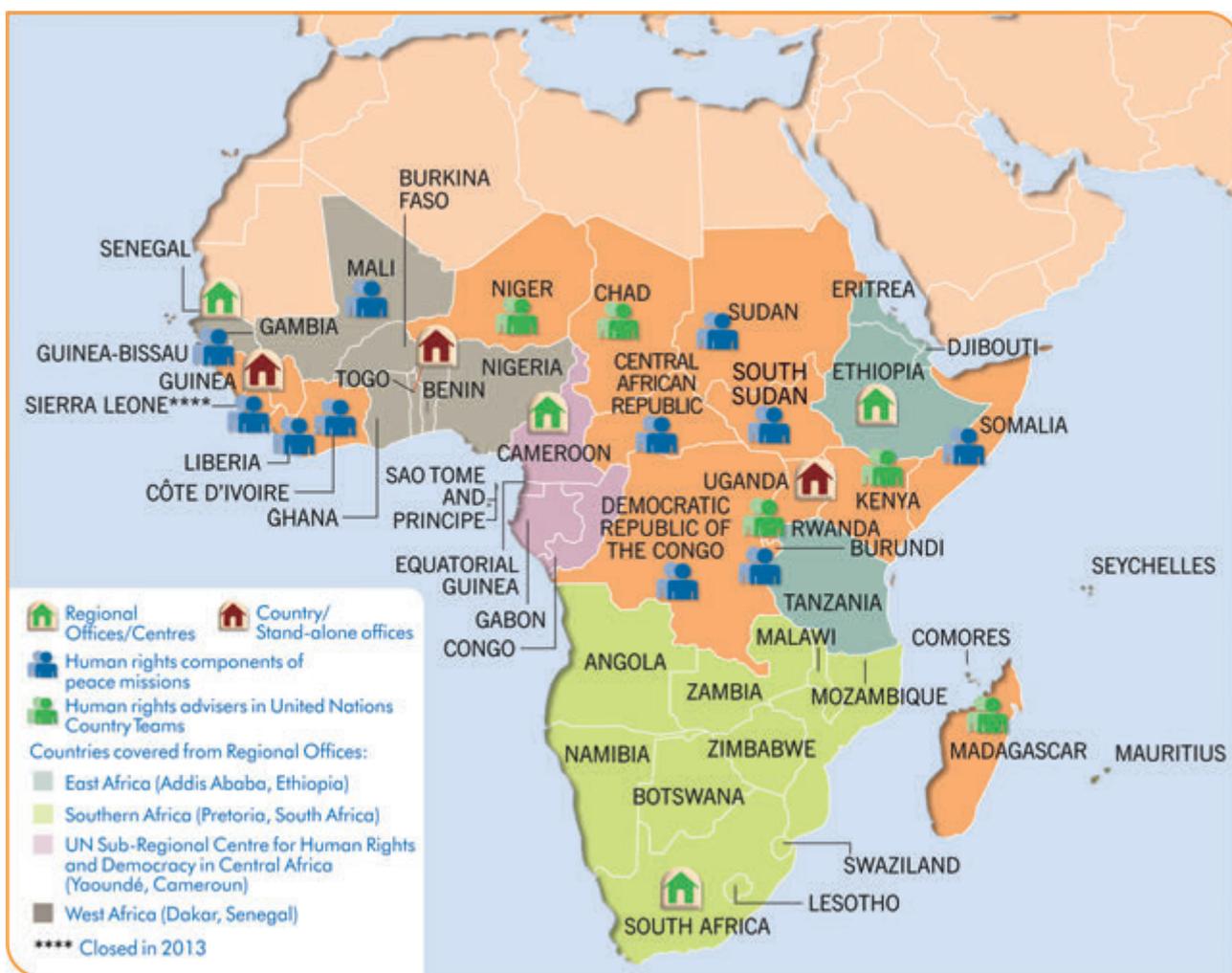


OHCHR in the field: Africa



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

**** Closed in 2013

In 2013, the African Union (AU) was increasingly engaged in peacekeeping in Africa. Regional initiatives have been undertaken in relation to transitional justice, notably the ongoing efforts of the AU to adopt a policy framework on transitional justice and the establishment of the African Extraordinary Chambers within the Senegalese Judicial System to prosecute the presumed authors of international crimes, including Hissène Habré. A more robust mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and the involvement of African troops contributed to improving the situation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Despite various challenges, the region witnessed some successful presidential and legislative elections (i.e., in Guinea, Mali and Togo). The deterioration of the situation in the Central African Republic and in South Sudan, however, adds to the challenges that the leadership of the continent must address, with the support of the international community.

