the Uganda Police Force and the Uganda Prisons Service increasingly comply with international standards on the use of force, arrest, detention and treatment of persons in custody, including in events of counter-terrorism, treason charges and rebellion (EA 1)*

In Karamoja, the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces (UPDF) and the Uganda Police Force

(UPF) showed progress in their responses to human rights violations. For instance, in 2014, 95 complaints of violations were reported against the UPDF and the UPF compared to 125 in 2013. The UPF consolidated the UPF Human Rights and Legal Services Directorate with the deployment of 22 police human rights and legal officers to different regions. In September, OHCHR and the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) trained 21 of these officers on human rights concepts, protection, the UN Code of Conduct for law enforcement officers and human rights monitoring and reporting. In Northern Uganda, OHCHR conducted two similar trainings for 30 police officers in Gulu District and held advocacy meetings with police commanders from Gulu, Nwoya and Amuru in relation to cases of torture. Furthermore, between 2013 and 2014, OHCHR noted a significant reduction in the number of complaints of incommunicado detention and torture by the Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence (CMI). The Office organized two trainings for the CMI on human rights standards relating to the use of force and firearms.

- ▶ *Increased integration of human rights standards, including economic, social and cultural rights in the curriculum of the Judicial Studies Institute of Uganda (EA 1)*

In cooperation with the Judicial Studies Institute of Uganda (JSI), OHCHR designed a curriculum on economic, social and cultural rights. The draft curriculum was validated at the JSI Judicial Dialogue on the enforceability of economic, social and cultural rights, held in Kampala in December.

- *Justice, Law and Order Sector and other relevant stakeholders increasingly apply human rights standards in the development and implementation of transitional justice policies, legislation and programmes (EA 3)*

The draft national transitional justice policy is pending approval. The delay in its approval is largely due to a long consultative process during which stakeholders sought to incorporate additional input. OHCHR participated in several policy meetings to discuss the draft transitional justice policy framework, including bilateral meetings with the Justice, Law and Order Sector's Transitional Justice Working Group and a high-level conference organized by the International Centre for Transitional Justice in October. The conference brought together policymakers, parliamentarians, civil society, development partners and victims' groups to discuss the draft.

- *Networks of civil society organizations increasingly advocate for and litigate to claim their economic, social and cultural rights (EA 5)*
- Local communities undertook advocacy activities with the Acholi Parliamentary Group in relation to forced evictions that were taking place, resulting in the halting of the evictions. The communities also pursued legal remedies with regards to the status of the disputed area. OHCHR was instrumental in strengthening the capacity of the local communities to achieve this result. In Gulu, the Lakanga and Apaa communities increasingly approached the Office to register complaints regarding forced evictions, arbitrary arrest and detention, as well as degrading treatment. OHCHR held a series of sensitization meetings with the affected communities on land, housing and property rights.

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

- *Legislation, policies and institutional practices substantively comply with non-discrimination and equality standards, particularly on gender, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, persons with disabilities and persons living with HIV/AIDS (EA 4)*

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development agreed to promote a two-year media gender mainstreaming strategy to provide the media with guidance on how to integrate a gender perspective in their programming and reporting. The strategy is in line with the 2010 recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and was developed by OHCHR in collaboration with the Uganda Media Women's Association. The plight of discriminated ethnic minorities

was addressed in Karamoja. Local government authorities committed to increasing the number of Ik community members who participate in the planning of programmes that are to be implemented in the sub-county of Kamion during the financial year 2015-2016. The local government and the UPDF took responsibility to ensure that the insecurity faced by this ethnic minority group was curbed. OHCHR contributed to this result by undertaking an assessment of the human rights situation of the Ik community and producing a documentary which revealed discriminatory practices against the group.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- *Increased compliance of national, sector and local government development plans with international human rights standards and principles (EA 1)*
- OHCHR, in collaboration with the UHRC and the German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation, rolled out training on a human rights-based approach to ministries, departments and agencies, national planning authorities and district local governments in relation to the preparation for the Second National Development Plan (NDP II). As a result, the NDP II, which is in its final stages of completion, maintains a stronger human rights perspective than the NDP I. It also incorporates human rights indicators, reviewed by OHCHR, to guide stakeholders in monitoring the Government's compliance with its human rights commitments. The NDP II also prioritized implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan.
- *UNCT and UN agencies programmes and funds increasingly incorporate a human rights-based approach in their interventions (EA 11)*
- Uganda's UNDAF is in its final stages of completion and maintains a stronger human rights content than the previous version. OHCHR contributed to this result through the delivery of training on a human rights-based approach to the UNCT's Programme Management and Monitoring and Evaluation Teams.

Widening the democratic space

- *Legal frameworks, legislation, regulations and policies increasingly respect and protect public freedoms (freedom of association, assembly, expression and opinion and of the press) and democratic principles, and government actors (UPDF, UPF, ministry and local government) increasingly respect them (EA 1)*

A reduction of human rights violations related to restrictions to public freedoms was reported. Police officers now tend to engage more in

dialogue with organizers of demonstrations and assemblies. OHCHR focused on capacity-building of the Human Rights Offices recently created by the UPF, the UPDF and the CMI. In 2014, law enforcement agencies increased their institutional awareness about human rights and their responses to complaints received, partially due to the creation of the abovementioned Human Rights Offices. OHCHR, in cooperation with the UHRC, also trained 21 officers (six of whom were women) from the UPF Directorate of Human Rights and Legal Affairs regarding human rights, mechanisms for human rights protection, the UN Code of Conduct for law enforcement officers, human rights standards to public freedoms and monitoring and reporting. In November, the Directorate was publicly acknowledged by civil society organizations for its rapid interventions to solve cases of human rights violations perpetrated by police officers against lesbian, gay, bisexual transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons. Additionally, OHCHR supported the UPF in finalizing the revision of the standard operating procedures (SOPs) which regulate police conduct in the execution of law enforcement functions, with a view to ensuring the integration of human rights standards. The Office provided technical advice on human rights standards applicable to policing which were successfully incorporated in the revised SOPs, particularly on the rights of suspects and principles on the human treatment of suspects, the prohibition of torture and restrictions on the use of firearms as well as responsibilities with respect to public order management. The SOPs are awaiting approval from the Police Council.

- *The Uganda Human Rights Commission increasingly implements its constitutional mandate in accordance with the Paris Principles, monitors and handles cases of human rights violations and undertakes human rights promotion interventions (EA 1)*

There has been a progressive increase in the capacity of UHRC staff members to monitor, advocate on critical human rights issues with State authorities and report on and handle cases dealing with human rights violations. In 2014, OHCHR supported and facilitated eight training workshops in Kampala aimed at building the capacity of UHRC staff members in different thematic areas, including investigations and monitoring, economic, social and cultural rights and a human rights-based approach, among others. Additionally, OHCHR involved the UHRC in the joint organization and facilitation of most of the advocacy actions and capacity-building activities addressed to civil society organizations, journalists, police

officers and community members. Moreover, the coordination and joint implementation of activities between the UHRC and OHCHR improved. In Karamoja, for instance, the increased lobbying and advocacy with the regional office of the UHRC, as well as the undertaking of investigation missions, led to a marked increase in the number of cases being handled by the UHRC tribunals. Nevertheless, OHCHR observed that the UHRC faced a number of challenges in fulfilling its mandate in accordance with the Paris Principles, including issues in relation to its budget and human resources.

- *The Human Rights Defenders Coalition and other networks of civil society organizations increasingly defend and claim their rights, including in northern Uganda and Karamoja (EA 7)*

The capacity of Ugandan civil society organization networks to monitor and report on, advocate for and claim human rights is progressively increasing. This improvement is evident in different actions that were taken by the networks in 2014. For instance, based on training provided by OHCHR, the National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders was able to compile reports about the human rights situation all over the country, which were in turn used to inform the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. In November, the Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights and Constitutional Law, which had been trained by OHCHR, published a report on violations based on gender identity and sexual orientation, which shows a qualitative improvement in the capacity of this coalition to report on human rights violations against LGBTI persons.

Uganda: Expenditure in 2014

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel and related costs	-	1,878,791
Consultants	-	58,735
Official travel	-	82,432
Contractual services	-	122,302
General operating expenses	-	429,457
Supplies and materials	-	182,433
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	536,261
Subtotal	-	3,290,411
Programme support costs	-	427,753
GRAND TOTAL	-	3,718,164

Regional Offices and Centres

United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa/OHCHR Central Africa Regional Office (Yaoundé, Cameroon)

Year established	2001
Staff as of 31 December 2014	12
Expenditure in 2014	US\$1,590,827

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *Increased ratification of international human rights instruments with a focus on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and their respective optional protocols, as well as on the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tomé and Príncipe (EA 2)*

Gabon ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Republic of Congo and the Republic of Sao Tomé and Príncipe ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. OHCHR has unceasingly advocated for these ratifications since 2013.

- *Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms (EA 6)*

In June, the Government of Cameroon extended a standing invitation to the UN special procedures mandate-holders in response to a recommendation issued by the Universal Periodic Review. The invitation also followed advocacy undertaken by the former High Commissioner during her visit to Cameroon in 2013 and the ongoing follow-up by OHCHR.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- *Increased participation in policy design and monitoring of compliance of human rights standards relating to business (EA 5)*

Significant improvement was reported in the capacity of rights-holders to claim their rights in relation to the activities of businesses. This is due in part to the efforts of media and civil society actors who received training from OHCHR on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In Gabon, civil society organizations are monitoring the Government's compliance with the Principles within the framework of its social and economic development plan. In Congo, OHCHR-trained media professionals are undertaking important sensitization campaigns.

United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa/OHCHR Central Africa Regional Office (Yaoundé, Cameroon): Expenditure in 2014

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel and related costs	699,453	109,019
Consultants	-	-
Official travel	25,853	39,057
Contractual services	3,749	24,661
General operating expenses	121,110	98,921
Supplies and materials	11,950	88,078
Seminars, grants and contributions	116,648	181,914
Subtotal	978,762	541,650
Programme support costs	-	70,415
GRAND TOTAL	978,762	612,065

Inspired by training they had taken with OHCHR, a group of journalists visited the Lom Pangar hydroelectricity dam project in Cameroon. The purpose of the trip was to observe the human rights compliance of the project in light of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Immediately following the trip, the journalists produced reports and documentaries based on their findings, which in turn led the Chairperson of the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms to make a public statement criticizing the human rights record of the project and call for reforms. The firm responsible for the hydroelectricity dam project eventually made a public statement acknowledging the human rights concerns and presented a plan designed to improve the situation.

