



Syrians fleeing violence in their country cross into Jordan in search of safety.



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

Relevance of the issue

Whether resulting from armed conflict, criminal activity, civil unrest or denial of basic economic and social rights, situations of conflict, violence and insecurity are invariably preceded by clearly identifiable patterns of human rights abuses and discrimination. Natural disasters often exacerbate pre-existing human rights issues, leading to further violence and insecurity.

In situations of international or non-international armed conflict, entire populations or particular sectors of the population are often subject to serious human rights violations, such as extra-judicial killings, torture and ill-treatment, starvation, disappearances, sexual violence and arbitrary detention. International human rights standards, whether established by treaty or custom, are applicable at all times in these contexts and both government forces and non-State actors engaged in a conflict can be held responsible for serious violations of human rights and breaches of humanitarian law. Humanitarian crises, whether man-made or resulting from natural disasters, also increase the vulnerability of entire populations, as well as specific groups, to human rights violations.

It has become increasingly clear that patterns of human rights violations provide an early indication of a potential or emerging crisis and that early and targeted human rights interventions have a significant impact on preventing or mitigating a deterioration of the situation. The 2012 report of the Secretary-General's Internal Review Panel on

United Nations Action in Sri Lanka demonstrated that when responses to situations of conflict, violence and insecurity fail to take into consideration human rights concerns, the protection of the affected people cannot be adequately ensured. The role of the UN system and the international community in preventing human rights violations and protecting human rights in those contexts cannot be overemphasized.

Social and economic related violence, including trafficking, also threaten fundamental rights, such as the rights to life and security. These situations of violence are often the result of ineffective or inadequate responses by States to serious threats posed by organized criminal actors or personal interests to the life, integrity and security of individuals and communities. Respect for human rights law provides the framework and a path to prevent, reduce and combat violence and insecurity. However, States often prioritize repressive measures that have actually led to further human rights violations. Furthermore, the complicity or engagement of public officials in illicit activities has contributed to furthering a loss of legitimacy, heightening the fragility of States and weakening their capacity to protect their populations. While State institutions that are needed to protect human rights often lack the capacity, resources or power to resolve a crisis or are part of the problem, civil society frequently lacks the political space, capacity or influence to make effective demands. Empowering individuals and communities to monitor deteriorating situations and demand justice and redress for human rights violations is essential to securing durable solutions.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is an egregious human rights violation. While SGBV affects people from all sexes and gender identities, women and girls continue to represent a disproportionate majority of the victims, including of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. According to 2013 WHO estimates, approximately 35 per cent of all women will experience either intimate partner or non-partner violence in their lifetime. In conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as in other situations of concern, such as political strife, women and girls continue to be at greater risk of sexual and gender-based violence by both State and non-State actors. While manifestations of sexual and gender-based violence differ, they are often rooted in gender-based discrimination. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI)

persons are particularly susceptible to violence as they are often perceived as challenging established gender patterns. Official responses to violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity are often inadequate, with many States failing to implement their due diligence obligations, resulting in widespread impunity and lack of protection.

OHCHR added value

Focus areas

- International or non-international armed conflict
- Humanitarian crises, both man-made and natural disasters
- Social, economic and political violence, situations of civil unrest, violence resulting from organized criminal activity, and other situations of violence and insecurity
- Sexual and gender-based violence

By virtue of its mandate, OHCHR works to promote and protect the full enjoyment and realization by all people of their rights, both in times of peace and of conflict. National law, international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law are complementary and mutually reinforcing. As both a normative and operational entity, OHCHR aims to help duty-bearers provide appropriate responses, firmly grounded in international law and standards, to ensure the protection of individuals and groups against human rights violations. The Office works in the four types of situations of violence and insecurity reflected in the box above. These situations are not exclusive and may be simultaneously experienced by some countries.

OHCHR's strength lies in its ability to critically analyse, report on and activate a wide range of complementary tools to raise awareness and provide key actors and decision-makers with up-to-date and potential early warning analysis of human rights violations occurring in emerging and ongoing crises. In this way, the Office contributes to early warning and early action by the UN and the broader international community.