Throughout the biennium, OHCHR continued to support governments, civil society and other actors in responding to the threats being faced to the enjoyment of human rights, including violence against civilians; discrimination, notably on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation; attacks against public liberties, in particular in the context of elections; and the absence of the rule of law. State responses to challenges to the enjoyment of economic and social rights have often been insufficient and failed to take into account human rights standards and principles.

In 2013, some progress was achieved in strengthening regional and subregional human rights and justice institutions. At the same time, efforts were undertaken to enhance the functioning of national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and promote greater compliance with the Paris Principles. Some institutions in the region, however, faced important challenges in becoming operationally effective. Governments maintained their engagement with OHCHR and the human rights treaty body system, which resulted in the achievement of some progress in fulfilling reporting-related requirements. In 2013, 11 African countries were examined under the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), leading to increased requests for support from governments, United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and civil society actors. The Human Rights Council created new special procedures mandates on the Central African Republic (CAR) and Mali.

In 2013, OHCHR maintained 23 field presences in Africa: four regional offices (West, Central, East and Southern Africa); three country offices (Guinea, Togo and Uganda); five human rights advisers (HRAs) within UNCTs (Chad, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger and Rwanda); and 11 human rights components within UN peace missions (Burundi, CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan/Darfur). OHCHR deployed human rights officers to contribute to the establishment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and is working to reinforce the role of the human rights component based in CAR to help respond to the crisis. OHCHR also contributed to the design of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel. In addition, HRA positions have been established in Malawi, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

The Africa Branch in headquarters is composed of 27 staff and provides substantive, technical and

administrative support to all presences. It also supports the work of the Independent Experts on the human rights situations in Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan and the newly established mandate on Mali. In 2013, the Branch facilitated meetings between the Heads of field presences at the subregional level in West and Central Africa. The gatherings reinforced teambuilding and information sharing and helped OHCHR to achieve its objectives in the region. The Branch provided support to various missions of OHCHR Senior Management which, in some instances, led to the increased engagement of States with the UN human rights mechanisms.

Country Offices

Guinea (Conakry)

Year established	2010
Staff as of 31 December 2013	15
Expenditure in 2013	US\$2,651,397

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Establishment of a NHRI in compliance with the Paris Principles.*

The draft law for the establishment of a NHRI is awaiting promulgation. The Office provided legal advice to national authorities and non-State entities on the draft and advocated for its adoption. It also promoted the establishment of a civil society thematic group to follow-up on the process.

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of national actors, including security forces, with international human rights standards.*

As a result of trainings provided by OHCHR on the promotion, protection and monitoring of human rights, security forces began implementing international human rights standards in their activities, including in relation to crowd control and investigation techniques. Improvements were also noted on compliance with detention standards, especially with regard to respecting the maximum 48-hour detention period by police and the gendarmerie. Moreover, improvements were noticed in the conduct of the Special Forces for the Security of Elections, both before and during the 2013 legislative elections process.