Similarly, OHCHR organized a field visit to the project sites and neighbouring communities of a rubber exploitation company. As a result, the company carried out significant housing projects to improve the living conditions of those affected by its activities.

Regional Office for East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

Year established	2002
Staff as of 31 December 2014	9
Expenditure in 2014	US\$903,523

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *Civil society organizations contribute to all sessions of United Nations treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review. In addition, an increased number of communications will be sent to special procedures by Djibouti and Ethiopia (EA 7)*
Following a training that was organized by the Regional Office, the Human Rights Commission and UNDP, civil society organizations in Djibouti committed to establishing a framework to help ensure their participation in the process of reporting to the treaty bodies. The Office contributed to the enhanced knowledge of these organizations with respect to using international

and regional human rights mechanisms.

In Ethiopia, the Office provided technical and financial support to two Ethiopian civil society organizations to facilitate their engagement in Ethiopia's second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review. Both organizations participated in the session at which Ethiopia's report was reviewed.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- *Strategies and resolutions adopted by the Commission of the African Union and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on truth and reconciliation in specific country situations are informed by relevant international human rights standards (EA 8)*

OHCHR followed up on developments related to the African Union's (AU) draft African Transitional Justice Policy Framework. In August, OHCHR participated in a workshop organized by the AU to validate the policy and provided technical inputs aimed at its alignment with international human rights standards. The policy was validated at the end of the workshop.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- *The strategy on the post-2015 development agenda of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the AU systematically integrates vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (EA 11)*
The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the AU collaborated to play a pivotal role in developing the African common position on the post-2015 development agenda. In November, the Regional Office trained the UNCT on a human rights-based approach to facilitate the integration of human rights, in particular those related to vulnerable groups, into the UNECA/AU strategy on the post-2015 development agenda. The Regional Office also worked with the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, UNECA and the AU to organize the first African Regional Forum on Business and Human Rights, which was held in September. Moreover, the Regional Forum helped to advance the dialogue on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in the African context and the Office explored potential areas of cooperation with the African Union as a follow-up to the event.

Regional Office for East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia): Expenditure in 2014		
	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel and related costs	-	605,420
Consultants	-	-
Official travel	-	55,385
Contractual services	-	10,431
General operating expenses	-	70,041
Supplies and materials	-	9,042
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	49,289
Subtotal	-	799,607
Programme support costs	-	103,916
GRAND TOTAL	-	903,523

In April 2014, the OHCHR Regional Representative for East Africa undertook a mission to Djibouti. While there, he met with Djiboutian authorities to advocate for the release of 266 Eritrean refugees and asylum-seekers who had been held in detention at the Negad Police Academy, some for five years. Following a meeting with the Minister of Interior, the OHCHR Regional Representative, a representative from UNHCR and the Chair of the National Human Rights Commission of Djibouti conducted a joint visit to the Negad Police Academy. The representatives met with some of the refugees and asylum-seekers, who explained why they had left their country, and subsequently requested their release. Following the visit, on 13 April 2014, the Eritrean refugees and asylum-seekers were released and relocated to refugee camps.

Regional Office for Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa)

Year established	1998
Staff as of 31 December 2014	6
Expenditure in 2014	US\$931,117

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *Ratification by Angola of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination or the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; by Comoros of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; by South Africa of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and by Zimbabwe of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment or the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (EA 2)*

Angola acceded to the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol on 19 May and signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance on 24 September. Mozambique acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on 1 July. Madagascar signed the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on 24 September. The Regional Office advocated for the ratification



Participants at an OHCHR meeting on indigenous peoples for national human rights institutions in Southern Africa.

of the human rights treaties during each of its missions to the countries of the subregion.

► *Standing invitation to special procedures issued by Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius and Namibia (EA 6)*

After a number of years without visits by special procedures mandate-holders, Botswana accepted a visit by the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights in November and the Government is engaged in discussions related to possible dates in 2015 for a visit by the Special Rapporteur on minority issues. The Regional Office will continue to advocate for the issuing of a standing invitation.

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

► *National human rights institutions address the issues of equality and non-discrimination in line with international standards in Botswana and Zimbabwe (EA 4)*

At a workshop organized by OHCHR, in collaboration with UNDP, Commissioners of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission increased their knowledge and capacity to resolve complaints and developed a complaints admissions tool. Furthermore, the Commissioners established priorities for the immediate work of the Commission.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

► *Mechanisms and/or policies on business and human rights, including with regard to an effective remedy, established in Mozambique (EA 3)*

The Government of Mozambique announced its commitment to develop a national action plan on business and human rights at the National Conference on Business and Human Rights. The Conference took place in August and was organized by the Mozambican Human Rights League in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and with support from OHCHR. In addition, the Government and civil society agreed to establish a platform for dialogue on and the monitoring of the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Regional Office contributed to the increased awareness of Government counterparts on the importance of developing a policy on business and human rights through other activities, including a mission to Maputo with an OHCHR expert on business and human rights from 22-24 July.

► *Human rights-based approach in the next United Nations Development Assistance Framework/ United Nations Partnership Framework and selected other UN programmes in Botswana,*

Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe (EA 11)

The United Nations Country Teams in Zambia and Zimbabwe completed the United Nations Development Assistance Framework preparation process in 2014 and the Regional Office carried out missions to these countries to provide technical assistance on the human rights-based approach.

Widening the democratic space

► *National human rights institutions established and/or functioning in compliance with the Paris Principles in Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Mozambique and Zimbabwe (EA 1)*

In Botswana, the Government agreed to hold a national consultation to engage with all relevant stakeholders on the process of creating a national human rights institution (NHRI). The consultation was tentatively scheduled for mid-2014, but was postponed to 2015 due to the national elections. The Mozambique Human Rights Commission visited prisons and detention centres in the provinces, marking its first systematic monitoring undertaken in its capacity as a National Preventive Mechanism. In December 2013, the Office and UNDP collaborated to provide training to the Commission on the role of NHRIs operating as a NPM and on human rights monitoring. During a subregional event organized in June, NHRIs from Angola, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe participated in a training designed to better equip them in their work on the rights of indigenous peoples. The training included the launch of a manual, entitled *The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: A Manual for National Human Rights Institutions*.

► *Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate for and claim their rights; and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals (EA 5)*

On 30 July, the Regional Office launched the Human Rights Resource Centre at the Library of the School of Law in South Africa. OHCHR, the United Nations Information Centre and UNAIDS contributed publications to establish the Resource Centre. In an effort to raise awareness about human rights, the Resource Centre provides free access to OHCHR publications to law professors, students, civil society and other stakeholders.

Regional Office for Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa): Expenditure in 2014

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel and related costs	-	625,298
Consultants	-	-
Official travel	-	31,731
Contractual services	-	13,807
General operating expenses	-	60,222
Supplies and materials	-	14,161
Seminars, grants and contributions	-	78,779
Subtotal	-	823,997
Programme support costs	-	107,120
GRAND TOTAL	-	931,117

Regional Office for West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)

Year established	2007
Staff as of 31 December 2014	11
Expenditure in 2014	US\$1,263,264

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *Cape Verde ratifies the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (EA 2)*

In 2014, Cape Verde ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. OHCHR contributed to this result through capacity-building and advocacy initiatives vis-à-vis national authorities.

- *Fully functioning participatory standing national coordinating bodies are established for reporting/replying to individual communications and enquiries; and integrated follow-up to recommendations of all human rights mechanisms; and an increased number of reports submitted by Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Gambia and Senegal (EA 6)*

In Benin, the National Action Plan on Human Rights was validated with the support of the Regional Office. The Regional Office also advocated for the strengthening of the national coordination mechanism in charge of reporting to the human rights mechanisms and monitoring the implementation of their recommendations. The three ministries in Burkina Faso that are in charge of State reporting harmonized their procedures with OHCHR's support. The Office also provided technical support to the preparation of all reports drafted in 2014, including to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances. The Government of the Gambia elaborated its national report to the Universal Periodic Review, although with limited consultation with civil society. In Senegal, OHCHR and UNICEF supported the establishment and functioning of a technical committee to review the National Human Rights Action Plan in



The Deputy Representative of the OHCHR Regional Office for Southern Africa speaks at the opening ceremony of a human rights resource centre at the University of Venda in South Africa.

On 30 July 2014, the OHCHR Regional Office for Southern Africa opened a human rights resource centre at the Library of the School of Law at the University of Venda. Located in Thohoyandou in the Limpopo Province of South Africa, the University's new resource centre will provide free access to human rights publications for students, academics, researchers, representatives of civil society and the public at large. It will also serve as a de facto reference library for official OHCHR publications. To support the development of the resource centre, OHCHR donated more than 400 copies of publications and the former High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, donated part of her personal collection of law books. The establishment of the resource centre is part of a larger project being undertaken by the Regional Office to establish similar centres in each country that it covers. South Africa already hosts two centres and others have been established in Malawi and Mozambique.

Since 2013, displaced communities in the Mozambican province of Tete have been struggling to make their concerns known to the Government, local courts and the mining company whose operations have forced them to move far away from their livelihoods, homes and lands and settle in makeshift shelters without water, medical services or schools.

In 2014, OHCHR and UNDP organized a conference to validate the country's first human rights research study on the impact of business on human rights. The conference provided a platform for these communities to share their experiences and stories. As the community representatives reported, their living situations have markedly deteriorated since the arrival of the mining company.

The event brought together 80 representatives from the Government, business enterprises, civil society and development partners and helped promote dialogue among the stakeholders. It also provided an opportunity to emphasize the need for human rights due diligence in the context of Mozambique's growing extractive industry so that risks to vulnerable groups or communities are taken into account before work is undertaken.

Based on the findings of the study and following the discussions at the conference, an important recommendation was made that the Government should continue developing accountability measures and remedies to address the negative impacts of business activities. This recommendation, and others, will be included in a national action plan that will be developed to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

line with UPR recommendations. Moreover, the Office supported the Ministry of Justice during the validation process of the initial report due under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

- *National human rights institutions and civil society organizations in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Gambia and Senegal increasingly engage with international and regional human rights mechanisms (EA 7)*

Frequent collaboration and exchange of information between OHCHR and civil society organizations in the Gambia led to their increased use of international human rights mechanisms. For instance, 14 submissions were made in anticipation of the second cycle of the UPR.



