

# Annex I: Summary of results for the 2010-2011 biennium

**Summary of results relating to national and international protection systems, and the involvement of other international actors in human rights work, to which OHCHR's programmes have contributed during the 2010-2011 biennium.**

## **1. Increased compliance with international human rights standards by all State entities, including national human rights institutions and the judiciary, and with domestic laws, policies and programmes (EA 1)**

- ▶ **Constitutional reform** – drafted, adopted or reformed, taking into account international human rights standards – took place in Bolivia, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Mexico, Somalia and South Sudan. The Darfur Peace Agreement was generally human rights-based and justice oriented.
  - ▶ National human rights **action plans** or road maps were created (in a participatory way), strengthened or implemented in Chad, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova and Sri Lanka.
  - ▶ Countries adopting a **human rights-based approach** (HRBA) to policy planning, or where human rights form part of the development or poverty reduction plan, included Ecuador, Nepal, South Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uganda.
  - ▶ **National human rights institutions** (NHRI) or commissions were established or increased their compliance with international standards in Bahrain, Burundi, Comoros, Liberia, Mauritania, Oman and Somalia. Progress towards the establishment of NHRIs was made in Guinea, Lebanon, Mozambique, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Somalia and Vanuatu. The capacity of existing national institutions was strengthened in 42 countries/territories, including: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Croatia, Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Peru, Puntland (Somalia), Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- Ombudsman's offices** were strengthened in Ecuador, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Serbia and Tajikistan.
- ▶ Progress on legislation or policies to address **discrimination** was made in Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Ecuador, European Union, Mauritania, Nepal, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Plans of action or strategies against racism and all forms of discrimination were drafted, adopted or implemented in Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uruguay. Institutions dealing with discrimination were set up or strengthened in Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Panama (unit set up within the NHRI), Peru, Republic of Moldova, South Africa and Timor-Leste.
  - ▶ Progress on the compliance of laws related to **indigenous peoples** with international human rights standards took place in Cameroon, Congo, Ecuador and Peru. The national law on the rights of indigenous peoples in Congo is the first of its kind in Africa, and the law in Peru is one of the first enshrining this right in the Americas. Normative frameworks concerning indigenous peoples are in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other relevant standards in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Mexico.
  - ▶ Progress on legislation or policies tackling **violence against women** was evidenced in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mexico, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan. Progress on legislation tackling **domestic violence** was seen in Guinea-Bissau, Iraq and Timor-Leste.
  - ▶ Progress towards ending **child** recruitment was made in Colombia and Somalia, while progress on legislation pertaining to children took place in Liberia and Rwanda.
  - ▶ Legislation or policies related to non-discrimination against **persons with disabilities** improved in Cameroon, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Sierra Leone, while institutions safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities were established or strengthened in Guatemala and Liberia.

- ▶ Progress on adhering to international standards on the **right to adequate housing and on forced evictions** was made in Cambodia, Haiti and Serbia.
  - ▶ Improvement in legislation pertaining to **migration** was seen in Australia, the European Union, Lebanon and Mexico.
  - ▶ The following Governments undertook actions to tackle human **trafficking**: Australia, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, European Union, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau and the League of Arab States. In addition, the capacity of Government officials and civil society representatives to evaluate the impact of anti-trafficking policies and measures on human rights and adopt a human rights-based approach to address trafficking in persons has increased in 44 countries in Central Africa, Central Asia, Europe and the Middle East.
  - ▶ Progress on laws or policies pertaining to **internally displaced persons** was seen in Central African Republic and Kenya.
  - ▶ **Human rights training** in specific sectors was institutionalized in Burundi (the armed forces), Cameroon (police and prison administration), Ecuador (armed forces), Georgia (Georgian Bar Association), Guatemala (Public Prosecutor's Office), Guinea-Bissau (the military), Liberia (police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the Armed Forces), Sierra Leone (police, prison officers and the army), Sri Lanka (police), and Uganda (the armed forces).
  - ▶ Progress on laws, policies or mechanisms to **improve the judiciary** was made in Bolivia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ecuador, European Union, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mexico and Senegal. In Mexico, the Supreme Court ruled that civilian jurisdiction should prevail over military jurisdiction in cases of human rights violations attributed to the military. Military courts have subsequently begun to decline jurisdiction in the above-mentioned cases.
  - ▶ **National preventive mechanisms** (NPM) were set up or strengthened in Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Paraguay and Serbia. Protection mechanisms for **human rights defenders** were established or strengthened in Mexico and Serbia.
  - ▶ Improvements in policies or legislation related to **detention, criminal procedure** and the use of force and firearms were seen in Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ecuador, European Union, Guinea-Bissau and Occupied Palestinian Territory. Afghanistan, DRC and Uganda witnessed progress on legislation or policies against torture.
  - ▶ Afghanistan and Haiti made progress on the **protection of civilians** and the reduction of casualties, while Colombia and Mexico made progress on laws or policies related to **enforced disappearances**. National committees on the **prevention of genocide** were established in Congo, Kenya and Tanzania.
  - ▶ Progress on **various other pieces of legislation** which contributed to improving the human rights situation in Central African Republic, Colombia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda and Venezuela. In Colombia, a law on **victims' rights and land restitution** was adopted.
  - ▶ Legislation which would have been **inconsistent with human rights standards** was rejected or repealed in Guatemala, Peru, Republic of Korea and Somalia.
  - ▶ An increased number of governmental agencies and human rights organizations (e.g. in Bolivia, Ecuador, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Serbia, the United Kingdom and the European Union's Fundamental Rights Agency) adopted programmes for developing and using **indicators** in an effort to strengthen their capacity to promote and monitor human rights, drawing on OHCHR's methodology on human rights indicators.
- ## 2. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments and review of reservations of international human rights instruments (EA 2)
- ▶ There was a total of **123 ratifications** of human rights treaties and their optional protocols in the 2010-2011 biennium. The total number of ratifications per treaty and, in brackets, countries where OHCHR's field presences developed programmes to support ratification are listed below:
    - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): 2. The First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR: 1. The Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR: 1 (Kyrgyzstan).
    - Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR): 5 (Argentina, Cape Verde, El Salvador)
    - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD): 2
    - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): 1. The Optional Protocol to CEDAW: 4 (Cambodia).
    - Convention against Torture and Other Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT): 3 (Iraq and Vanuatu). The Optional Protocol to CAT (OP-CAT): 11 (Panama, Togo and Tunisia).