Call centre established by the OHCHR office in Guinea during the 2013 legislative elections.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ *National EA: Establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission, as recommended by the International Commission of Inquiry.* The Provisional National Reconciliation Commission established a plan of action towards the organization of national consultations, with the support of OHCHR, which undertook capacity-building activities and deployed a consultant who assisted in the establishment of a plan of action.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance and engagement by the Government with UN human rights mechanisms, through the issuance of standing invitations to special procedures and the submission of reports to treaty bodies, as required under international human rights treaties.* OHCHR advocated for the establishment of a government body in charge of drafting reports to the UN human rights mechanisms. As a result, the Ministry of Human Rights and Public Liberties initiated a process to create an interministerial committee in charge of preparing the reports to the human rights treaty bodies. The new mechanism is expected to contribute to an increase in the submission rate.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased number and diversity of rights-holders and human rights NGOs making use of international and regional human rights mechanisms, especially through the submission of*

shadow reports to the treaty bodies.

A network of Guinean civil society organizations submitted a shadow report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) after receiving training on the universal and regional human rights mechanisms and technical assistance from the Office.

Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

- ▶ *National EA: International community increasingly responsive to specific human rights situations and issues.*

Based on the updates and analysis on the human rights situation in the country prepared by OHCHR, the international community advocated with the Government on the human rights situation, particularly in the context of demonstrations held before the 2013 legislative elections.

Guinea: Expenditure in 2013		
	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	-	2,001,459
Consultants	-	(6,000)
Official travel	-	34,215
Contractual services	-	(413)
General operating expenses	-	205,955
Supplies & materials	-	65,116
Seminars, grants & contributions	-	46,037
Subtotal	-	2,346,369
Programme support costs		305,028
GRAND TOTAL	-	2,651,397

Note: negative figures resulting from prior year adjustments

Togo

Year established	2006
Staff as of 31 December 2013	6
Expenditure in 2013	US\$1,452,891

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of the NHRI with the Paris Principles.* Amendments were made to the *Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme's* (CNDH)

organic law, to ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles. The CNDH commissioners and staff also elaborated an action plan to improve the effectiveness of their work. This was undertaken with the financial and technical support of OHCHR.

► *National EA: Implementation of the national human rights action plan.*

A first draft of a national action plan to implement the UPR recommendations was finalized by the Ministry of Human Rights following a participatory process in March 2012 which included the CNDH and civil society organizations. In 2013, the Government decided to expand the draft to make it more comprehensive. As a result of advocacy undertaken by OHCHR, the Ministry revised the initial draft to include the implementation of various treaty body observations. OHCHR provided broad technical and financial support during the revision process. It is anticipated that the Council of Ministers will adopt the draft in 2014.

► *National EA: Establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT).*

Amendments to the CNDH's organic law establishing a NPM under the OP-CAT were drafted. The new Penal Code and the Code of Penal Procedure both criminalize torture. OHCHR provided legal advice during the drafting process to promote its compliance with international human rights standards.

► *National EA: Increased compliance with international standards by the judicial police, prison staff and judges of the first instance.*

High-level representatives from the judiciary and the police created a committee to oversee

the implementation of a roadmap, adopted in 2012, which addresses constraints and capacity gaps related to compliance with human rights standards in the handling of criminal cases. The roadmap was developed after OHCHR organized a human rights training programme in 2011.

In 2013, a handbook of all the materials used during the training was distributed to magistrates, prosecutors and criminal investigation police to increase their awareness and enhance their capacities to perform their duties in compliance with human rights standards.

The Government adopted a decision to reduce the number of pre-trial detainees by 50 per cent by the end of 2012. During that year, 421 detainees were released and another 562 were released in early 2013. This result followed the implementation of a joint advocacy project by OHCHR and a former Special Rapporteur on torture. A significant number of detainees and prisoners were also released due to OHCHR's interventions, both for legal and medical reasons. Police forces showed more restraint in the discharge of their duties, for instance while ensuring law and order during public protest demonstrations. In 2013, OHCHR prepared a report on respect for and the implementation of human rights in the administration of justice. The report was submitted to the Government for comments and was made public in mid-December. The report is intended to serve as guidance and a measurement tool in the ongoing justice reform process.