OHCHR has increasingly engaged with Member States to ensure that human rights, and

accountability for human rights violations, are taken into account in responses to conflict. In particular, the Office interacts with members of the Security Council and the General Assembly to ensure their decisions are informed by a sound understanding of key human rights issues. In past years, the Security Council has systematically included human rights as part of the core mandates of UN peace operations and special political missions and has increasingly called upon OHCHR to provide information and expertise on human rights issues, including the protection of civilians. OHCHR's organization of commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions has been proven to be an effective tool in the response of the international community to man-made crises.

The UN 'Rights Up Front' Plan of Action to implement within the UN system the findings of the report of the Secretary-General's Internal Review Panel on United Nations Action in Sri Lanka, the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) and the Policy on Human Rights Screening of UN Personnel represent significant advances in mainstreaming human rights within the UN system. The 'Rights Up Front' Plan highlights the importance of early UN and Member States' action to address emerging situations involving violations of human rights and, where relevant, international humanitarian law. It clearly acknowledges the need for human rights information and analysis to be readily available to the UN and Member States as a basis for action and the need to improve UN responsiveness to such situations. Through the 'Rights Up Front' Plan of Action, OHCHR will be at the forefront of promoting a global consensus among international actors and building a comprehensive UN approach. The Human Rights Due Diligence Policy adopted in July 2011 requires all UN entities involved in supporting security forces to take into account human rights considerations and risks and adapt their support accordingly. OHCHR's role is critical to ensuring that the policy is applied in a meaningful and coherent manner, including by providing information and analysis on human rights records of security forces. While providing a unique opportunity to effectively place human rights at the centre of UN action, these policies also pose challenges to the capacity of the UN system as a whole and OHCHR in particular.

Together with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the Department of Field Support (DFS) and DPA, OHCHR has developed a practical

and operational policy framework that ensures the mainstreaming of human rights into all aspects of the work of peace missions, while maintaining the independence and impartiality of their human rights components.

Human rights engagement in protracted conflicts and contested territories is crucial for supporting effective political, security, development and humanitarian efforts. OHCHR's role in these contexts is to activate available UN human rights tools to bridge existing human rights protection gaps; contribute to a coherent and mutually reinforcing approach within the UN; and systematically review developments in international and customary law to define policy approaches and interventions.

OHCHR has acted as a critical advocate for the protection of human rights during humanitarian crises through its work in the Humanitarian Protection Cluster and has ensured the inclusion of human rights and international humanitarian law concerns as an integral part of the life-saving, early recovery and development efforts of the humanitarian community, including the overall UN's response to crises. The work of OHCHR has been instrumental in integrating the protection of human rights in key Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) initiatives, such as the Transformative Agenda. When adequately resourced, OHCHR has had a significant impact in humanitarian crisis situations. More specifically, the Office works with affected populations and governments to identify, understand and address locally relevant human rights concerns. UN human rights mechanisms supported by OHCHR, especially those concerned with the protection of women and specific groups, such as migrants, indigenous peoples, minorities or internally displaced peoples, also have an important role to play in informing the humanitarian community's protection, preparedness, response and early recovery work. Additional resources are, however, necessary to ensure OHCHR delivers on its commitments to be a predictable and reliable member of the global community responding to humanitarian crisis situations.

