Research and Right to Development Division

Background

The Research and Right to Development Division (RRDD) conducts thematic research and contributes to policy development, encourages the mainstreaming of human rights across the work of the United Nations, develops tools and learning packages and provides expertise on human rights themes to many stakeholders, including mechanisms as mandated by the Human Rights Council (HRC), the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The Division is also leading efforts related to advancing the right to development, in accordance with the High Commissioner's mandate to "promote and protect the realization of the right to development and to enhance support from relevant bodies of the United Nations system for this purpose." RRDD undertakes human rights research and advocacy work and contributes to country-level implementation through the provision of advisory services, legal and policy reviews and capacity-development, often through OHCHR field presences.

The Division's main functions are:

▶ Providing expert advice on thematic issues and support in relation to the High Commissioner's global leadership role in advocacy on thematic human rights issues: RRDD responded to all of OHCHR's six thematic priorities for the period 2014-2017 in terms of research, advice, advocacy and capacity-development. RRDD took the lead in the implementation of Global Management Output (GMO) 3, which requires that a "gender perspective is effectively integrated in all OHCHR policies, programmes and processes" and contributed to the enhancement of staff skills (GMO 6) through human rights methodology.

▶ Undertaking policy and methodology development: This is the "how to" of human rights work; translating international human rights law and principles into practical methods, approaches, standards, procedures and tools to be applied in human rights work that is being carried out by OHCHR and other UN, international and national actors. In addition, human rights methodology is based on the integration of

© OHCHR/Bolivia

Workshop for the development of human rights indicators based on OHCHR's methodology in Bolivia, June 2014.

lessons-learned into guidance tools. In 2014, RRDD continued to lead OHCHR's work on the development of UN policies and their follow-up. In addition, the Human Rights Up Front (HRUF) initiative required considerable OHCHR participation.

▶ Integrating all human rights into development, peace and security, humanitarian affairs and economic and social affairs: One of RRDD's functions is to encourage the integration of human rights in all policy, management and operational work of the UN. This is primarily done in the course of OHCHR's work with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), in connection with the HRUF Action Plan, through participation with inter-agency groups and meetings (i.e., the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership, the Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, the Inter-Agency Support Group for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the UN Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities) and bilateral cooperation with agencies and programmes, including UN Women, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, ILO and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs).

▶ Promoting and implementing human rights education and training: RRDD contributes to increased knowledge and understanding of human rights issues through education and training, the development of materials, policies, methodologies and programmes and the provision of training, advice and coordination under the Plan of Action for the Third Phase (2015-2019) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, adopted by the Human Rights Council in September.

▶ Providing support to mechanisms: RRDD supports human rights mechanisms and provides substantive input and organizational assistance to the HRC.

Results

Strengthening international human rights mechanisms

▶ *Increased ratification of international human rights instruments and review of reservations, with a focus on instruments and regions with low ratification rates, including optional protocols (EA 2)*
UN agencies, governments and other human rights actors praised OHCHR's interactive maps on treaty ratification (http://indicators.ohchr.org). Civil society actors used the maps to advocate for treaty ratification and provide a reminder of human rights commitments undertaken by different countries. The interactive maps were launched on the OHCHR Facebook page, through human rights networks and at a side event held during the 26th session of the HRC.

▶ *Increased number and diversity of rights-holders, and of national human rights institutions and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 7)*
International human rights mechanisms increasingly formulate their recommendations in terms of indicators and disaggregated statistics. The recommendations of human rights treaty bodies, special rapporteurs and those issued in the context of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) have specifically requested that States develop indicators and benchmarks using OHCHR's methodology for human rights indicators. This methodology provides concrete tools and its use is increasingly recognized as a good practice in strengthening a culture of transparency in the follow-up to recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms and as essential to producing more results-based national human rights action plans. As part of the national training workshops conducted by RRDD on human rights indicators,

recommendations from the human rights mechanisms were used to support participatory processes to identify key indicators relevant to measuring their implementation and follow-up. Workshops on human rights indicators, which involved government agencies, national statistical offices, national human rights institutions (NHRIs), civil society organizations and UNCTs, were conducted in 2014 in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Morocco, Togo and Uzbekistan.