Press briefing after a monitoring visit to the prison in Diourbel, Senegal, jointly undertaken by OHCHR and Senegal's National Observer of Places of Deprivation of Liberty.

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

- *National laws have been harmonized with regional and international standards on non-discrimination and equality in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Gambia and Senegal (EA 4)*
The Ministry for the Family in Benin requested OHCHR's support to initiate an analytical study for the harmonization of national laws on the rights of women and of children with international standards and the recommendations of human rights mechanisms. In Cape Verde, the National Action Plan to Combat Gender-Based Violence was revised to integrate anti-discriminatory and equality provisions as a result of technical advice and inputs provided by OHCHR and UN Women. With the support of OHCHR, the Senegalese Ministry of Health is drafting a law for the harmonization of provisions on reproductive health with regional and international human rights standards.
- *Judicial procedures in Senegal are simplified to improve access to justice for women and discriminated groups (in particular migrants, persons with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons) (EA 4)*

In 2014, the National Assembly of Senegal adopted the revised Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure. The Regional Office followed up on their implementation and supported the national human rights institution and civil society organizations in their development of an advocacy document for parliamentarians in order to ensure the compliance of the two codes with international standards.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- *The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) incorporates a human rights-based approach in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Gambia and Senegal (EA 11)*
In Benin, as a result of support provided by OHCHR during the UNDAF planning session for 2015, members of the United Nations Country

Team increased their awareness of the need to integrate human rights into the planning cycle and implement the UPR recommendations. Similarly, based on the advice provided by OHCHR, the UNCT in Cape Verde is more familiar with human rights principles and took steps for their integration into the UNDAF midterm review process. In both Burkina Faso and the Gambia, the Regional Office was actively involved in the midterm review of the UNDAFs and provided technical expertise on human rights principles and standards.

Widening the democratic space

- ▶ *A national human rights institution has been established and works in conformity with international standards in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Gambia and Senegal (EA 1)*
In Cape Verde, the revision of the Law of the National Human Rights Commission was delayed in 2014 and the Regional Office maintained its advocacy for a strong institution that is operating in accordance with the Paris Principles. In Burkina Faso, OHCHR collaborated with the Association Francophone des Commissions Nationales des Droits de l'Homme and UNDP to support capacity-building initiatives for the members of the NHRI and is currently contributing to the elaboration of the NHRI's strategic plan and action plan. In the Gambia, a draft NHRI law, which is slightly more compliant with the Paris Principles, integrated OHCHR recommendations.
- ▶ *Increased participation of women in political life, specifically in Parliaments and local institutions in Benin and Senegal (EA 5)*
In Senegal, the President of the National Assembly and the President of the Human Rights Commission and Laws expressed their commitment to implement Senegalese human rights commitments in the framework of their mandates, particularly in relation to women's rights. A committee was subsequently established by the President of the National Assembly

to work on this issue. The Regional Office elaborated a guide on human rights and gender for parliamentarians and supported the National Observatory of Parity in its reform of the National Assembly's rules of procedure to ensure their conformity with international standards.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

- ▶ *Timely response to human rights issues in the context of early warning efforts, mainly in relation to the Sabel crisis, by the Human Rights Council and the Economic Community of West African States (EA 10)*

OHCHR elaborated a guidance note on the integration of human rights and a gender perspective in the fight against the Ebola virus disease. The note, which was shared with UN Resident Coordinators, State entities and other development actors in the subregion, is a result of OHCHR's monitoring of the crisis.

Regional Office for West Africa (Dakar, Senegal): Expenditure in 2014		
	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel and related costs	757,666	103,226
Consultants	-	13,569
Official travel	7,774	28,638
Contractual services	5,591	21,313
General operating expenses	23,486	26,856
Supplies and materials	29,503	111,023
Seminars, grants and contributions	17,645	68,472
Subtotal	841,665	373,097
Programme support costs	-	48,503
GRAND TOTAL	841,665	421,599



Images of awareness-raising events organized by the OHCHR Regional Office for West Africa.

Human Rights Components in UN Peace Missions

United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi

Year established	1995 (since 2006 as part of the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi)
Staff as of 31 December 2014	17

Results

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- *The status and recruitment process of magistrates comply with international standards and the High Judicial Council is able to perform its constitutional duties and contribute to the consolidation of judicial independence (EA 1)*

In March 2014, the Office supported the development of the first formal examination for the recruitment of magistrates in Burundi's history. At the end of the process, 66 magistrates had been recruited, including 20 women, in a fair and transparent process. The Office also supported the reform of the Law on the High Judicial Council, but the Ministry of Justice has yet to submit it to the Parliament for its review.

- *A credible and independent Truth and Reconciliation Commission is established and is functioning in compliance with international standards (EA 3)*

The Law on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was adopted in April and promulgated by the President of the Republic in May. The ad hoc commission that was tasked with the pre-selection of the members of the TRC was established in August and transmitted its report to the National Assembly in December. The President of the Republic formally nominated the members of the TRC on 8 December. The UN, including OHCHR, provided advocacy and technical support which contributed to the establishment of the TRC.

Widening the democratic space

- *The Independent National Human Rights Commission is fully functioning in accordance with the Paris Principles (EA 1)*

The National Independent Human Rights Commission (NIHRC) improved its work and is progressively reinforcing its status as an

independent and credible mechanism for the promotion and protection of human rights. In 2014, it retained its 'A' status and is consequently recognized to be playing an important role at the national level. It is, however, important to note that the NIHRC has limited resources which prevent it from effectively monitoring cases of human rights violations, in particular relating to sexual and gender-based violence.

- *A draft law for the protection of human rights defenders is adopted and a basket fund for the National Human Rights Commission is established (EA 1)*

The NIHRC prepared a draft law on the protection of human defenders, with the support of OHCHR, which was validated during a meeting with civil society organizations. The draft law has not yet been submitted to the Government for its review. The Office provided the NIHRC with technical and financial support for the organization of four regional workshops for State and non-State actors on the role of human rights defenders and the need for the creation of a national mechanism for their protection.

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic

Year established	2000
Staff as of 31 December 2014	84

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *Government ratifies outstanding core human rights instruments, in particular the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (EA 2)*

In 2014, the Government of the Central African Republic established a national ratification committee to identify the international human rights treaties that have not been ratified and to work towards their ratification. The Human Rights and Justice Section (HRJS) of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) is assisting the Government with the ratification process.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- *A comprehensive transitional justice strategy is adopted and implemented (EA 3)*



The Chief of the Human Rights and Justice Section of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic meets with local Muslim leaders in Bangui.

Guidelines for the Urgent Temporary Measures to address impunity were drafted, with the support of the HRJS, and signed by the Government. In addition, MINUSCA and the Ministry of National Reconciliation, Political Dialogue and Promotion of Civic Culture co-organized a workshop on human rights and transitional justice for representatives of the Government, civil society organizations, the Bangui Bar Association and other national institutions to familiarize participants with the principles and pillars of transitional justice.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

- ▶ *National mechanisms ensure greater accountability for human rights violations (EA 3)*
A National Committee for Genocide Prevention was activated with the financial support and technical advice of MINUSCA. The National Committee has begun its work to prevent genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity at the national and regional levels.
- ▶ *Human rights based-approaches incorporated into the Humanitarian Country Team's overall efforts and the work of MINUSCA's components and peacebuilding policies and programmes (EA 11)*
In 2014, the UN recorded 3,498 violations affecting the civilian population, many of which occurred in Bangui. In order to reduce the number of these violations, the HRJS organized training for security sector institutions, State authorities and civil society on human rights principles, international humanitarian and human rights law and the United Nations Human Rights

Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces.

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Year established	2004
Staff as of 31 December 2014	64

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- ▶ *Improved engagement with the international human rights mechanisms by the Government through the establishment of participatory standing national coordinating bodies on reporting/replying to individual communications and enquiries; and integrated follow-up to recommendations of all human rights mechanisms and the timely submission of reports to treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review (EA 6)*
With assistance from the Human Rights Division (HRD) of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), the Government prepared its report to the Human Rights Committee. No progress was made, however, in the submission of overdue reports to other treaty bodies.
- ▶ *Improved engagement of non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions or individuals with treaty bodies and special procedures, especially in relation to women's and children's rights (EA 7)*

In relation to the 2009 review of Côte d'Ivoire during the first cycle of the Universal Periodic Review, only seven submissions were made by national NGOs. A total of 13 submissions were made by NGOs for the second cycle in 2014. In addition, during the country visits of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire (11-13 February) and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (16-20 June), the HRD organized information sharing meetings with NGOs during which they provided the experts with first-hand information on the human rights situation.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- ▶ *A comprehensive transitional justice strategy is implemented and key recommendations of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission are implemented (EA 3)*

After three years, the mandate of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission expired on 28 September. The Commission presented its final report to the President of the Republic on 15 December in a public ceremony that was attended by authorities and representatives of the international community. At the ceremony, the President confirmed his intention of setting up a special fund on reparations for victims of the conflict.

Widening the democratic space

- ▶ *The National Human Rights Commission improves its compliance with the Paris Principles (EA 1)*
- In 2014, the HRD supported the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) through a variety of activities, including a May workshop aimed at



A human rights officer facilitating an awareness-raising activity with 600 ex-combatants in Bouake, Côte d'Ivoire.

providing the NHRC with technical advice for the drafting of its planning documents. After the workshop, the NHRC drafted its strategic plan which is currently pending adoption.

On 20 June, following advocacy undertaken by HRD-supported civil society organizations, the Government adopted the Law on the promotion and protection of human rights defenders. The Law outlines the rights and duties of human rights defenders and defines the obligations of the State in terms of the promotion and protection of the rights of these actors.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

- ▶ *A National Strategy to fight gender-based violence and its National Action Plan implemented (EA 1)*
- In July 2013, the Government adopted the National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence. The Strategy was elaborated over a



Commemoration of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities in Côte d'Ivoire, December 2014.

four-year period and was coordinated by UNFPA, with the support of the UN in Côte d'Ivoire. On 5 September 2014, the Minister for Solidarity, Family, Women and Children officially launched the Strategy. It is anticipated that the institutional capacity in Côte d'Ivoire to respond to sexual and gender-based violence will improve. Limited resources, however, will be a significant challenge as the implementation of the Strategy is heavily dependent on donor contributions.