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography: 16 (Djibouti and Mauritius). The OP-CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict: 12 (Djibouti).
  - International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICMRW): 3 (Bangladesh).
  - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD): 33 (Colombia, Nepal, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Moldova). The Optional Protocol to the CRPD: 17 (Nicaragua and Turkmenistan).
  - Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED): 12 (Brazil and Paraguay).
- ▶ Signature and/or ratification of **other international instruments**:
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: Seychelles and Comoros.
  - ILO Convention No. 169 on the rights of indigenous peoples and tribes: Central African Republic and Nicaragua.
  - The N'Djamena Declaration to end the recruitment and use of children within armed forces: Central African Republic.
  - The Protocol of San Salvador: Nicaragua.
- ▶ The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons was signed by 33 States and ratified by 13 States (OHCHR contributed in Central African Republic). Two more ratifications are needed for the Convention to enter into force.
- ▶ The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence was signed by France, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
- ▶ The Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse was signed by Switzerland.
- 3. Justice and accountability mechanisms established, and functioning in compliance with international standards, to monitor, investigate and redress civil and political, as well as economic, social and cultural human rights violations (EA 3)**
- OHCHR's support to transitional justice processes included assistance for the design and implementation of judicial accountability mechanisms, truth seeking processes, reparations programmes, national consultations and institutional reform.
- ▶ In 22 countries, progress was observed on **effective monitoring, investigation and/or attainment of redress** for violations of human rights including: Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur), Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda and Uruguay.
- ▶ In 12 countries/territories progress was observed on establishing or strengthening **accountability mechanisms**, including: Honduras, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Sierra Leone, Sudan (Darfur), Timor-Leste and Uganda.
- 4. Increased number of measures taken to improve access of discriminated groups, and particularly women, to justice and basic services (EA 4)**
- ▶ At least 30 countries/territories put adequate legislation and policies in place to ensure **better access of selected discriminated groups to justice and selected basic services**, such as to housing, health, water and sanitation, including in: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Croatia, DRC, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uganda and United States of America.
- 5. Rights-holders, especially discriminated groups, and particularly women, increasingly use existing national protection systems and participate in decision-making processes and the development and monitoring of public policies (EA 5)**
- ▶ At least 37 countries/territories showed improvement in the level and/or quality of **participation of discriminated groups in selected policy and legislative bodies**, including in: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Bougainville, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Georgia, Great Lakes Region, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Niger,

Occupied Palestinian Territory, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur), Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

- ▶ The **use of national protection systems**, such as truth and reconciliation commissions, national justice systems and/or national human rights commissions, by selected discriminated groups increased in at least 8 countries, including in: Chad, DRC, Guatemala, Guinea, Republic of Moldova, South Sudan, Sudan (Darfur) and Timor-Leste.