Through its Indigenous and Minority Fellowship programmes, OHCHR trained 42 indigenous and minority representatives to use international human rights mechanisms to advocate for their rights. In addition, 10 residential indigenous and minority fellows received on-the-job training in OHCHR headquarters and field presences, including in Cameroon, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Nigeria and the Russian Federation.

▶ *Enhanced synergies, complementarity and coherence within and between human rights mechanisms (EA 9)*
Progress was reported in improving the complementarity and coherence between UN agencies that are working on indigenous peoples' issues, including by advancing the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at headquarters and in the field. As co-chair of the Inter-Agency Support Group on indigenous issues in 2014, OHCHR played a significant role in ensuring the active engagement of the Group in the processes leading up to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, ranging from the delivery of joint statements in preparatory meetings and at the Conference to the submission of thematic papers on key themes such as the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making and the recognition of indigenous peoples' land rights. The Outcome Document of the World Conference envisaged a number of initiatives and OHCHR convened an Inter-Agency Support Group coordination meeting in December to begin discussing concrete ways to contribute to their implementation.

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

▶ *Legislation, policies and practices increasingly comply with anti-discrimination and equality standards (EA 4)*
RRDD contributed to the increased compliance of national laws and policies on indigenous peoples and minorities with international standards through the provision of legal and policy advice on draft laws or draft plans of action, including in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Honduras and South Africa.
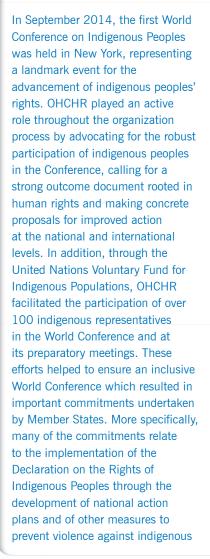
In terms of work related to national action plans

against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, a validation meeting was held in Benin which recommended the review of a number of laws with discriminatory effects, the integration of human rights education in the primary and secondary school systems and the organization of anti-discrimination awareness-raising campaigns at both national and communal levels. OHCHR also co-organized a validation workshop in Mauritania and the resulting draft national action plan addresses legal reviews and reforms, the revision of textbooks on civic education, the criminalization of racist acts and educational measures targeting young people, the judiciary and law enforcement officers.

▶ *Increased and effective use of national protection systems by individuals and groups faced with discrimination (EA 5)*

To enhance the support provided to women human rights defenders, RRDD compiled and disseminated recommendations issued by

human rights mechanisms related to women's discrimination. The Division also produced information sheets and material on women's rights and undertook capacity-building activities and exchanges regarding good practices on specific women's rights issues such as access to land and productive resources and sexual and reproductive health and rights. These activities were tailored to women human rights defenders in Cambodia, the Central African Republic, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mali, Nicaragua, Sudan (Darfur), the Syrian Arab Republic and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In the follow-up to capacity-building activities, OHCHR Regional Gender Advisers and field presences collaborated with women's groups and defenders and continued to provide advice and follow developments.

OHCHR, the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of the former Yugoslav Republic of

In September 2014, the first World Conference on Indigenous Peoples was held in New York, representing a landmark event for the advancement of indigenous peoples' rights. OHCHR played an active role throughout the organization process by advocating for the robust participation of indigenous peoples in the Conference, calling for a strong outcome document rooted in human rights and making concrete proposals for improved action at the national and international levels. In addition, through the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, OHCHR facilitated the participation of over 100 indigenous representatives in the World Conference and at its preparatory meetings. These efforts helped to ensure an inclusive World Conference which resulted in important commitments undertaken by Member States. More specifically, many of the commitments relate to the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through the development of national action plans and of other measures to prevent violence against indigenous

© UN Photo/Amanda Voisard

Aili Keskitalo, President of the Sami Parliament of Norway, addresses the press conference on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, September 2014. She is joined on the podium by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and Rigoberta Menchú, Guatemalan indigenous leader.

women and to limit the impact of resource exploitation projects on indigenous peoples.