From 27 February to 8 March 2014, a pilot project was implemented by Côte d'Ivoire's Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (DTRC) to collect testimonies from victims living in eight localities across the country. An evaluation of the pilot project revealed very low participation rates of children and women (less than 10 per cent) who were afraid of being seen going to "testimony collection centres" and due to disinformation about the work of the DTRC.

To address these issues, the Human Rights Division (HRD) of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) developed a strategy to mobilize different actors that would encourage women and children to engage with the DTRC. For example, the HRD worked with Radio UNOCI to deliver messages that informed the public about the work of the DTRC. It was proposed that the DTRC create mobile centres so that testimonies could be collected where victims lived and NGOs were active in reassuring victims about the process. The United Nations Police was also mobilized to provide security to victims. In addition, outreach efforts were carried out to involve other UN agencies in the process. UN Women, for instance, supported the establishment of a female team to collect testimonies from women, including victims of sexual violence.

Due to these efforts, the overall participation rate of women and children increased to nearly 40 per cent. By the end of its term, the DTRC had collected 72,483 testimonies, 28,064 of which were from women and 757 of which were given by children.



Participants at a workshop on human rights organized by UNAMID in El Fasher, North Darfur.

African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Year established	2008
Staff as of 31 December 2014	134

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

► *Standing invitation issued to special procedures (EA 6)*

In February and June, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan visited Darfur and met with various individuals and entities to share insights on the human rights and humanitarian situation in Darfur, including state governors, the Head of the Darfur Regional Authority, the Special Prosecutor for crimes in Darfur, members of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, the AU-UN Special Representative for Darfur and the Joint AU-UN Chief Mediator for Darfur.

Widening the democratic space

► *Establishment of an enabling environment conducive to dialogue and respect for human rights, including the implementation of peace agreements (EA 5)*

The members of the Darfur Regional Authority's Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission were appointed and took an oath on 27 June. The Commission was established in line with article 58 of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

► *Establishment of frameworks, policies, mechanisms and initiatives to prevent and respond to human rights violations by State and non-State actors in the*

context of conflict, violence and insecurity (EA 3)

Despite the acknowledgement by judicial authorities of the need to eradicate gender-based violence, judicial redress for sexual and gender-based violence remains inadequate across Darfur states. Out of 71 cases reported to governmental authorities, only 24 were investigated which led to 19 arrests and 4 trials. Following sustained advocacy by the Human Rights Section (HRS) of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the West Darfur Minister of Social Affairs issued a decree on 11 February establishing a High Committee to Support Homeless Children. Furthermore, a State Committee on Gender-Based Violence for East Darfur was established by the Governor, in line with similar structures in place in the four other states of Darfur. As a result of engagement between community leaders of internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the Kalma, Kass, Manawashe and Mershing IDP camps in South Darfur, there has been increased cooperation between IDP community leaders and UNAMID. This has in turn helped UNAMID diffuse tensions between IDPs and governmental authorities.

- ▶ *Human rights considerations are integrated into the policies and programmes of the United Nations Country Team in Darfur with respect to humanitarian action, early recovery and security (EA 11)*

The HRS carried out various activities in cooperation with UN agencies which contributed to mainstreaming human rights into the work of the UNCT. To enhance the capacity of UN personnel to monitor and report on cases of conflict-related sexual violence and to foster coordination between UNAMID and the UNCT on preventing and addressing conflict-related sexual violence, the HRS conducted a three-day training for 14 United Nations personnel from 27 to 29 May.



The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan visits a prison in Zalingei, Central Darfur, as part of his official visit to Sudan.

United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Year established	1996 (as a stand-alone office) and 2008 (integration with the Human Rights Division of DPKO)
Staff as of 31 December 2014	110

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- ▶ *Timely submission of reports to treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review (EA 6)*

The State reports for the Universal Periodic Review and the Human Rights Committee were drafted in 2014. The UPR report was submitted on time and the report for the Human Rights Committee is pending approval of the Government before being submitted. For the elaboration of the two reports, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (UNJHRO) provided technical support and financial assistance.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- ▶ *Increased number of convictions for human rights violations referring to international human rights law (EA 1)*

During the period from January to December, UNJHRO reported a total of 225 convictions for human rights violations in all 11 provinces of the DRC. In the absence of a comprehensive national judicial data reporting system, UNJHRO monitors and reports, on a monthly basis, on judicial activity, including convictions of State agents and members of armed groups who are convicted of crimes related to violations of human rights or humanitarian law. A substantial number of these convictions result from UNJHRO's advocacy at provincial levels with military prosecutors to open judicial investigations after violations are reported to UNJHRO. UNJHRO shared information on cases with prosecutors, supported judicial investigations or the holding of court hearings and monitored the investigations and trials.

- ▶ *Development of a nationally-owned holistic framework for transitional justice (EA 3)*

In May, the Minister of Justice presented legislation to the Parliament that attempted to address some of the challenges relating to a lack of independence within the country's



Trial of senior officers of the Congolese armed forces in the village of Kalehe, South Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

military justice system by transferring jurisdiction for grave crimes committed during conflict to the Specialized Chambers of the Court of Appeal. The Bill, however, was rejected by the Parliament, as it was in 2011. To promote support for improved measures of accountability for grave crimes, each of the UNJHRO field offices in Goma, Bukavu, Lubumbashi, Bunia and Kisangani organized one-day workshops in June and July to sensitize civil society organizations in eastern DRC about reform proposals in the area of transitional justice. The workshops were designed to inform civil society organizations in the regions most affected by conflict so that they would be empowered to advocate with Members of Parliament from their regions on the importance of the proposed reforms. Following the workshops, participants from all five regions issued collective letters to their regional parliamentarians.

Widening the democratic space

- *Adoption of the draft bill for the protection of human rights defenders and establishment of five functional protection networks operating at the provincial and national levels (EA 3)*
One new human rights protection network was established in Kalemie, Katanga province, however, a second one was not as a result of the unavailability of resources. In addition, the protection strategy, programmes and activities of all the networks were reviewed, together with local and international partners, with a focus on enhancing their efficiency and empowering them to become autonomous.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

- *Increased number of human rights violations cases investigated and brought to justice by Joint Investigation Teams (EA 3)*

In 2014, the UNJHRO supported the work of nine Joint Investigation Teams and two mobile court hearings for grave human rights violations. The human rights violations that were investigated and tried included war crimes, crimes against humanity, murder and sexual violence, including rape and torture. Three additional Joint Teams and two mobile court hearings are in advanced planning stages and will be implemented in early 2015.

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau

Year established	1999 (as the Human Rights Section of UNOGBIS; as an integrated mission since 2010)
Staff as of 31 December 2014	13

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *At least four additional core international instruments, including optional protocols, are ratified (EA 2)*
The transitional authorities were committed to the ratification of all outstanding conventions and optional protocols by the end of 2014, however, the election process and installation of the new Government diverted the attention of national actors to other priorities. Nevertheless, the Government ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in February and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict in September.
- *Positive response to requests of special procedures mandate-holders to visit the country (EA 6)*
The Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights visited the country from February to March and made very specific and targeted recommendations, particularly with regard to increasing women's economic, social and political participation.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- *Human rights are an integral part of the training programmes of the Bar Association, refresher*

courses for judges and recruitment training for security forces (army and police) and corrections personnel (EA 1)

The Human Rights Section (HRS) of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) conducted a technical review of the draft Internal Procedures of the Ministry of Justice. Following the review, the Internal Procedures were validated by the Ministry in December. Additionally, the Human Rights Training of Trainers Guide for the Armed Forces, prepared by the HRS in consultation with the armed forces, was validated by the Ministry of Defence. It is currently being printed.

- *An international commission of inquiry established to investigate past gross human rights violations (EA 10)*

Given the concerns regarding the progress made in the fight against impunity, the HRS continued strengthening its advocacy work through meetings with ministerial focal points and trainings in December with newly elected Members of Parliament to share information about the international legal parameters related to the granting of amnesties.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- *Improved participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups in the design and implementation of programmes and policies relating to poverty reduction and more specifically, education and health (EA 5)*

Throughout 2013 and at the beginning of 2014, an increase in human rights violations was reported in relation to logging, including land expropriation, threats, intimidation and violence against land owners, deprivation of the means of subsistence and unsafe work practices. In response to these claims, the HRS coordinated with UNDP, civil society and NGOs to undertake monitoring missions to affected regions, engaged with community members and advocated with relevant actors, particularly regional governors. The Government issued a moratorium on logging and undertook to review and regulate the exploitation of natural resources, with an emphasis on community consultation.

Widening the democratic space

- *A nationwide human rights network established and fully functioning (EA 5)*

The identification and training of human rights focal points, which began in 2013, continued in 2014 and resulted in the creation of a nationwide network. A total of 60 human rights activists and civil society members (22 of whom were

women) took part in the training workshops that were organized by the HRS. As a result of the training and mentoring provided, focal points in Bafata and Sao Domingos were better able to identify human rights violations and felt confident reporting them to the HRS.

United Nations Mission in Liberia

Year established	2003
Staff as of 31 December 2014	15

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *Establishment and functioning of a national body to coordinate human rights treaty body reporting. Identify and invite special procedures mandate-holders and ensure systematic follow-up of treaty and Universal Periodic Review recommendations (EA 6)*

In an attempt to establish a sustainable mechanism for the fulfilment of treaty body obligations, the Ministry of Justice collaborated with other ministries, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) and civil society organizations and drafted a national strategy, in March, on treaty obligations. The strategy seeks to establish a Government-led coordination mechanism that will systematically focus on international human rights obligations, including ratification, reporting and implementation of recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms. The strategy is pending Cabinet's approval. The Human Rights and Protection Section (HRPS) of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), provided technical advice during the drafting process and facilitated working sessions with State partners, INCHR and civil society actors to improve coordination on treaty body reporting and follow-up to UPR recommendations.

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

- *Indicators to monitor the participation of women and persons with disabilities used in key sectors (EA 5)*

OHCHR contributed to the development of the national strategy for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its related monitoring tool, indicators and scorecards. Technical assistance was also provided to the Human Rights and



A human rights officer facilitating a training session on the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy to staff of UNPOL and the Liberia National Police.