OHCHR focuses its efforts in countries lacking an appropriate and/or effective State response to situations of violence. Through targeted interventions and on the basis of its expertise and experience in human rights monitoring, investigation, analysis and advocacy, OHCHR has helped defuse tensions

and reduced potential violence in specific situations, such as those involving social protests and actions in defence of land or other rights. The Office advocates for and supports the implementation of comprehensive approaches to prevent criminal violence (with a particular focus on access to rights and livelihood opportunities), encompassing the protection of groups at risk, the enactment of legislative frameworks that are compliant with human rights standards, and accountability. OHCHR's experience and expertise regarding international standards and the recommendations of human rights mechanisms on the use of force and access to justice enable the Office to assist States to effectively address criminal violence and insecurity and related widespread impunity. Ensuring that security forces and non-State actors comply with human rights and international humanitarian law is fundamental in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity. OHCHR's experience with human rights monitoring also enables it to provide valuable feedback to Member States as they seek to fulfil their human rights obligations in this area. The Office assists Member States in assessing their strengths and weaknesses and reinforcing the capacity of security forces to be professional, accountable and human rights-compliant institutions. The Office's added value lies in its experience of working with governments and security forces around the globe and its ability to tailor technical assistance packages to local contexts.

OHCHR's strength in combating sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is rooted in its human rights approach, which links responses to the elimination of gender-based discrimination and understands SGBV as occurring across a continuum, from peace to conflict situations, moving from the home to community spaces and across borders. OHCHR uses its convening power to bring together different constituencies, including stakeholders working on violence against women, sexual violence, trafficking, women's empowerment, sexual and reproductive health and rights, the rights of LGBTI persons and the rights of migrants to promote a rights-based and comprehensive approach to the eradication of sexual and gender-based violence.

OHCHR is also a vocal advocate for victims of SGBV, trafficking and related exploitation and provides technical assistance and advice on the establishment of adequate legal frameworks to combat SGBV, trafficking and exploitation and ensure access to justice for survivors and victims. As a co-lead entity of the Team of Experts on the rule of law and sexual violence in conflict (Security Council resolution 1888) and through the work of human rights components of peace missions and relevant offices, the Office ensures the inclusion of a human rights-based approach in strengthening national capacities and legal frameworks to combat impunity for conflict-related sexual violence.

OHCHR expected contribution

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

RIGHTS-HOLDERS CLAIM THEIR RIGHTS	DUTY-BEARERS COMPLY WITH THEIR OBLIGATIONS
<p>[EA5] ▶ Increased number and variety of stakeholders engaged in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and other violence reduction processes</p> <p>▶ Civil society, in particular youth and women, increasingly advocate and claim their rights and protect themselves more effectively from reprisals</p>	<p>[EA1] ▶ Legal frameworks, public policies, State institutions, as well as non-State actors, regulating or engaged in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity increasingly comply with international human rights standards</p> <p>▶ Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation</p> <p>▶ Constitutions, laws and policies increasingly protect human rights, especially land and housing rights and with particular attention to non-discrimination and gender equality, in the context of development and exploitation of natural resources</p>
	<p>[EA3] ▶ Mechanisms and initiatives are adopted to increase human rights protection in contexts of conflict, violence and insecurity</p> <p>▶ Transitional justice mechanisms established and increasingly operating in accordance with international human rights norms, standards and good practices</p>
	<p>[EA4] ▶ Increased representation of marginalized and discriminated groups in State institutions and decision-making bodies</p>
<p>[EA7] ▶ 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</p>	<p>[EA6] ▶ Increased compliance and engagement of Member States with international human rights mechanisms</p>
	<p>[EA8] ▶ Advances in the progressive development of international and regional human rights law in areas relevant to the thematic priorities</p>
<p>[EA10] ▶ 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</p>	
<p>[EA11] ▶ 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</p> <p>▶ 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,</p>	

By 2017, OHCHR expects to have contributed to the achievement of the results outlined on the table above. OHCHR will pursue these behavioural, institutional and legislative changes in cooperation with relevant partners and using the different strategic tools at its disposal (see Part I on OHCHR's Theory of Change). It is expected that if achieved, these results will contribute to improving the duty-bearers' compliance with their international human rights obligations and to the rights-holders' ability to claim their rights, and thereby to the early warning and protection of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity. To illustrate the interrelated nature of the Thematic Strategies, the table shows all the results to which the Office is planning to contribute in this area, including relevant results from other strategies, which can be identified as follows: ▶ Mechanisms Strategy; ▶ Discrimination Strategy; ▶ Rule of Law Strategy; ▶ Development Strategy; ▶ Democracy Strategy.



Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, Flavia Pansieri, arrives in Mambassa in Ituri, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Compliance of laws, policies and institutions [EA1]

Legal frameworks, public policies, State institutions, as well as non-State actors, regulating or engaged in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity increasingly comply with international human rights standards

OHCHR intends to contribute to this change by:

- ▶ Expert advice provided to parliaments and other State institutions to incorporate a human rights-based approach in the drafting of legislation and design of policies and mechanisms addressing situations of conflict, violence and insecurity. Monitoring their implementation, including their impact on the protection of human rights.
- ▶ Raising awareness and understanding of human rights issues in crises and public advocacy, including through public reporting, publications, statements and use of the media and social media to encourage appropriate action.
- ▶ Advocating for the incorporation of human rights provisions into peace and other relevant political agreements.
- ▶ Providing advice on legal and institutional frameworks, policies and practices to support development of professional, accountable and human rights-compliant security agencies.
- ▶ Capacity-building to support the integration of human rights in law enforcement, armed forces and other security agencies and providing advice for the incorporation of human rights in their intervention protocols and internal instructions.

- ▶ Supporting the establishment and development of national early warning mechanisms.
- ▶ Engaging with regional and subregional organizations in joint action, advocacy and the incorporation of human rights-based approaches in security policies.
- ▶ Deployment of specialized personnel to regional organizations and relevant State institutions to contribute to the development of policies and mechanisms designed to protect human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity.
- ▶ Supporting the implementation of recommendations of commissions of inquiry and other UN mechanisms by all actors.
- ▶ Monitoring, analysing and reporting on the compliance of de facto authorities and non-State armed groups with international human rights and humanitarian law in the context of armed conflict.
- ▶ Advocating and raising the awareness of de facto authorities and non-State armed groups regarding international human rights and humanitarian law in order to mitigate the impact of conflict on affected populations.



By 2017, OHCHR expects to have contributed to national efforts to improve the human rights compliance of legal and regulatory frameworks, public policies and State institutions regulating or active in situations of conflict and/or violence in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda. In countries supported by the Training and Education Centre in Doha, the focus will be on the adoption of policies to protect the right to education in situations of conflict.

Legal frameworks, public policies and institutions are in place and functioning to combat sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking and related exploitation

OHCHR intends to contribute to this change by:

- ▶ Raising awareness on sexual and gender-based violence and trafficking through, inter alia, research, public reports, statements and media activities.
- ▶ Providing technical assistance and capacity-building to Member States and civil society groups on legislation and the application of a rights-based approach to combating sexual and gender-based violence and trafficking, including the obligation to ensure access to justice for victims.
- ▶ Developing and promoting the application of policy and programmatic guidance on legislation related to sexual violence; the investigation of specific forms of gender-based violence; protection of witnesses and victims; the influence of harmful gender-based stereotypes in the adjudication of cases of sexual and gender-based violence; and reparations for victims.
- ▶ Producing training materials, capacity development modules, compilation of good practices and research on the rights-based approach to trafficking and related exploitation targeted towards law enforcement officials, the judiciary, social workers and other relevant stakeholders.
- ▶ Contributing to the establishment and implementation of national strategies against sexual violence in conformity with Security Council resolutions 1888 and 1960 and relevant guidance notes, in cooperation with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict and UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict.
- ▶ Strengthening the capacity of human rights components of peace missions and other presences and bodies to monitor and investigate conflict-related sexual violence, in conformity with Security Council resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960 and 2106.
- ▶ Mainstreaming human rights and a victims-based approach into intergovernmental and inter-agency frameworks on violence against women and trafficking.
- ▶ Establishing close partnerships with UN entities working on access to justice for women (OHCHR/UN Women/UNDP); sexual and gender-based violence (UNFPA and WHO) and gender-related killings (UN Women UNODC).
- ▶ Participating in inter-agency networks, such as UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Standing Committee on Women, Peace and Security, the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and inter-agency networks working on trafficking.
- ▶ Supporting the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in the dissemination and implementation of its General Recommendation No. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations (2013) and promoting cooperation and coordination between UN mechanisms in the area of gender-based violence.
- ▶ Assisting in following up on relevant recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons and promoting synergies between these mechanisms and relevant intergovernmental processes.