In its role as chair of the UN Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues, OHCHR also worked to ensure that the World Conference would stimulate a system-wide promotion of indigenous peoples' rights within the UN. This goal is reflected in the Outcome Document, which calls

for the development of an action plan and efforts to ensure that the UN human rights mechanisms increasingly promote respect for the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. OHCHR actively assisted with the follow-up to these and other commitments outlined in the Outcome Document and participated in a December 2014 meeting with UN agencies to advance their implementation.

Macedonia co-organized a workshop on *Ensuring Effective Mechanisms for Prevention and Protection from Discrimination.* The workshop aimed to enhance the capacities of national stakeholders, including the Commission for Prevention and Protection against Discrimination and civil society organizations, to address shortcomings in the current anti-discrimination legislation. The participants agreed on a set of recommendations on follow-up actions to be conducted in collaboration with OHCHR.

▶ *Implementation of the Secretary-General's Guidance Notes and Guidelines on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (EA 11)*
As the coordinator of the United Nations Network on Racial Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities (the Network), OHCHR supported the implementation of all 19 recommendations contained in the 2013 Guidance Note of the Secretary-General. With a view to translating these recommendations into real change, the Network endorsed a four-year action plan in April, paying special attention to gender issues. In that context, the capacity of some UN presences was developed to support national authorities in guaranteeing respect for minority rights. One of these capacity-building activities was the convening of a regional consultation in the Middle East and North Africa in Tunis, in December 2014, during which representatives from NHRIs, NGOs, the media and the UN shared strategies and explored ways to promote the rights of minorities at the national and regional levels, with a specific focus on the situation of minority girls and women. A second activity was the organization of a training course in May on minority rights, including on the Guidance Note, for the UNCT in Pakistan. RRDD also provided assistance and guidance to a number of UNCTs on issues related to minorities by identifying appropriate entry points for their improved integration into programmatic interventions. For instance, a concise human rights profile was developed in relation to the Sandžak/Raška region of Serbia and contained recommendations on appropriate measures to be taken to protect minority women from discrimination.

Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law

▶ *Increased number of States that have abolished the death penalty and/or, pending abolition, increasingly comply with relevant international human rights obligations (EA 1)*
OHCHR's long-standing efforts in relation to the death penalty formed part of the background of the vote in favour of a resolution calling for a moratorium on the death penalty adopted at the 69th session of the General Assembly (117 in favour, 37 against and 34 abstentions). OHCHR's activities also contributed to positive developments reported at the national level. For example, Gabon, El Salvador and Poland acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Chad and Madagascar abolished the death penalty; Kiribati's Parliament rejected a bill to introduce the death penalty; Myanmar announced the presidential commutation of all death sentences to life imprisonment; India's judiciary continued to commute death sentences to lesser punishments; Thailand announced its policy on abolition; Equatorial Guinea introduced a temporary moratorium; Nigeria confirmed its continuation of the federal moratorium; the United States of America commenced an executive review of execution procedures; and Afghanistan announced a review of all death penalty cases. In this context, RRDD prepared four reports to the General Assembly and the HRC in 2014, organized a high-level panel discussion in March on the abolition of the death penalty and towards the introduction of a moratorium on executions and held two regional meetings; one in Algiers on moving away from the death penalty in the Middle East and North Africa and one in Indonesia on the right to life and moratoriums on the death penalty in States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

▶ *Counter-terrorism legal frameworks, policies, strategies and institutions increasingly aligned with international human rights norms and standards (EA 1)*
Following a request from the General Assembly in its resolution 68/167, OHCHR issued the first report of the High Commissioner on the right to privacy in the digital age (A/HRC/27/37). The report examined the protection afforded by international human rights law regarding privacy and provided recommendations to Member States and other stakeholders. Its preparation was based on the results of a research project, undertaken by OHCHR and the UN University on the application of international human rights law to national regimes overseeing governmental digital surveillance, and the outcome of an open consultation in February, during which stakeholders provided inputs on the basis of a questionnaire. The report generated the interest of Member States, media, civil society and the private sector and contributed to an increased appreciation of the need to respect the right to privacy and other human rights in the context of

The Secretary-General addresses the opening of the Global Forum on Migration and Development in Stockholm, Sweden, May 2014.

surveillance practices. It also served as the basis for discussion at the expert panel convened at the 27th session of the HRC and directly informed the resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age, adopted by the General Assembly in November (A/C.3/69/L.26/Rev.1), which included a number of commitments by States and proposed measures for follow-up.