Disability Task Force for the roll out and monitoring of the strategy.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- ▶ *Constitutional amendments provide greater protection for a wide range of human rights and strengthened protection against discrimination and commitment to genuine equality (EA 1)*
A forum for civil society and INCHR representatives, organized with the support of the HRPS, took place to discuss the potential consideration of a human rights agenda in the constitutional review process. Further to this event, a document was submitted to the Government with 25 recommendations regarding the integration of human rights in the review process and a content analysis of the Constitution. HRPS is working with the INCHR to advocate for the inclusion of the recommendations in the final document.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- ▶ *One Programme periodic and final reviews indicate that human rights have been mainstreamed in the majority of UN programmes and are based on a human rights friendly monitoring and evaluation framework (EA 11)*
UN programmes and reports progressively incorporated human rights standards and principles and a human rights-based approach was integrated as a cross-cutting principle in the monitoring and evaluation framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)/One Programme

2013-2017. The HRPS contributed to these results by providing technical assistance to the UN Inter-Agency Programming Team and advocating for the integration of human rights into the work of UN agencies and UNMIL.

Widening the democratic space

- ▶ *Ministry of Education/UNICEF transformative education programme fully incorporates lessons learned and strengthens its human rights component (EA 1)*
Some progress was achieved in this area with, for instance, the strengthening of human rights clubs in schools through joint efforts undertaken by OHCHR, INCHR and civil society. The education sector, however, was seriously affected by the Ebola crisis and schools remained closed from June onwards. As a result, no significant activities could be carried out.
- ▶ *The National Human Rights Commission increases its compliance with international human rights standards (EA 1)*
In deploying 11 additional monitors, the INCHR increased its outreach from five to eight counties. HRPS engaged with the INCHR in joint human rights monitoring, education and advocacy. In addition, the INCHR participated in the Steering Committee of the National Human Rights Action Plan which monitored the implementation of the Plan and agreed with the National Council of Civil Society Organizations to conduct regular meetings to discuss pertinent human rights issues. Despite these positive developments, the INCHR has not functioned in an optimal manner due to its inadequate resources, the lack of a strategic

plan and delays in establishing a human rights complaint mechanism, among other limitations.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

- *Effective sexual and gender-based violence and female genital mutilation prevention strategy with impact assessment tools is in place. The reform of the traditional justice system ensures its full compliance with human rights (EA 1)*

The Ministry of Internal Affairs issued a guideline condemning all forms of forcible initiation into secret society, noting instead the need to “uphold and protect the rights of citizens and to move and live freely.” Throughout 2014, HRPS advocated with State authorities for the reform of the justice system to bring it in line with international standards.

- *Substantial integration of UN human rights policy and tools into the work of all UNMIL components (EA 11)*

In relation to the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces and following the work of HRPS, a standard operating procedure was finalized in April and was included as part of the induction training of UNMIL security forces. HRPS also engaged with the UNCT to sensitize approximately 200 UN staff members working in various UN agencies on the Human Rights Up Front (HRUF) initiative.

In the context of the Ebola crisis, OHCHR led the Protection Cluster established in Liberia as part of the UN response to the crisis. The Cluster brought together representatives of the Government, the UN, civil society and other partners to discuss protection issues which helped to identify gaps and mobilize resources in a coordinated manner. Protection working groups were also established in all counties in Liberia, involving all humanitarian partners in the respective counties.

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Year established	2013
Staff as of 31 December 2014	68

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *An interministerial participatory standing national coordinating body on reporting/replying to individual communications and enquiries is in place and a plan of action on Universal Periodic Review recommendations is elaborated and implemented (EA 6)*

During 2014, the Human Rights Division (HRD) of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) advocated with authorities, civil society and other relevant actors on the necessity of implementing Universal Periodic Review recommendations. The authorities have taken no action since Mali's second UPR review in 2013. Although a pilot UPR Committee was established in 2013 under the Ministry of Justice to work on UPR reports, the Committee remains inactive. The HRD intends to work with the Ministry to reactivate the Committee and promote the follow-up to UPR recommendations.

In August, the HRD organized a workshop aimed at increasing the capacity of the interministerial committee in charge of drafting reports for the treaty bodies. Following the training and supplementary technical advice provided by the HRD, the Government is in the final stages of drafting its overdue reports to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.



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Ceremony for victims of torture and sexual violence organized in Gao, Mali, by a local NGO in collaboration with the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Human Rights Section of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali.

- *Positive responses to requests for country visits from special procedures mandate-holders (EA 6)*
In 2014, the Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Mali carried out two visits to the country (February and October). During the visits, the Independent Expert was able to travel to the regions affected by the conflict and met with high-level authorities, including the President of Mali and line ministries, the National Human Rights Commission, civil society organizations and victims of human rights violations.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- *A credible and independent truth and reconciliation commission is functioning, like other transitional justice mechanisms, in compliance with international standards (EA 3)*
In March, the Malian State established a Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. The mandate of the Commission addresses some of the gaps identified by the HRD with respect to the previous transitional justice body, although it does not fully meet international standards. Modest progress was achieved in terms of the functioning of the institution, primarily due to the ongoing peace negotiations. The HRD provided inputs regarding the definition of the mandate and advocated for its establishment and functioning in line with international standards. Prosecution of the human rights violations committed in the course of the conflict remained slow and most cases are still at the preliminary investigation phase. The HRD closely monitored these cases and the situation of conflict-related detainees.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

- *The number of sexual and gender-based violence cases brought to the attention of judicial authorities and effectively processed by judicial authorities is doubled (EA 1)*
Although several complaints related to sexual and gender-based violence have been filed with the justice system, no case has reached the stage of sentencing. Through monitoring and regular reporting on human rights violations, the HRD advocated with national authorities for the prosecution of alleged perpetrators. The HRD also cooperated with national organizations to establish a trust fund to enable victims to participate in legal proceedings. In addition, the HRD worked with other parts of MINUSMA and the United Nations Country Team to carry out a number of activities and seminars for parties to the conflict in order to sensitize them about

prohibited conduct and legal responsibility arising from violations.

- *Integration of human rights policies and tools into UN responses to humanitarian crises, especially the Protection Working Group and the Protection Cluster (EA 11)*

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2015-2019 is grounded in human rights-based language and the HRD actively participated in the drafting process.

- *The Human Rights Due Diligence Policy is effectively implemented by MINUSMA (EA 11)*
As a result of the technical and advocacy work conducted by the HRD in December, MINUSMA adopted standard operating procedures (SOP) to implement the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy in relation to MINUSMA's support to non-UN security forces. The SOP draws on the risk assessment conducted by the HRD in cooperation with protection actors. The HRD also mainstreamed the policy into other MINUSMA programmes and mechanisms, including agreements with the Malian State in the area of security sector as well as peace and confidence building projects. The HRDDP is now also part of the induction package for all military and civilian staff.

United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

Year established	2013
Staff as of 31 December 2014	20

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *The national report for the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review is submitted on time (EA 6)*
Progress was made in enhancing the capacity of the Government, national human rights institutions and civil society actors to contribute to the implementation of Universal Periodic Review recommendations and the preparation of the second cycle report. Through the organization of a series of workshops, the Human Rights Section (HRS) of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) provided support and guidance to stakeholders on their reporting obligations under the UPR. For instance, the HRS provided technical support to the Ministry of Human Rights and Women's Affairs for the finalization of the Human Rights Road Map and held a stakeholder consultation workshop

in November. The outcome of the workshop contributed to the process of documenting the UPR recommendations that have been implemented and identifying steps needed to advance the implementation of the remaining recommendations. The HRS provided technical support to the Government to draft the related action plan which will support the process leading up to the Government's submission of its second UPR report.

Widening the democratic space

- *Legislation for the establishment of a NHRI and on the media adopted in compliance with human rights standards (EA 1)*

The Human Rights Commission Bill was submitted to Parliament in early December and later that month it was returned to the Committee on Human Rights and Women's Rights after passing a second reading. Some of the amended provisions are inconsistent with the Paris Principles and could compromise the independence of the Commission, particularly in the areas of financial autonomy and procedures for the appointment of Commissioners. The HRS provided consistent input to the Ministry of Human Rights on the draft. On 27 November, the Puntland Office of the Human Rights Defender (OHRD) was established, following the appointment by Parliament of the Human Rights Defender. Throughout 2014, the HRS advocated for the establishment of the Office and engaged with it once it was established. The HRS also organized a forum with civil society to discuss the roles and responsibilities of the OHRD as well as possible opportunities for civil society organizations to engage with it.



Participants at the national consultation workshop on the Post-transition Human Rights Road Map for Somalia facilitated by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, November 2014.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

- *Human rights are included in the standard training of African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) Security Forces (EA 10)*

Important progress was made towards the incorporation of human rights in the standard training of AMISOM. A comprehensive training package for AMISOM was developed following the participation of the HRS in a three-day curriculum development workshop organized by the United Nations Political Office for Somalia. In March, the AMISOM police component invited UNSOM to inform the in-country police training programme. As a result, throughout 2014, the HRS facilitated 12 pre-deployment training sessions for 540 AMISOM commanders. In addition, the HRS provided two in-country refresher training sessions for 386 AMISOM police officers. Moreover, the HRS trained 8,615 Somali national army officers who are expected to be part of the joint operations with AMISOM.

- *Security Council and Human Rights Council resolutions take into account human rights concerns (EA 10)*

The quarterly reports to the Security Council, as well as other UNSOM documents, are informed by human rights analysis. The HRS contributes to the development of the documents and consistently advocates for the inclusion of specific human rights language. The HRS also contributes human rights analysis to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Early Warning Reports and the Security Council's Informal Expert Group on Protection of Civilians.



A human rights officer facilitating a workshop on human rights for members of the Somali National Army in Mogadishu, Somalia.

United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Year established	2011
Staff as of 31 December 2014	112

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and their related protocols, without reservations, including the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (EA 2)*

The National Legislative Assembly adopted the ratification bills and the President signed the accession to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol; and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Since the instruments of accession for these treaties have not been deposited with the Secretary-General, they cannot be considered as acceded to/ratified by South Sudan.