By 2017, OHCHR expects to have contributed to national efforts to establish effective and human rights-compliant legal frameworks, public policies and institutions to combat sexual and gender-based violence in Chile, Mauritania, Nigeria, Palestine**, South Sudan, Jamaica and other countries in the Caribbean. Developing and/or implementing national strategies to prevent and fight against gender-based violence will be the focus of the UN Human Rights Office in Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala and Liberia. While in others countries, such as Afghanistan, Bolivia, Honduras, Mali, Sierra Leone and countries in Central America, the focus will be on putting in place measures for the effective investigation and prosecution of perpetrators, including the application of relevant standards by judicial operators. In Liberia, with OHCHR's support, the traditional system will be reformed to ensure human rights compliance.

It is anticipated that by 2017, OHCHR's initiatives will contribute to the implementation of human rights-compliant anti-trafficking measures in Bolivia, Mauritania and Uruguay, as well as in countries in the Caribbean and in Europe. In Europe, they will be in line with the latter in line with the EU Anti-Trafficking Directive.

Accountability mechanisms [EA3]

Mechanisms and initiatives are adopted to increase human rights protection in contexts of conflict, violence and insecurity

OHCHR intends to contribute to this change by:

- ▶ Engaging with national and local actors in developing dialogue and mechanisms to mitigate and prevent conflicts and establish a protective environment for civilians.
- ▶ Advocating for special measures, including legislative measures and supporting initiatives to protect civilians, victims of human rights violations, as well as human rights defenders working on their behalf, in the context of conflict, violence and insecurity.
- ▶ Supporting the establishment and development of national judicial and administrative oversight mechanisms, including for the security sector, that comply with international standards to prevent and remedy human rights violations, including complaint mechanisms.
- ▶ Establishing information collection systems to track civilian casualties and human rights violations by security forces and non-State armed groups.
- ▶ Empowering communities to use national protection systems to seek accountability for human rights violations committed by security institutions.
- ▶ Strengthening of the capacities of local and civil society actors to protect human rights, including those of victims and witnesses.



During this programming cycle, OHCHR expects to contribute to the establishment of policies and regulations to protect civilians and increase accountability in the contexts of conflict, violence and insecurity in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sudan, and in the context of natural disasters in Haiti. With OHCHR's support, preventive mechanisms against violence will be established in Burundi, Colombia and Côte d'Ivoire in the context of elections. In certain countries, such as in Guinea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Mexico, Palestine** and Yemen, OHCHR will put in place mechanisms to protect from human rights violations in situations of conflict and insecurity.

The establishment of internal oversight, human rights accountability and protection mechanisms within the security forces will be the focus of OHCHR in Guinea, Nigeria and South Sudan. In Mexico, the Office will support national efforts to establish a mechanism to search for disappeared and missing persons.

Participation [EA5]

Increased number and variety of stakeholders engaged in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and other violence reduction processes

OHCHR intends to contribute to this change by:

- ▶ Supporting opportunities to initiate or reconvene dialogue between national and local authorities, State institutions, NGOs and human rights defenders and other civil society actors in the design of conflict prevention, peacebuilding and violence reduction processes.
- ▶ Providing support to civil society to use legislation and make demands on State institutions and national human rights institutions to prevent and respond to individual human rights violations and take steps to ensure human rights change.
- ▶ Strengthening the capacity of civil society, State institutions and the media to monitor, document, and analyse human rights violations and breaches of international law in the context of conflict, violence and insecurity.
- ▶ Encouraging civil society monitoring of the implementation of policies relating to security and humanitarian assistance.
- ▶ Monitoring and reporting on particular situations with recommendations for action to be taken by all parties.
- ▶ Advocating with humanitarian and development actors for the participation of rights-holders, including at the earliest stages of crises and emergencies, to ensure the more effective delivery of humanitarian and development aid.
- ▶ Training and awareness-raising for humanitarian and development partners on human rights-based and participatory approaches to aid.