▶ *Transitional justice mechanisms established and increasingly operating in accordance with international human rights norms, standards and good practices (EA 3)*

Regarding the use of archives as a means to guarantee the right to the truth, RRDD finalized the 10th Rule-of-Law Tool for Post-Conflict States. The tool provides guidance to UN field missions, transitional administrations and civil society on the management, reform, use and preservation of archives. Furthermore, pursuant to HRC resolution 21/7, an online database was launched on good practices related to the establishment, preservation and provision of access to national archives on human rights. RRDD provided relevant legal advice, such as commentaries on transitional justice legislation, to OHCHR field presences in Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Tunisia.

Integrating human rights in development and in the economic sphere

▶ *Constitutions, laws and policies increasingly protect human rights, especially land and housing rights, with particular attention paid to non-discrimination and gender equality, in the context of development and the exploitation of natural resources (EA 1)*

In 2014, OHCHR produced a report on good practices undertaken by governmental and non-governmental national institutions and international institutions to give effect to the 2012 Technical Guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programmes to reduce and eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity (A/HRC/27/20).

In addition, RRDD published *Reproductive Rights: A Handbook for National Human Rights Institutions*, which was jointly developed with UNFPA and the Danish Institute for Human Rights, in order to equip NHRIs with tools and resources to strengthen their role in promoting and protecting reproductive rights. At the national level, an assessment of maternal health-related issues was undertaken in South Africa and another is underway in Malawi with the intention of informing national policy processes.

▶ *Rights-holders meaningfully participate in the design and monitoring of public policies, budgets and development projects particularly affecting their human rights, especially their rights to food, housing, water and sanitation and their access to natural resources such as land (EA 5)*

Based on OHCHR's methodology, the first list of human rights indicators on water and sanitation was developed by OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (A/HRC/27/55). The list of indicators was developed through

Iraqi children from Mosul searching for water near the Garmava temporary camp.

the participation of a wide range of experts and organizations, including NGOs. Through in-country technical assistance provided by RRDD and OHCHR field presences, indicators were identified to measure the realization of civil, economic, political and social rights, through different participatory processes, in a number of countries, including Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Morocco, Togo and Uzbekistan.

▶ *Human rights are integrated in the formulation of and follow-up to the post-2015 development agenda (EA 10)*

In 2014, OHCHR was active in promoting human rights in intergovernmental and inter-agency deliberations and processes to define the post-2015 agenda, including through political advocacy, research, consultations and expert meetings. At the intergovernmental level, the High Commissioner addressed a number of high-level events organized by the President of the General Assembly such as accountability, human rights and the rule of law and a stocktaking event was held in relation to the post-2015 agenda. OHCHR actively participated in the sessions of the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals (OWG SDGs), including through bilateral engagement with Member States and the organization of side events on human rights aspects of the post-2015 agenda. As a result of these efforts, many of OHCHR's key human rights messages are reflected in the OWG SDGs Outcome Document (A/68/970) of July. For example, the OWG SDGs Outcome Document is founded on a human rights approach and focuses on both freedom from want and freedom from fear. It includes strong goals and targets related to

equality and non-discrimination, equal rights for women and men, the inclusion of marginalized groups and calls for disaggregated data, which reflects the 'leaving no one behind' message. It highlights the key human rights dimensions of accessibility, availability, affordability and quality of social services. The Outcome Document also reflects the results of OHCHR's efforts to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the post-2015 agenda.

At the inter-agency level, OHCHR contributed technical inputs to all joint UN submissions and activities as a member of the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the UN Technical Support Team. Since 2012, OHCHR's advocacy has been strongly reflected in all major UN consultations and reports on the post-2015 development agenda, including in the Secretary-General's synthesis report, *The Road to Dignity by 2030,* issued in December, which outlines human rights messages and recommendations. OHCHR also contributed to and participated in activities of the inter-agency bodies on measurability and indicators for the post-2015 agenda. OHCHR became a full-time member of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities to ensure that the emerging work on indicators within the UN system reflects a human rights approach.