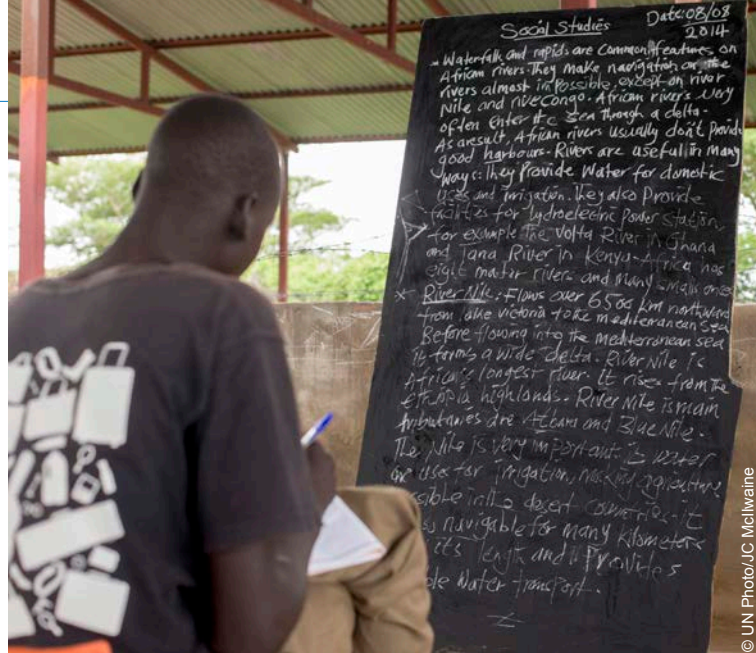
- *Common core document and at least two initial reports submitted (EA 6)*

As the international human rights instruments were not ratified, no State Party reports were submitted.

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

- *Legislation, policies and practices increasingly comply with anti-discrimination and equality standards (EA 4)*

Women and girls in South Sudan continue to face discrimination and abuse, including domestic violence, forced marriages and sexual violence. In spite of the Government's stated commitment to the empowerment of women, discrimination remains endemic and widespread as they are routinely deprived of their basic rights. These



A school at the protection of civilians site of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan in Juba.

violations have been investigated and publicly reported by the Human Right Division (HRD) of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS).

- *Participation of civil society organizations, women, youth, persons with disabilities and faith-based groups in the constitutional and law review processes (EA 5)*

The Constitutional review process did not take place as planned due to the ongoing crisis. The HRD nevertheless contributed to the increased awareness of the general public about their rights through community outreach activities, including International Women's Day, 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence and International Human Rights Day.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- *Human rights included in academies for the judiciary, military, police and prison staff (EA 1)*

Limited progress was achieved in relation to this expected result due to the crisis that erupted in South Sudan at the end of 2013. In addition, the new mandate of the HRD required the reprioritization of its activities.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- *The Constitution, laws and policies increasingly comply with human rights standards in relation to development, especially in the context of the exploitation of natural resources and the application of non-discrimination and gender equality to land and housing rights (EA 1)*

No progress was achieved in relation to this expected result due to the crisis that erupted in South Sudan at the end of 2013. In addition, the new mandate of the HRD required the reprioritization of its activities.

- ▶ *Human rights principles form the bedrock of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework; UN guidelines on incorporating human rights-based approaches have been applied by at least three UN entities in their specific programmes; and an inter-agency human rights theme group on land issues is in place and functioning (EA 11)*

UNMISS and the United Nations Country Team worked closely on areas of common priority, notably conflict prevention, peace and reconciliation. A United Nations-wide effort was initiated to lay the foundations for durable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returning refugees. In this regard, UNMISS is working to ensure that the necessary security conditions are in place and the UNCT is supporting the planning capacity of Government institutions for the return and reintegration of IDPs, including by setting up national information management systems related to IDP profiling. UNMISS also established mechanisms to monitor and ensure that all activities are carried out in compliance with the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

Widening the democratic space

- ▶ *The Constitution, laws and polices increasingly comply with human rights standards in relation to freedoms of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly, association, conscience, religion and belief, decriminalization of all forms of defamation and prohibition of incitement to hatred (EA 1)*

The Media Bills, in overall compliance with international standards, were adopted by Parliament in 2013 and promulgated into laws in October 2014. The continued existence of criminal sanctions in the Penal Code Act of 2008, however, and the passage of the National Security Service Bill in 2014, yet to be endorsed by the President, somewhat compromise the realization of freedom of expression and the development of South Sudan's media.

- ▶ *Human rights included in the curricula of formal education (EA 1)*

Limited progress was achieved in relation to this expected result due to the crisis that erupted in South Sudan at the end of 2013. In addition, the new mandate of the HRD required the reprioritization of its activities.

- ▶ *A South Sudan Human Rights Commission, accredited to the International Coordinating Committee, with 10 state offices and effectively monitoring human rights violations (EA 1)*

The South Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC) was not accredited and its operations were interrupted in all 10 states due to the conflict

that erupted in December 2013. The SSHRC did, however, conduct field missions to the states in order to monitor and investigate human rights violations. By mid-2014, the SSHRC managed to reopen some of its field offices, such as in Jonglei and Central Equatoria. In March, the Commission released a public report on the internal conflict in South Sudan that began on 15 December 2013.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

- ▶ *The Constitution, laws and polices increasingly comply with human rights standards in relation to the justice system, namely the Criminal Procedure Law; the police and security laws; instructions, directives and codes of conduct for the army, the police, prisons and the judiciary; juvenile justice and legal aid (EA 1)*

There is no evidence of laws or policies put in place to increase human rights protection in situations of violence and insecurity. On the contrary, the severity of the crisis that erupted in December 2013 demonstrates the Government's lack of capacity to protect human rights in such situations.

- ▶ *State institutions increasingly engage in conflict prevention, conflict mitigation/reconciliation and violence reduction. Measures are taken to provide for redress for serious human rights violations (EA 1)*

Limited progress was achieved in relation to this expected result. Since 15 December 2013, South Sudan has been fully immersed in a severe crisis triggered by an internal political conflict within the ruling Sudan People's Liberation Movement. The conflict resulted in the loss of thousands of innocent lives, the destruction of major towns and the displacement of more than one million people. State institutions are partially disintegrated and their legitimacy is being eroded by the human rights violations allegedly committed by their personnel.

- ▶ *Oversight bodies and accountability mechanisms established or strengthened for the army, the police and prisons (EA 3)*

No tangible accountability measures were observed to address the human rights violations committed in connection with the 2013 conflict. In January 2014, the President appointed a Human Rights Investigation Committee to investigate human rights abuses allegedly committed by security agents and opposition forces. Although the HRD was informed that the work of the Committee was complete and that its findings were presented to the President on 2 December, its results are still unknown. In relation to violations of international humanitarian and human rights law committed by non-State actors, neither the Government nor these actors

made significant efforts to identify or hold accountable those responsible for the violations. The lack of accountability from national actors further reinforces the need for international accountability measures. One important step in this regard was taken through the establishment of the African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan, which completed its work in September and presented its report to the African Union's Peace and Security Council in October. UNMISS frequently liaised with the Government and opposition leadership in relation to accountability measures.

Human Rights Advisers in United Nations Country Teams

Chad

Year established	2011
Staff as of 31 December 2014	3

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *The Interministerial Committee on the elaboration of reports under the international and regional*

human rights instruments is operational and half of Chad's overdue reports are submitted (EA 6)

The Human Rights Adviser (HRA) supported the Interministerial Committee on the elaboration of reports to the treaties bodies, although limited progress was made due to the restructuring of the Ministry of Justice. The HRA's support primarily focused on providing training to Committee members regarding the drafting of reports under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

- *Civil society organizations increasingly submit alternative reports to UN and regional human rights mechanisms (EA 7)*

In 2014, several civil society organizations collaborated and submitted a joint report to the Human Rights Committee, with the technical support of the HRA.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- *Cases submitted to the National Human Rights Commission, including on land issues, are increasingly addressed (EA 1)*

The Government and the UN Resident Coordinator agreed to adopt a road map to establish a national human rights commission. The HRA supported the Resident Coordinator in its engagement with national authorities on this issue.

- *National prosecutions of the alleged perpetrators of international crimes under Hissène Habré's ruling are conducted in compliance with international human rights standards and a rights-based victims'*



Women at a refugee camp in Chad.

reparation programme is functioning (EA 3)

In April, the Extraordinary African Chambers in the Courts of Senegal, responsible for judging Hissene Habré's case, decided to extend the investigations for a period of eight months. OHCHR is following up on the developments related to this case.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- *Recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms are integrated into the programmes and activities of UN agencies (EA 11)*
Recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in relation to Chad were integrated into the operational plans of the United Nations Country Team for 2014-2015. In addition, the Protection Cluster decided to follow-up on the implementation of some recommendations issued by the Universal Periodic Review. Finally, the HRA disseminated the recommendations within the UNCT and facilitated training sessions for its members on the human rights-based approach.

Kenya

Year established	2008
Staff as of 31 December 2014	4

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *An effective and efficient participatory standing national coordinating body on reporting/replying to individual communications and enquiries and integrated follow-up to recommendations of all human rights mechanisms is in place (EA 6)*
OHCHR contributed to building the capacity of the participatory standing national coordinating body on integrating the recommendations of all human rights mechanisms in the context of the reorganization of the body and the arrival of new members. Part of this capacity-building focused on its roles and responsibilities in ensuring that the Government complies with its international human rights obligations. Participants also received training in relation to the preparation of the State Party report to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination which will be submitted in 2015.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- *Adoption of benchmark tools for the implementation of the Judiciary Transformation Framework (EA 1)*

The Office collaborated with the Kenya School of Law to develop a curriculum on economic, social and cultural rights for State officers in order to address the recognized challenges in implementing these rights.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- *Legal and policy framework on exploitation of natural resources is anchored in human rights law and guiding principles on human rights and business (EA 1)*
In 2014, the Parliament passed a Mining Bill that is compliant with human rights standards. OHCHR advocated for the integration of human rights due diligence to promote respect for human rights and ensure that the law conforms to Article 20 of the Constitution and international standards, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Office also advocated for the organization of public consultations with key stakeholders during the drafting of the law, including the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and civil society organizations.
- *Increased integration of a human rights-based approach in the design, planning and implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018, including use of Universal Periodic Review/treaty body/special procedures recommendations in the programming of United Nations Country Team partners (EA 11)*
A fully human rights-compliant United Nations Development Assistance Framework document was adopted in March. The document makes reference to Kenya's international human rights obligations and acknowledges the need to focus on the rights of women, children and vulnerable and marginalized groups. OHCHR actively participated in the conceptualization, drafting, validation and final adoption of the document. The Office also played a key role in the development of the monitoring framework for the UNDAF and is the focal point for monitoring and evaluation within the Governance Pillar.