By 2017, OHCHR expects to have contributed to a more effective use of national protection systems by victims of violence in countries such as Angola, Colombia, South Africa, Nigeria and South Sudan.



© UN Photo/Albert González Farra

Young Sudanese carrying a banner with the slogan, “We Need Peace Now,” march in the parade organized by the African Union-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to commemorate the International Day of Peace, which launched a six-month campaign to support the peace process in Darfur.

Responsiveness of the international community [EA10]

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

OHCHR intends to contribute to this change by:

- ▶ Ensuring consistent methodologies and good practices are used in monitoring and investigation of human rights situations.
- ▶ Monitoring and investigating potential, emerging or ongoing human rights crises and producing and strategically disseminating consistent and timely reports on specific events or patterns, together with the recommendations of relevant UN human rights mechanisms, such as early warning tools or to advocate for necessary legislative and institutional changes.
- ▶ Supporting advocacy to strengthen the protection of civilians, including through systematic monitoring and investigations and rigorous gathering and analysis of data on civilian casualties and the regular and consistent publication of this data, inter alia through timely briefings to Member States.
- ▶ Coordinating induction briefings on human rights to Security Council officials, in collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other UN entities.
- ▶ Raising awareness regarding human rights issues in the context of humanitarian crises through traditional and social media to encourage appropriate action by the international community.
- ▶ Contributing effectively to the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Five-Year Action Agenda in relation to the prioritization of early warning and early action on preventing violent conflict.
- ▶ Developing a human rights information management system and framework for early warning analysis feeding into a UN information management system on human rights violations.
- ▶ Engaging in inter-agency early warning and crisis response mechanisms at national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre (UNOCC), by providing human rights information to inform decision-making and advocating for appropriate response, in accordance with the UN ‘Rights Up Front’ Plan of Action.
- ▶ Undertaking early action in a timely, systematic and predictable manner and effectively responding to potential, emerging and ongoing human rights crises through commissions of inquiry or fact-finding missions, including through the proactive use of the High Commissioner’s mandate or in response to requests from the Security Council, the Human Rights Council, the Secretary-General and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs).
- ▶ Developing rosters of individuals with human rights and rapid deployment capacity, including external experts suitable to undertake human rights and international humanitarian law investigations, in coordination with DPA, and in relation to the UN ‘Rights Up Front’ Plan of Action.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations [EA11]

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

OHCHR intends to contribute to this change by:

- ▶ Developing and implementing a national-level protection strategy and streamlined coordination mechanisms to provide human rights support and advice to resident coordinators/humanitarian coordinators, UNCTs and Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) in accordance with the UN 'Rights Up Front' Plan of Action.
- ▶ Developing UN training modules for human rights and ensuring their inclusion in the mandatory induction training programmes for all UN staff in accordance with the 'Rights Up Front' Plan of Action.

In **humanitarian crises** by:

- ▶ Developing a conceptual and operational framework for a human rights-based approach to humanitarian action and a "Manual on human rights in humanitarian action."
- ▶ Developing UN training modules for human rights and included as part of mandatory training programmes for all UN staff at the induction stage, in accordance with the 'Rights Up Front' Plan of Action.
- ▶ Advocating for the application of a human rights-based approach by UNCTs, HCTs and other partners throughout their humanitarian planning, resilience, preparedness, response and recovery efforts, such as the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAPs) and Flash Appeals.
- ▶ Leading or participating in field Protection Clusters or Sub-Clusters and in particular in situations of natural disasters.
- ▶ Deploying human rights rapid response teams to contribute to preventing or mitigating humanitarian crises in which violations are a principal concern.
- ▶ Organizing annual global and regional training programmes and contributing to guidance and capacity-building efforts of the IASC and the Global Protection Cluster to integrate human rights in humanitarian actions.