▶ *Global, regional and national actors increasingly integrate international human rights principles and standards, including the right to development, in their development, finance, trade and investment policies (EA 10)*

RRDD's engagement with civil society and other UN agencies regarding the right to development resulted in greater opportunities to influence the discussions on financing for development, further engage with civil society, States and UN agencies and refine its own position on these issues. Human rights impact assessments were evaluated in the area of trade and investment. The Office also focused on how to integrate human rights in investment dispute settlement procedures and in particular on access to remedies for third parties. Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights was enhanced through advocacy, expert advice and participation in UN and other processes and meetings. A global multi-stakeholder consultative process was launched in February with the objective of enhancing accountability and access to remedies in cases of serious human rights abuses involving business. Training and guidance materials were produced to support the update of the Guiding Principles and activities relating to business and human rights undertaken by OHCHR field presences.

OHCHR contributed to global consultation processes to strengthen the environmental and social safeguard policies of UNDP, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Bank from a human rights perspective. Positive results were achieved in the first two cases, although as of early 2015, the World Bank's safeguard consultation process was still underway.

▶ *Human rights standards and principles are integrated into UN development frameworks and the work of UN agencies, particularly on housing, water, sanitation and land (EA 11)*
The UNDG Strategic Priorities 2013-2016 explicitly recognize the importance of promoting the human rights-based approach, which has become a well-established principle for all UN country programming for achieving sustainable development. OHCHR contributed to the latest guidance on the *Standard Operating Procedures for Delivering as One*, issued in 2014, which fully integrates human rights. As co-chair of the UNDG Working Group on Resident Coordinator System Issues, OHCHR led the process of revising the new job description of the Resident Coordinator and a guidance note on UNCT working relations. The guidelines were adopted in 2014 and reflect the requirements of the HRUF initiative, providing greater clarity on the roles and responsibilities of Resident Coordinators and UNCTs in relation to human rights. These guidelines enabled OHCHR to integrate human rights throughout the new Resident Coordinator's Selection System and Induction Programme, launched in 2014. In addition, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund supported the deployment of human rights advisers to UNCTs and Regional UNDG Teams.

In relation to the rights of migrants, OHCHR contributed to the mainstreaming of human rights in migration policies and activities within the UN system, including by ensuring the integration of human rights issues in inter-agency processes on migration such as the Global Migration Group and the Global Forum on Migration and Development. RRDD drafted the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly on ways and means to protect the human rights of migrants, focusing on the human rights challenges faced by children and adolescents in the context of migration and the human rights of migrants at international borders. Tools and guidance materials were also developed, including a set of Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders. To facilitate the monitoring of the human rights situation of migrants, OHCHR partnered with other UN agencies and civil society to develop a set of human rights indicators on the situation of migrants and their families with an initial emphasis on the rights to health, education and decent work. A two-day expert meeting was convened in April to consult on the draft indicators and gathered together more than 50 experts, including human rights and statistical experts, local and national government representatives and civil society organizations with expertise in data collection.

RRDD also facilitated the integration of human rights standards in two instruments adopted in 2014 by FAO, namely the International Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems. OHCHR participated in the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations and provided technical advice to FAO Member States, NGOs and other stakeholders on key human rights issues, standards and mechanisms.

One of the most important elements of the High Commissioner's work and mandate is human rights mainstreaming. In fact, because of the work that the Office has done over the last few years, significant progress has been seen in the integration of human rights in key policy discussions at the UN level. This resulted in positive contributions being made to Rio+20, the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review, the post-2015 development agenda and the Human Rights Up Front initiative. In addition, human rights are influencing the current discussions of the Chief Executives Board, which is working to ensure that the UN is "fit for purpose" in supporting Member States as they make the transition to a new development agenda.

As well, in order to better respond to new and emerging global priorities and the changing development context, the United Nations Development Group's Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism, chaired by OHCHR, was converted into the Human Rights Working Group. In 2014, the new Working Group achieved a number of its goals, including developing useful human rights guidance for Resident Coordinators who are based around the world, promoting policy coherence, undertaking joint advocacy and sharing system-wide knowledge about human rights issues.