Widening the democratic space

- *Adoption of human rights-compliant legal frameworks for public participation to protect human rights defenders (EA 1)*

A concept note setting out guidelines for the development of a Policy on Public Participation, including human rights approaches, was

developed by a Steering Committee which included representatives from the Department of Justice, the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution, the Transition Authority, the Kenya Law Reform Commission, UNDP and OHCHR. The Office also supported a meeting organized by the Department of Justice to get feedback on the draft from various stakeholders, including civil society, constitutional commissions, Parliament, ministries and the UN. In addition, OHCHR supported a forum for civil society organizations on the Policy on Public Participation with the objective of ensuring their effective participation in the development of the policy. The Office also partnered with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and the National Coalition for Human Rights Defenders with regard to the development of an appropriate protection mechanism for human rights defenders.

- *The Ministry of Education adopts a comprehensive human rights education policy in formal education and five pilot public universities incorporate human rights programmes in their curricula (EA 1)*

The Office worked with two public universities in Kenya for the inclusion of human rights in their curricula. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the University of Nairobi and OHCHR to promote the collaboration between the two institutions. A human rights course was developed through a workshop facilitated by OHCHR, was approved by the Faculty Curriculum Committee and is now pending Senate approval. With regard to Egerton University, following earlier discussions on the introduction of human rights education into the curriculum, Senate approval was secured and a human rights class was introduced as a common course for all undergraduate students in the academic year 2014. OHCHR supported a workshop at which 25 course lecturers enhanced their knowledge of human rights as well as their teaching skills. Additionally, a human rights teaching manual was developed and printed with support from OHCHR.

As part of its efforts to fulfil its human rights obligations, the Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, was developing and reviewing the draft second national indicators handbook. The draft handbook listed five sets of indicators, including national, county and flagship indicators. The human rights and gender indicators were developed separately as the understanding was that they were stand-alone indicators.

At the request of the United Nations Country Team, the Human Rights Adviser engaged with UN Women and government counterparts to ensure that the final draft complied with international standards. Following training and technical support provided by the Adviser and UN Women, the final version of the handbook mainstreamed human rights and gender throughout the indicators and no longer depicted them as stand-alone indicators. The handbook was officially launched in November 2014.

Madagascar

Year established	2011
Staff as of 31 December 2014	2

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the optional protocols of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (EA 2)*

On 3 December, the National Assembly adopted legislation authorizing the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). In the months leading to the adoption of the legislation, OHCHR intensified its advocacy activities with the Parliament and the Government to highlight the importance of ratifying the remaining core human rights instruments, including the CRPD.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

- *Security forces and prison wardens increase their compliance with international human rights standards (EA 1)*

OHCHR carried out a workshop on the revision of the 2008 law on torture with the participation of representatives from the Ministry of Justice, judiciary, police, gendarmerie, academia and civil society organizations. At the end of the event, participants adopted a draft revised law against torture, reflecting the concluding observations and recommendations made by the Committee against Torture and the Universal Periodic Review. Additionally, on 10 December, the National Assembly adopted the Law on the abolition of the death penalty. This landmark legislation is the culmination of intensive sensitization and advocacy activities undertaken by the Ministry of Justice, the United Nations Country Team, OHCHR, civil society, NGOs and the international community.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- *Mining sector policy protecting human rights is adopted (EA 1)*

In June, participants of an OHCHR workshop, including civil society organizations, members of the Government and representatives of mining companies adopted a charter aimed at better integrating human rights standards into sector-based policies. OHCHR also conducted consultations and workshops with civil society and community-based organizations in areas impacted by the activities of mining companies. In total, 75 participants (35 per cent of whom were women) enhanced their knowledge and expertise on international human rights principles and mechanisms. The meetings also provided an opportunity for the gathering of information on the human rights impact of mining activities.

- *Increased participation of rights-holders in the development of programming and budgeting processes, especially in the National Development Strategy (EA 5)*

At the request of the Ministry of Economy and Planning, OHCHR supported the Government in integrating human rights and gender perspectives into the draft National Development Strategy and also trained members of the drafting committee on human rights standards.

Widening the democratic space

- *Media code of conduct adopted and improved compliance of State agents with human rights standards related to public freedoms (EA 1)*

Following the organization of a number of meetings and training activities, including a four-day workshop jointly organized by the Ministry of Communication, OHCHR, UNDP, UNIC and UNESCO, a draft media code was adopted which integrates human rights principles and standards, including the decriminalization of press-related offences. A steering committee was established to implement the chronogram for the adoption of the draft code by mid-2015.

- *Institutionalized human rights education programme in specialized institutions and higher education institutions (EA 1)*

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Human Rights Adviser, on behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator, and the General Commander of the Military Academy regarding the integration of human rights modules into the curricula of the Academy. OHCHR, in cooperation with the UNCT, will provide technical assistance and facilitate human rights training sessions for military students and support the creation of a human rights and peace resource centre within the Academy.

- *A national human rights institution is established and functioning and the Ombudsman's Office is strengthened (EA 1)*



The Prime Minister of Madagascar, the Human Rights Adviser and other participants at the celebration of Human Rights Day sign a commitment to promote and protect human rights, December 2014.

On 13 August, the President of the Republic promulgated the Law on the establishment of the Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC). OHCHR provided technical advice and assistance during the drafting process to ensure its compliance with international standards and also advocated for its adoption. On 27 November, the 2015 financial law and budget were approved and OHCHR noted the absence of financial allocations for the INHRC. On OHCHR's advice, the Government committed to allocating a budget line for the INHRC in the amended financial law of March 2015. In relation to the Ombudsman's Office, OHCHR organized a human rights workshop for staff members on human rights principles, the national, regional and international mechanisms for the protection of human rights and the role of the Ombudsman in promoting human rights.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

- *Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat all forms of human exploitation, including trafficking and sexual and gender-based violence (EA 1)*

Following intensive advocacy, training and sensitization activities undertaken by OHCHR, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP, a law against trafficking in persons was adopted in December. The legislation provides protection for victims of human trafficking, punishment of perpetrators and State responsibility with regard to the right of victims to compensation. The Office also participated in a workshop that was organized by the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Justice to draft a national action plan to fight against human trafficking. An action plan and a chronogram were adopted at the end of the workshop.

Malawi

Year established	2014
Staff as of 31 December 2014	1

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *Interministerial participatory standing national coordinating body on reporting/replying to individual communications and enquiries; integrated follow-up to recommendations of all human rights mechanisms established and reports/*

common core document prepared in compliance with the reporting guidelines submitted to treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review (EA 6)

The Human Rights Adviser advocated for the establishment of an interministerial committee to focus on reporting obligations and follow up to recommendations made by the UN human rights mechanisms during its meetings with the Solicitor General and the Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC). In September, the HRA drafted a table of clustered recommendations issued by the UN human rights mechanisms in relation to Malawi and shared the table with the MHRC and the Ministry of Justice.

The Government submitted its State Party report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in early 2014, its formal response to the Human Rights Committee list of issues in June and its national Universal Periodic Review report in September. The HRA participated in a validation meeting on the Government's draft report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in November and provided advice on the report's compliance with the Committee's reporting guidelines.

- *Increased engagement of civil society actors and national human rights institutions with the UPR and treaty bodies (EA 7)*

Eleven NGOs submitted reports and information to the Human Rights Committee in relation to the list of issues and the review of Malawi's State party report in July.

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

- *Legislative framework and policies incorporate international human rights standards in relation to discrimination (EA 4)*

The Gender Equality Act, which entered into force in April, translates constitutional provisions and CEDAW commitments into domestic legislation. In addition, Malawi's abortion law and the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act are under review. The HRA advocated for the enactment of the HIV and AIDS Prevention and Management Bill, including in meetings with the Law Commissioner and the MHRC.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- *The United Nations Development Assistance Framework midterm review, the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework and other UN joint programmes incorporate a human rights-based approach (EA 11)*
- Human rights were increasingly integrated

into the work of UN agencies and the UN's capacity to advocate for respect for human rights was strengthened by the efforts of the UN Human Rights Working Group, led by the HRA. The Adviser also led the preparation of a Joint Annual Work Plan for 2015 between the MHRC and six UN agencies, which was signed on 16 December. In addition, the UN established a five-year right to food project integrating recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food. Human rights were integrated into elements of a joint programme on Sexual, Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health in Malawi, in conjunction with UNFPA. The aim of the programme is to follow up on a national assessment of sexual, reproductive, maternal and child health in Malawi, the legal and policy environment, existing initiatives, identified gaps and the obstacles to and opportunities for realizing these rights. Following the UN's advocacy, including a meeting between the United Nations Country Team and the Speaker of Parliament and the preparation of a comprehensive briefing note by the HRA, a Parliamentary Human Rights Committee was established in September.



Children in a refugee camp in Niger.

Niger

Year established	2008
Staff as of 31 December 2014	- (The field presence closed in 2014)

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *At least one international human rights treaty and two optional protocols ratified (EA 2)*
During 2014, the Government of Niger approved the draft laws for the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. The two bills were forwarded to the National Assembly for their adoption. OHCHR, in partnership with UNDP, civil society organizations and the National Human Rights Commission, advocated for their adoption and Niger's compliance with its international human rights commitments.
- *Forty per cent of outstanding State Party reports are submitted to treaty bodies (EA 6)*
In 2014, Niger adopted and submitted its periodic

report under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and approved its initial report under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Several other reports are being finalized, including the periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

- *Pending visits of Special Rapporteurs to take place (EA 6)*
In 2014, following an invitation extended by the Government, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, visited Niger from 11 to 21 November. During the mission, the Special Rapporteur met with authorities, UN agencies, judges, religious leaders, women's associations, trade unions and civil society organizations. The mission report will be presented to the Human Rights Council in September 2015.
- *The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018 fully integrates human rights, including relevant recommendations from human rights mechanisms (EA 11)*

The Human Rights Adviser contributed to the drafting of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018 and promoted the integration of human rights and gender perspectives in the document. As a result, human rights were among the cross-cutting themes included in the UNDAF, which aims to contribute to the realization of human rights by supporting the implementation of recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms.

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

- ▶ *National legislation to combat slavery and human trafficking is in full compliance with international standards and a national plan of action to combat slavery and human trafficking is adopted (EA 4)*

Niger adopted a national action plan against human trafficking to be implemented by the National Agency for Combating Trafficking in Persons. The action plan is an important step in achieving the Government's commitment to combat human trafficking and similar practices in Niger.