## 6. Increased compliance and engagement by States with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 6)

### Human Rights Mechanisms (including the Human Rights Council)

- ▶ National road map initiated and/or adopted for the implementation of recommendations made by the human rights mechanisms in Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Mauritania, Sao Tomé and Príncipe and Tajikistan.
- ▶ State institutions strengthened in at least 16 countries in compliance with recommendations issued by UN human rights mechanisms: Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.
- ▶ Inter-institutional committees established in at least three States in line with recommendations of human rights mechanisms, or aimed to achieve better compliance with treaty obligations, in Costa Rica, Panama and Serbia.

### Universal Periodic Review

- ▶ 96 countries reported to, and were reviewed by, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism in 2010 and 2011: Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Island, Mauritania, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United States, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

- ▶ Enhanced capacity of at least 39 Member States to implement UPR recommendations, including concrete road maps and action plans adopted in: Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Zambia.
- ▶ Inter-ministerial committees for UPR established in at least 4 countries (Gabon, Guinea, Haiti and Niger), with similar processes initiated in Chad, Liberia and Rwanda.

### Special procedures

- ▶ Standing invitations to the special procedures rose to 90, with 12 countries in 2011 (India, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Thailand and Tunisia) and 11 countries in 2010 (Andorra, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and the Republic of Moldova) issuing such invitations. In addition, Cameroon, Kiribati and Solomon Islands issued invitations to selected special procedures mandate-holders.
- ▶ Special procedures mandate-holders undertook 82 country visits in 2011 - 15 more than in 2010.
- ▶ In at least 10 countries, action was taken to address human rights issues following visits and recommendations by the special procedures mandate-holders, including in: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mauritania, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Panama, Tunisia and United States of America.

### Treaty bodies

- ▶ A total of 118 periodic reports submitted by States Parties to the treaty bodies; OHCHR developed targeted programmes to support 42 States Parties in the submission of overdue reports and common core documents; out of these, 11 States were still in the process of finalizing overdue reports to the treaty bodies with OHCHR's assistance, including in: Belize, Cape Verde,

Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Thailand and Uganda.

- ▶ Adoption of concluding observations and recommendations on 120 State Parties' reports; final decisions on 232 communications and 45 requests for interim measures of protection by various treaty bodies.

#### 7. Increased number and diversity of rights-holders and national human rights institutions, and civil society actors acting on their behalf, making use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 7)

- ▶ **UPR stakeholder reports** prepared by civil society organizations in at least 13 countries: Armenia, Ecuador, Liberia, Republic of Moldova, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia and Venezuela.
- ▶ Nine **minority representatives** (Arabic and English speakers) and 25 **indigenous fellows** (English, French, Spanish and Russian speakers) were empowered to undertake human rights projects at the country level, as a result of the OHCHR Fellowship Programme.
- ▶ Increased use of the **special procedures** by national institutions, civil society and human rights defenders in 21 countries/territories, including: Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Mexico, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Tonga, Uganda, and Vanuatu.
- ▶ Increased participation of national institutions, civil society and human rights defenders in submitting information to the **Human Rights Council** or in preparing contributions for the UPR process in 16 countries, including: Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Fiji, Honduras, Iraq, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.
- ▶ Preparation and/or submission of **shadow reports** to the treaty bodies by national institutions, civil society and human rights defenders, were submitted to, inter alia, the Committees of: CRPD (Mexico and Peru), CAT (Cambodia and Chile), CEDAW (Albania, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chad, Mexico, Peru, Russian Federation and Tajikistan), ICESCR (Argentina, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, Peru and Tajikistan), ICERD (Mexico and Peru), ICRMW (Argentina and Chile) and ICCPR (Argentina).

#### 8. International and regional human rights law and institutions progressively strengthened and/or developed (EA 8)

- ▶ **Five regional human rights mechanisms** strengthened through the adoption of strategies and workplans or through training and organizational development activities, including: ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, African Union Commission, ICGLR's Regional Committee on the Prevention of Genocide, War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity and All forms of Discrimination, European Group of National Human Rights Institutions and ECOWAS.
- ▶ **Three guiding principles** adopted by the Human Rights Council (on human rights impact assessments of trade and investment agreements; on business and human rights; and on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members).
- ▶ **Eight general comments** adopted by the human rights mechanisms (CERD, Human Rights Committee, CRC, CEDAW, CMW and WGEID) to assist States in implementing their human rights obligations.