Community members in Freetown, Sierra Leone, attend a briefing on the Ebola virus disease outbreak.

Widening the democratic space

▶ *Effective human rights education programmes, particularly for youth, established or strengthened (EA 1)*

In September, RRDD launched a web resource, entitled *The Right to Human Rights Education*. The resource compiles the international commitments undertaken by States at various international and regional fora in relation to human rights education and training and with regard to women's human rights. The resource was well received by NGO partners as it provides a quick reference to the legal background that is needed for human rights education advocacy. At the field level, RRDD and OHCHR field presences supported the Rwandan Government in the development of a national strategy for human rights education and helped to integrate human rights education in the school systems in Jamaica, Timor-Leste and Tunisia.

▶ *Effective protection mechanisms and measures for civil society actors, including at-risk human rights defenders and media actors established and strengthened (EA 3)*

RRDD worked to enhance the knowledge of State actors and civil society on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity through the publication of a report on good practices on the protection of journalists, the prevention of attacks against them and the fight against impunity for such attacks (A/HRC/24/23). It also organized an expert panel discussion on the safety of journalists at the 26th session of the HRC. Moreover, RRDD contributed to the first report of the Secretary-General on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (A/69/268). OHCHR, UNESCO and the Council of Europe co-hosted the 3rd Inter-Agency Meeting on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, at which the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity was reviewed with regional organizations and civil society actors. On the first International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists, the High Commissioner released a video statement to generate greater awareness about the issue and urge States to provide better protection for journalists.

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 sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation (EA 1)*

The Office released a study on wrongful gender stereotyping by the judiciary in cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Subsequently, an agreement was reached with the judicial school in Guatemala for OHCHR to undertake a review of judgments handed down by ordinary and specialized courts in SGBV cases to assess the application of international norms and the influence of harmful gender stereotypes. In the Republic of Moldova, OHCHR supported a review of the prosecutors' guidance for the investigation of rape, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), with a view to eliminating harmful stereotyping. A Model Protocol to guide investigations and prosecutions of femicide in Latin America was launched in August. It was presented in Bangkok in November and in Geneva in December. OHCHR contributed to the drafting of the Protocol.

In June, largely as a result of inputs and advocacy from OHCHR and UN Women, the Secretary-General adopted the Guidance Note on Reparations for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. The Guidance Note provides policy and operational guidance for UN engagement in relation to reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence. Discussions were held in Colombia and Kosovo[1] on the implementation of the Guidance Note as well as follow-up activities. OHCHR also developed guidance on the integration of gender perspectives and the investigation of SGBV for commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions.

▶ *Increased responsiveness of the international community to potential, emerging or existing human rights crisis situations, with human rights protection as an integral element of this response (EA 10)*
OHCHR made the Human Rights Case Database available to an additional eight field presences (Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Guatemala, Liberia, Mali, Yemen and the Regional Office for South-East Asia). The Database supports the recording and documentation of OHCHR's monitoring work. The findings are primarily used for advocacy and reporting purposes.

▶ *The protection of human rights is an integral part of the international community's preparedness, response and recovery efforts in the context of humanitarian crises and is effectively integrated in the mandates, policies and actions of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions (EA 11)*
In the context of the Human Rights Up Front initiative, OHCHR regularly engaged with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the network of Human Rights Up Front Focal Points to support the implementation of the Action Plan throughout the UN system. OHCHR led the development of a mandatory course for all UN staff on the UN's human rights responsibilities, and the review of UN information management systems on human rights violations. Inputs were also provided to develop key elements of the Plan such as the further definition of the newly established coordination mechanisms at headquarters; guidelines on early warning; and a monitoring and evaluation framework.