An important improvement was noted in the perceptions and attitudes of penitentiary officers towards prisoners. This progress was achieved after the Office provided training modules on human rights norms and the proper maintenance of the prison's registry. The new members of the Supreme Court increased their knowledge on human rights issues as a result of training conducted by OHCHR on human rights norms in the administration of justice.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

► *National EA: The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (La Commission Vérité, Justice et Réconciliation (CVJR)) functions in compliance with international human rights standards and a new mechanism to follow up on its recommendations is established.*

The presidential decree creating the Office of the High Commissioner for Reconciliation and Strengthening of National Unity was published and included a mandate to implement the CVJR recommendations. The Office provided technical



Group of journalists trained by OHCHR in the context of the 2013 legislative elections in Togo.



Human Rights Day celebration in Togo.

advice and comments to the draft presidential decree and organized, in cooperation with the Ministry of Human Rights, several workshops for the media, CSOs and government representatives on the work of the CVJR.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ *National EA: Rights-holders participate in the local and legislative elections in an environment of respect for human rights.*

Legislative elections were held in a conducive and peaceful environment, with broad participation. OHCHR ran a four-month media campaign on human rights in French and local languages. It also distributed a detailed reference manual on elections that was adapted to the Togolese context, to local authorities and security forces, journalists and civil society organizations. The Office trained and coordinated the deployment of 600 human rights observers to Togo's 35 prefectures and Lomé's five communes.

- ▶ Results for which no national EA was set: In 2013, a joint project to promote the rights of persons with disabilities was implemented by UNICEF, WHO and OHCHR. In March, OHCHR signed an accord with the Togolese network of NGOs, FETAPH (*Fédération Togolaise des Associations de Personnes Handicapées*), which delegated the core work of the project to them. FETAPH is in charge of determining the compliance of Togolese legal texts and policies with the international conventions ratified by Togo, such as with regard to the protection of persons with disabilities, in particular children. The final report with recommendations submitted by NGOs and national stakeholders in November is too general and will be further refined in 2014.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance and engagement by the Government with the UN human rights mechanisms, particularly with the UPR, the Committee against Torture (CAT), the Committee on Civil and Political Rights (Human Rights Committee), the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers.*

The submission rate to treaty bodies increased in part due to the Office's financial support and training provided to the ad-hoc Interministerial Committee on Treaty Body Reporting. Upon receipt of the list of issues from the CESCR, the Office organized workshops on economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs) for representatives from various ministries to enhance their awareness about these rights. A mission by the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers was not undertaken in 2013 due to the full schedule of the Special Rapporteur. With the agreement of the Minister of Justice, OHCHR suggested that a visit be undertaken by the Special Rapporteur to support the justice modernization programme.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- ▶ *National EA: The NGOs network and the CNDH make increased use of United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms.*

A total of 32 civil society organizations, grouped into two different networks, submitted alternative reports to several treaty bodies. This increased

their credibility vis-à-vis the Ministry of Human Rights and led to their participation in workshops that were organized as a follow-up to the issuance of the committees' concluding observations. These activities were made possible as a result of OHCHR's training programmes, guidance, funding and coordination support.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of human rights standards and principles in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).*

The new UNDAF (2014-2018) was developed on the basis of a human rights-based approach. The recommendations of the UPR and the CVJR have been integrated in the form of indicators to measure progress in different sections of the UNDAF. OHCHR conducted training programmes for project officers in the UN agencies in Togo and for relevant government staff. It also participated in the preparatory sessions and workshops on the UNDAF and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II (PRSP II) for 2013-2017. In the context of the UNDAF, OHCHR is responsible for coordinating the working group on governance and human rights. The PRSP II was officially signed into law in August 2013 and, in November, the UNDAF was signed by the Government and the Head of UN agencies in Togo.