Widening the democratic space

- ▶ *The National Human Rights Commission implements its four-year plan for the period 2014-2017 (EA 1)*

Following a participatory and inclusive process, the four-year strategic plan of the National Human Rights Commission was adopted. The plan includes components on the promotion and protection of human rights through the establishment of regional branches of the Commission; the promotion of a culture of peace through the establishment of peace schools; and the promotion and protection of the rights of women and of vulnerable groups.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

- ▶ *Human rights are mainstreamed into the humanitarian strategy documents and policies of the Consolidated Appeals Process for Niger and the Protection Cluster Action Plan (EA 11)*

Human rights were included as cross-cutting issues in the Consolidated Appeals Process and the Protection Cluster Action Plan. The Human Rights Adviser contributed to the development of both documents and advocated for the integration of human rights.

Nigeria

Year established	2014
Staff as of 31 December 2014	1

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- ▶ *Participatory interministerial standing national coordinating body on reporting/replying to individual communications and enquiries; and integrated follow-up to recommendations of all human rights mechanisms re-activated and functioning and at least four reports submitted to treaty bodies in full conformity with reporting guidelines (EA 6)*

The Interministerial Committee, in charge of coordinating State reporting and follow-up to recommendations of human rights mechanisms, was reactivated. The Human Rights Adviser assisted the Government in preparing a proposal for its reactivation and developing its work plan.

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

- ▶ *National action plan against racism and discrimination adopted (EA 1)*

The HRA supported the development of a national action plan against racism and discrimination during expert consultations. Its validation and approval are pending.

Early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity

- ▶ *Increased compliance of security agencies deployed in conflict zones with international human rights standards (EA 1)*

National security agencies increasingly demonstrated their awareness of human rights through improved responses to allegations of human rights violations and by providing information as appropriate. In addition, the HRA engaged with the Chief of Defence Staff at Defence Headquarters to develop a code of conduct for security operations and revise the code of conduct for internal operations to ensure their conformity with international standards.

- ▶ *Institutionalization of human rights training for the armed forces and security agencies, especially those involved in operations in the north-east (EA 1)*

The HRA designed a forum between the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the National Defence College (NDC) at which they developed a curriculum and manual for the training of security personnel working in internal



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Nigerian refugee girls at a school in Bosso, Niger.

security operations. The integration of the human rights modules complements the existing standard training curriculum of the Defence Academy. These programmes are expected to improve the knowledge and capacity of security personnel on human rights issues, reduce their involvement in human rights violations and enhance their response to violations committed in the context of the counter-insurgency measures in the north-east.

► *Increased use of the National Human Rights Commission in the context of communal violence and potential conflict triggers (EA 5)*

Civil society organizations established a mechanism for the systematic monitoring of and reporting on the human rights situation in the north-east. This was due in part to the efforts of the HRA to facilitate linkages between NHRC monitors and those deployed by civil society organizations.

► *Increased application of rights-based approaches by UN programmes addressing violence, insecurity and conflict, including UNDP conflict prevention and national peace architecture projects, UN Women's multi-year programme and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Action Plan and agency implementation programmes (EA 11)*

UN agencies active in Nigeria integrated human rights into their programmes and interventions with the HRA's support and training, including, for example, IOM in its migration policy; UNDP in its election support programme and peace and development initiatives; UNICEF in the establishment of the monitoring and reporting

mechanism on children and armed conflict; and the Protection Cluster in the development of a protection strategy.

Rwanda

Year established	2007
Staff as of 31 December 2014	2

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

► *The interministerial task force for treaty body and Universal Periodic Review recommendations is fully operational, appropriately staffed and charged with the preparation of periodic reports (EA 6)*

In 2014, OHCHR engaged with the interministerial task force on several occasions, in particular during the Universal Periodic Review reporting process and the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association. The Office also contributed to the increased capacity of the task force by providing advice and training.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

► *National courts increasingly invoke human rights laws and principles in their proceedings and final decisions (EA 1)*

Judges in three districts of Rwanda increased their

knowledge on the application of international law principles in domestic courts following training sessions facilitated by OHCHR. Similar trainings will be implemented in other districts of the country in 2015.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- ▶ *Human rights-based approach introduced in at least three major projects of the One UN Programme, including a UNDP-led programme on environmental protection and poverty reduction (EA 11)*

Awareness among UN agencies and implementing partners of the human rights-based approach increased following training sessions conducted by the HRA and the dissemination of information on the approach to approximately 600 UN staff members in the country.

Widening the democratic space

- ▶ *National Commission for Human Rights carries out an effective human rights education programme (EA 1)*

The staff of the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) was trained by OHCHR on how to conduct human rights education. Additionally, the Office collaborated with the United Nations Country Team to support the NCHR in its sensitization campaigns, including through sponsorship of newspaper articles featuring the Commission or providing support to a public event in Bugesera, both of which contributed to the increased knowledge of the population about human rights and the role of the NCHR.

Little progress was reported on this expected result due to the Ebola epidemic. The Human Rights Adviser nevertheless remained in regular contact with the Director of the International Organizations and Legal Affairs Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is responsible for the Ministry's Human Rights Secretariat. The HRA consistently indicated OHCHR's readiness to provide support to the Secretariat in meeting its responsibilities under the Universal Periodic Review and it is envisaged that this work will resume in 2015.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- ▶ *At least three UN programmes and policies, and particularly the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2015, are informed by a human rights-based approach (EA 11)*

Due to the Ebola epidemic, the national UN system was instructed to suspend all activities, including development activities, and focus entirely on the Ebola response. Notwithstanding, through his active engagement with United Nations Country Team member agencies, the HRA promoted an understanding of human rights standards and principles. The HRA also contributed to the drafting of the UNCT's first press release in relation to a case of female genital mutilation in Sierra Leone. In addition, the HRA drafted a paper on the human rights aspects of Ebola in order to inform UNCT members about the range of human rights issues that are implicated in the epidemic and encouraged the use of a human rights-based approach in their programmatic responses. As the Ebola epidemic unfolded, the HRA ensured that early warning indicators of violence were noted and discussed in the UNCT meetings.

Sierra Leone

Year established	2014
Staff as of 31 December 2014	1

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- ▶ *Establishment of a participatory standing national coordinating body on reporting/replying to individual communications and enquiries; and integrated follow-up to recommendations of all human rights mechanisms and submission of reports to treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review (EA 6)*



An Ebola treatment centre in Magburaka, Sierra Leone.

Widening the democratic space

- *An active and effective network of human rights defenders advocates for and engages in the promotion and protection of human rights (EA 5)*
Together with the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone (HRCSL), the HRA reactivated the Human Rights Working Group (HRWG). The HRWG is the only national forum bringing together leading human rights defenders to discuss actual and emerging human rights concerns and ensure consistent approaches. In relation to the Ebola outbreak, with the HRA's assistance, the HRWG identified priority areas based on a human rights-based approach. As a result, the HRCSL priorities focused on the monitoring of quarantine areas, the use of force by security forces, the rights of vulnerable groups, access to justice and the protection of health workers. The HRA also assisted the HRCSL in providing appropriate secretariat support to the HRWG in order to enhance its sustainability.

United Republic of Tanzania

Year established	2014
Staff as of 31 December 2014	1

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *Establishment of participatory standing national coordinating bodies on reporting/replying to individual communications and enquiries; and integrated follow-up to recommendations of all human rights mechanisms and reports submitted in conformity with reporting guidelines to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Human Rights Committee (EA 6)*
The seventh and eighth periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women were submitted in conformity with reporting guidelines. The periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Human Rights Committee, however, remain overdue.

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

- *The justice system increasingly investigates and prosecutes crimes against people with albinism and survivors and their families are provided with effective remedies, redress and rehabilitation (EA 1)*
Improvements have been reported in the provision of legal assistance and access to justice for people with albinism. The Human Rights Adviser engaged on these issues with the Office of the Attorney General, the Director of Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights, the Deputy Public Prosecutor, regional commissioners and the police.
- *A national policy to prevent and protect against attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism is in place, a national education and awareness-raising campaign to combat superstition and stigma vis-à-vis albinism has been conducted and the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance effectively monitors and reports on the human rights situation of persons with albinism (EA 4)*

Following discussions between OHCHR, the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, the Tanzanian Albinism Society and the NGO Under the Same Sun, the Commission played a lead role in the organization of an outreach and media campaign regarding persons with albinism. With the support of the HRA, the Commission engaged with relevant governmental actors to ensure a holistic and comprehensive approach to the subject.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- *The evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan and the design of the next One Programme fully incorporates a human rights-based approach (EA 11)*
With the support of the HRA, the United Nations Country Team's Inter-Agency Gender Group and the Interest Group for Culture and Development prepared cross-cutting checklists to ensure that 10 programmes made reference to human rights concerns. In addition, work was undertaken to articulate the expected results of the programmes in line with human rights standards. The UNCT also integrated support for the National Human Rights Action Plan in the United Nations Development Assistance Plan, although it should be noted that the Action Plan does not incorporate all of the recommendations issued by the Universal Periodic Review in relation to Tanzania.

Zambia

Year established	2014
Staff as of 31 December 2014	1

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

- *Establishment of participatory standing national coordinating body on reporting/replying to individual communications and enquiries; and integrated follow-up to recommendations of all human rights mechanisms and submission of pending reports to treaty bodies (EA 6)*
The Human Rights Adviser prompted discussions within the United Nations Country Team on the need to advocate for and support the creation of a national coordinating body for reporting to the human rights treaty bodies. It is anticipated that State Party reports will be submitted in 2015 to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

- *Civil society creates and supports participatory mechanisms to counter discrimination (EA 5)*
On the initiative of the HRA, a Human Rights Network was created, composed of Zambian human rights practitioners, human rights activists and academics. In 2014, the Network met regularly to discuss and formulate strategies to advance human rights issues in Zambia. It has also been instrumental in drafting policy on issues such as discrimination, the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights and business and human rights.



OHCHR outreach activity addressed to children with albinism in the United Republic of Tanzania.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

- *A human rights-based approach is integrated into the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2019 and into joint programmes of the UNCT (EA 11)*
In 2014, the HRA produced a handbook, entitled *Applying a Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Work in Zambia*, which contains useful information and checklists adapted to the Zambian context. The objective of the Handbook is to ensure that the principles of a human rights-based approach are applied at all stages of the UNCT programming cycle. In addition, the HRA trained government officials, civil society and the UNCT on the human rights-based approach and gender mainstreaming in order to provide those responsible for development interventions with the necessary tools to promote the realization of human rights.