▶ *Increased integration of human rights standards and principles into the UN's security policies and programmes, including the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN support to non-UN security forces (EA 11)*

---

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

The integration of human rights in support of security forces was enhanced. Support was provided by OHCHR to the Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, including by facilitating training sessions on the integration of human rights in UN support to security forces. In support of peace missions, OHCHR reviewed more than 20 DPKO policies and guidance documents (i.e., on the protection of civilians, the roles of UN military and police and the use of force) and supported the development of guidance in several UN peace missions. The capacity of peacekeeping personnel to appropriately respond to human rights issues was strengthened through the training of staff and provision of support to peacekeeping training centres. With assistance from OHCHR, the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti developed guidelines for uniformed personnel to respond to human rights violations. This was the first such guidance developed in a peace mission.

OHCHR supported, along with other UN entities, the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) in Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen. These efforts led to the adoption of standard operating procedures in Bangladesh, Liberia, Mali and Somalia and the undertaking of several HRDDP risk assessments, especially in the Central African Republic and Somalia. This work enabled the cross-fertilization of HRDDP experiences between UN entities which are applying the policy in different contexts, including at a workshop organized in Uganda for 32 UN staff members from 14 different field presences. The HRDDP Guidance Note that was finalized by RRDD in 2014 also provided UN entities with a clear and comprehensive guidance tool for implementing the policy. A compendium of good practices is being developed.

Global Management Outputs

A gender perspective is effectively integrated into all OHCHR policies, programmes and relevant processes (GMO 3)

▶ RRDD has primary responsibility for facilitating and assessing the implementation of this management output. In February, a Gender Equality Strategic Plan covering 2014-2017 was adopted. Furthermore, as a result of guidance provided to headquarters divisions and field presences, a gender perspective is now included in their 2015 annual work plans, country and

Celebration of International Women's Day in El Fasher, Sudan.

subregional notes and performance evaluations. On International Women's Day, 8 March, a mandatory online training was launched for OHCHR staff, entitled *Gender Equality, Human Rights and Me*. As of December 2014, the training had been taken by 75 per cent of staff members. Moreover, according to staff self-assessments regarding their capacity to integrate gender into their work before and after taking the online course, the percentage of staff with a high capacity has more than doubled and is now at 92 per cent.

▶ At the inter-agency and global policy levels, OHCHR is recognized as one of the main partners of UN Women in the implementation of the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

▶ Gender considerations have been reflected in OHCHR's advocacy positions, key messages and substantive technical inputs for all debates and processes related to the post-2015 development agenda and its work on human rights indicators. OHCHR's guide to human rights indicators includes lists of indicators to measure violence against women, sexual and reproductive health, discrimination by sex and the participation of women in decision-making processes.

Increased effectiveness in supporting human rights mechanisms (GMO 4)

▶ The Division provided substantive and logistical support to human rights mechanisms, including: the Working Group on the Right to Development; the Social Forum; the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and the mechanisms established to follow up the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. RRDD also assisted open-ended intergovernmental

working groups such as the Open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies and the Open-ended Working Group on a United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.

▶ Of the 26 plenary panel discussions that took place during the 2014 sessions of the Human Rights Council, 20 were related to thematic human rights issues covered by RRDD. The Division provided conceptual, substantive and administrative support for the organization of panel discussions on issues such as the right of persons with disabilities to education; women's human rights; gender integration; the death penalty; and the right to privacy in the digital age. RRDD also prepared 65 reports to intergovernmental bodies.

▶ RRDD supported the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, which in 2014 provided support to 170 indigenous representatives to receive training and attend sessions and participate in deliberations of the Human Rights Council, the UPR, the treaty bodies, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on Indigenous Peoples and the preparatory meeting of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and of the World Conference itself.

OHCHR staff has the necessary competencies and skills to effectively implement the OHCHR programme (GMO 6)

▶ Staff skills in human rights monitoring and investigations were enhanced through 14 courses (six in Geneva and eight in field locations) that were attended by 247 staff, 45 per cent of which were women. In addition, staff capacity to use the Human Rights Case Database was strengthened through 30 remote briefings attended by over 300 participants (half of which were women).

▶ RRDD facilitated, together with DPKO, DPA and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the first workshop for Women Protection Advisers.

▶ The OHCHR Human Rights Education and Training Database contains information on 1,202 institutions and 299 human rights training programmes.

▶ The OHCHR Library added 564 new items to its collection and 9,248 visits were made to the Library's online catalogue.