#### 9. Enhanced coherence and consistency of UN human rights mechanisms and bodies (EA 9)

- ▶ Increased use of **joint communications** by special procedures mandate-holders: 452 of the 604 communications issued in 2011 and some 360 of the 604 communications of 2010 were jointly issued by two or more mandate-holders.
- ▶ A **single communications** report presented to the Human Rights Council by the special procedures as of September 2011, in line with decisions made by the Coordination Committee.
- ▶ A compilation of **best practices of cooperation** between special procedures and treaty bodies.
- ▶ Informal consultations on **treaty body strengthening** for States Parties, proposals made by non-governmental organizations, consultations with academics and UN entities and production of the Dublin Outcome Document (in a meeting of treaty body chairpersons, experts and observers).
- ▶ Several treaty bodies refined their **follow-up procedures**, including the Human Rights Committee and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT). The CMW adopted "a list of issues prior to reporting", following the practice of the CAT and the Human Rights Committee.
- ▶ Improved format of the **inter-committee meeting** and annual meeting of treaty body chairpersons, by converting the former into

thematic working groups and holding the latter closer to the field.

- ▶ Four informal meetings with State Parties to discuss improvement in the **working methods of the treaty bodies**.
- ▶ Enhanced engagement with all six committees of the **General Assembly** at its 66th session (previously OHCHR only engaged with the Third and Fifth Committees).

#### 10. International community increasingly responsive to critical human rights situations and issues (EA 10)

- ▶ More than **13 plenary and high-level panels** organized during sessions of the Human Rights Council contributed to drawing the attention of the international community to key human rights challenges such as tolerance and peace; best practices against racism; prevention of violence against girls and women and conflict-related violence against women; discrimination against women; human rights dimensions of poverty and the realization of economic, social and cultural rights; the realization of the right to health of older persons; the realization of the right to development; human rights considerations in the context of terrorism; the rights of persons with disabilities; the rights of children, living or working on the street; the situation of people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS; and the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests.
- ▶ **Increased responsiveness by the Human Rights Council** with regard to critical human rights situations. In 2011, four special sessions were held in relation to the situations in Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic; and three commissions of inquiry were established (Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, and Syria) as well as one fact-finding mission (Syria) to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the allegations of human rights violations committed in the countries of concern. In 2010, special sessions on Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti and Somalia and an urgent debate on the "raid on the flotilla by the Israeli Defence Forces" were held by the Council.
- ▶ Eight briefings by the High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights to the **Security Council** on the protection of civilians, the situations in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, the Middle East, South Sudan (South Kordofan) and Syria.
- ▶ A total of 277 **reports submitted by special procedures** mandate-holders to the Human Rights Council and 50 to the General Assembly.

#### 11. Increased integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into UN system policies and programmes with respect to development, humanitarian action, peace and security and economic and social issues (EA 11)

- ▶ The United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) or similar frameworks of 37 countries or territories were developed or reviewed incorporating a **human rights-based approach**, including in: Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Georgia, Honduras, India, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kosovo, Lao PDR, Liberia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uruguay and the fourteen Pacific Island countries covered by the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in Fiji and Samoa.
- ▶ The UNDAFs or similar frameworks of 35 countries incorporate **human rights principles**, concerns and interventions to a moderate or substantial extent, including in some cases recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, including in: Albania, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Comoros, DRC, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syria, Tanzania and Uruguay).
- ▶ Human rights concerns and principles were mainstreamed into other **UN agencies' plans and programmes** in 17 countries or territories, including: Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Darfur (Sudan), DRC, Georgia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Togo, Thailand and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
- ▶ The **Integrated Strategic Frameworks** for Afghanistan, Darfur (Sudan) and Haiti make specific reference to human rights standards and concerns.
- ▶ Human rights standards were integrated into the work of **Protection Clusters** in Afghanistan, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Timor-Leste. Human rights and protection approaches were also mainstreamed into the work of other UN agencies or Clusters (including the Education; Food; Health; Shelter; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Clusters).
- ▶ **Joint reports for the UPR** of Honduras, Kenya, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines and Thailand were prepared and submitted by the respective UNCTs.

▶ At UN Headquarters, **human rights standards were mainstreamed** into the UN system's policies, plans and programmes. This includes: the adoption of a Human Rights Due Diligence Policy; the establishment of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership and the UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the strengthening of the United Nations Development Group Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism; the promotion of a human rights-based approach to migration through the Global Migration Group; the signing of the Joint OHCHR-DPA-DPKO-DFS Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations;

the adoption of a human rights-based approach by the High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis; and the integration of human rights considerations and standards into the DFS/DPKO Guidance note and Framework for the Drafting of Protection of Civilian Strategies in Peacekeeping Operations, DPKO's Early Peacebuilding Strategy, guidance notes developed to operationalize Security Council resolutions 1888 and 1960 on conflict-related sexual violence, and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Handbook for Regional Coordinators and Humanitarian Coordinators on Emergency Preparedness and Response.