- ▶ Producing and sharing human rights information and analysis on potential, emerging or ongoing crises among relevant UN entities.
- ▶ Participating in the regional teams of the United Nations Development Group appraising the resident coordinators and the humanitarian coordinators and in the related Chief Executives Board process with regard to the human rights and political aspects of their work.
- ▶ Advocating with relevant inter-agency humanitarian strategic, decision- and policy-making bodies to ensure that human rights is an integral part of their humanitarian action policy and activities.
- ▶ Establishing a community of practice focused on good practices, lessons learned and sharing of experiences in humanitarian action.
- ▶ Strengthening engagement with national humanitarian partners through a more timely and efficient provision of grants.
- ▶ Influencing the integration of human rights into humanitarian discussions and resolutions, including at the General Assembly and ECOSOC.
- ▶ Expanding the range of methods for briefing Member States on humanitarian crises. Advocating, training and raising awareness with military troop and police contributing countries and regional organizations participating in peacekeeping on the protection of human rights, including in the context of the protection of civilians.

In **UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions** by:

- ▶ Conducting lessons learned reviews to identify most effective practices as well as gaps to protect human rights in the context of peace missions, including related to the protection of civilians.
- ▶ Strengthening engagement with the Security Council to advocate for due consideration of human rights in its resolutions and the mandates of peace missions.
- ▶ Supporting mission planning, notably in relation to start-up missions, new mission design, mission reconfiguration and close down, with a view to ensuring that human rights components have the adequate capacity and resources to undertake their work and for the mainstreaming of human rights in other mission components. Guidance on the standard and specialized resource needs for human rights components will be developed for this purpose.

- ▶ Supporting DFS, United Nations Volunteers and human rights components in the evaluation of candidates, maintenance of rosters, the recruitment of Heads, meeting staffing needs and strengthening mechanisms for the quick deployment of human rights start-up teams.
- ▶ Enhanced pre-deployment and in-mission human rights training of peacekeeping personnel on how to promote and protect human rights through their work, including in situations of imminent threat of physical violence.
- ▶ Developing policies and guidance materials to ensure the integration of human rights into all aspects of mission work and that of the DPKO, DPA and DFS.
- ▶ Increasing substantive support to human rights components of peace missions in strategic planning and the implementation of human rights norms, standards and policies, notably in the area of protection of civilians and sexual violence in conflict.
- ▶ Increasing engagement in specialized UN peacekeeping budget and interdepartmental peace mission-related processes, such as the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations (C34) to ensure the integration of human rights.



By the end of 2017, with OHCHR's support, human rights will be fully integrated into the policies and actions of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions in the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Liberia and Kosovo*. With the support of OHCHR, human rights standards and principles will be integrated into the international community's preparedness, response and recovery efforts in the context of humanitarian crises in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niger, Palestine**, Samoa, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vanuatu and countries in South and Southeast Asia.

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

OHCHR intends to contribute to this change by:

- ▶ Promoting and supporting the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) to mainstream human rights into support provided by UN entities to non-UN security forces globally and advocating for the application of its principles by the international community.
- ▶ Advocating for the integration of the HRDDP and other human rights standards and principles in funding mechanisms and initiatives aimed at supporting security sector reform processes and national or regional security forces, including the Peacebuilding Fund.
- ▶ Compiling and making available to UN entities basic information on national security forces, including past human rights records and supporting HRDDP risk assessments.
- ▶ Developing and disseminating HRDDP support packages, including guidance tools and good practices and training modules for UN staff.
- ▶ Actively engaging the Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections and the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group to mainstream human rights into their activities and programmes.



By the end of 2017, OHCHR expects to have contributed to ensuring that UN entities effectively integrate human rights standards and principles and apply the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy when providing assistance on security policies and programmes in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Somalia, Sudan (Darfur), Yemen and countries in North Africa and in South Asia.