Togo: Expenditure in 2013

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	-	795,252
Consultants	-	50,505
Official travel	-	49,282
Contractual services	-	40,246
General operating expenses	-	122,829
Supplies & materials	-	44,476
Seminars, grants & contributions	-	183,154
Subtotal	-	1,285,744
Programme support costs		167,147
GRAND TOTAL	-	1,452,891

Uganda

Year established	2005
Staff as of 31 December 2013	31
Expenditure in 2013	US\$2,938,101

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF), Uganda Police Force (UPF), auxiliary security forces and the Uganda Prisons Service increasingly comply with international human rights standards in the execution of their mandates.*

Two manuals on human rights topics (*Human Rights, Gender-Based Violence, Child Protection - A trainer's Guide for UPF* and the *Human Rights Training of Trainers' Manual for Local Defence Forces in Karamoja*), are being implemented by the UPF and UPDF, respectively. The manuals were elaborated with the assistance of OHCHR. Through continued work with the police and the military, the positive response from authorities to cases raised by OHCHR has exceeded the planned targets in Kampala and Karamoja.

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance with international human rights standards in legislation, policies, programmes and budgets at the national and local levels in relation to law enforcement; non-discrimination; and economic and social rights.*

A number of laws were enacted. More specifically, the Petroleum bills were enacted with human rights considerations partially reflected; the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act is fully compliant with CAT provisions; and the Public Order Management Act incorporated



Human Rights Day celebration in Kampala, Uganda.



Training on human rights monitoring for civil society organizations in Uganda, October 2013.

provisions reflecting human rights standards on freedom of assembly and association. OHCHR, the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) and other partners provided legal advice and analysis.

- ▶ *National EA: The UHRC increasingly implements its constitutional mandate according to the Paris Principles.*

The Uganda Human Rights Commission's 'A' status was renewed by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the International Coordinating Committee for NHRIs (ICC-NHRI) in May 2013. The Commission enhanced its performance in the areas of human rights monitoring, reporting, advisory functions and human rights promotion. OHCHR undertook a joint assessment with the UHRC on gaps in its work and provided financial support for promotional and staff training activities. Several of the recommendations outlined in the report, including on reporting and cooperation with NGOs and CSOs, were adopted.

- ▶ *National EA: The Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) of Uganda, increasingly applies human rights standards in transitional justice mechanisms, legislation and policies.*
In May 2013, the Parliament revised Uganda's Amnesty Act to reinstate blanket amnesty, yet it has not been adopted. OHCHR engaged in a dialogue with parliamentarians, shared a policy briefing which highlighted the human rights implications of blanket amnesty and provided recommendations on alternative wording for the revised text. These efforts influenced the inclusion of appropriate provisions on amnesty into the draft national transitional justice policy.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ *National EA: Justice and accountability mechanisms in the judiciary, UPF and UPDF are reinforced and increasingly compliant with their oversight, investigative and redress functions, in accordance with international standards.*

The number of civilians being tried by court martial has decreased due to OHCHR's routine monitoring of court martial proceedings and its advocacy with the UPDF Division Court Martial. Following OHCHR's advocacy and expert advice, the case backlog rate in Karamoja dropped to less than 35 per cent and in Kitgum, the judiciary increased the number of high court sessions held and of magistrates posted to the region.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ *National EA: Rights-holders increasingly participate in decision-making processes and claim their rights, particularly the rights to health, an adequate standard of living and non-discrimination.*

A total of 75 civil society organizations began using a human rights case database, developed by OHCHR, to support their case monitoring and advocacy. The newly created National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders and over 30 civil society organizations increased their knowledge on human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, and their capacity to engage with international human rights mechanisms. As consequence, some of these organizations are now producing periodic reports on the human rights situation in relation to their areas of work. In addition, CSOs brought cases of violations of the right to health before the Constitutional Court, the High Court and the UHRC. The Office provided capacity-building to the National Coalition and CSOs.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased engagement by the Government with international and regional human rights mechanisms.*

The Government submitted State Party reports to CESC and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in December 2012 and is in the final stage of preparing its midterm report to CEDAW. The Office supported the Government with the preparation of its State Party reports and advocated for the completion of overdue reports.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased engagement by rights-holders with international and regional human rights mechanisms.*

Civil society organizations prepared reports for the CESC and the CRPD. OHCHR supported civil society organizations in the drafting of the reports.

Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

- ▶ *National EA: International community represented in the Partner Group for Democracy and Good Governance (PDG), the Human Rights Working Group, the Local Development Partner Group and the Justice, Law and Order Sector, is increasingly responsive to human rights situations and issues.*

The PDG is comprised of 16 ambassadors/high commissioners/development partners from the international community based in Uganda. OHCHR supported PDG's advocacy efforts to: integrate human rights standards related to the freedom of peaceful assembly and association into the Public Order Management Bill; strengthen the capacity of human rights defenders and the political opposition to develop their work; and implement UPR recommendations and develop a national human rights action plan.

Uganda: Expenditure in 2013

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	-	1,736,327
Consultants	-	30,646
Official travel	-	39,880
Contractual services	-	86,090
General operating expenses	-	554,162
Supplies & materials	-	70,689
Seminars, grants & contributions	-	82,295
Subtotal	-	2,600,089
Programme support costs		338,012
GRAND TOTAL	-	2,938,101

Regional Offices and Centres

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

Year established	2001
Staff as of 31 December 2013	10
Expenditure in 2013	US\$1,521,638

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Significant improvement in the compliance with international human rights standards of legislation/policies in one of five human rights areas (disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, women and victims of trafficking), including from a gender perspective, in Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tomé and Príncipe.*

The Government of Cameroon approved guidelines for the construction of public buildings which take into consideration accessibility for persons with disabilities. OHCHR contributed to this result and advocated for the right of persons with disabilities to political participation through the implementation of a project, in collaboration with Sightsavers, to reach out to and train civil society organizations working on the rights of persons with disabilities. Cameroon also made significant progress towards developing policies for ensuring the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples. With OHCHR's lead, national consultations were organized to validate a study on the identification of indigenous peoples and communities in Cameroon and another workshop was held to examine the degree to which treaty body recommendations regarding indigenous peoples have been implemented. The Republic of the Congo made important strides in implementing its 2011 law on indigenous peoples by undertaking, with the support of OHCHR, a number of awareness-raising activities and the sensitization of communities about the content of the law.

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance with the Paris Principles by national human rights institutions in Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Gabon and Sao Tomé and Príncipe.*

The NHRI of Cameroon increased its compliance with the Paris Principles by opening a new regional office in the south to expand the scope of its activities and improving its reporting



Training on human rights and rule of law for police officers of Sao Tome and Principe, January 2013.

capacities. OHCHR contributed to this result by carrying out capacity-building activities for different national actors, including the NHRI, and liaising with the institution to review received complaints. OHCHR also facilitated training sessions for members of the NHRIs in the Republic of the Congo and Gabon and carried out joint activities with the NHRI in Gabon in order to enhance their capacities to promote, protect and monitor human rights.

- ▶ *National EA: Increased capacity of election management bodies, parliaments, civil society organizations and the media in Cameroon and the Republic of the Congo to apply international and regional human rights standards, including regarding non-discrimination in political participation, in electoral processes.*

Civil society organizations and the media in Cameroon increasingly used international human rights standards in their advocacy for the promotion and protection of the rights of marginalized groups, especially in relation to political participation. The actions of these stakeholders resulted in changes to the electoral law which now includes provisions for the representation of women in elective positions and the political participation of persons with disabilities. The Office's support to and training of civil society organizations working in the area

of democracy and human rights enabled CSOs to advocate for the right of women to political participation. In addition, the Office contributed to the increased effectiveness of election observers through the publication and distribution of a guide on the observation of elections from a human rights perspective.

- ▶ *National EA: A significant level of institutionalized training in human rights has been established in one area (human rights for law enforcement, justice professionals or prison administration staff) in Cameroon, Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea.*

In Cameroon, a series of human rights training sessions for prison guards were implemented by the Ministry of Justice and OHCHR in all 10 regions of the country. Furthermore, a code of conduct for prison administration staff, in conformity with international human rights standards, was elaborated with the support of OHCHR and is awaiting promulgation by the Head of State. In addition, training on human rights standards was institutionalized for judicial police officers, magistrates and lawyers.

- ▶ *National EA: A significant level of compliance of legislation/policy in one area (transitional justice) has been achieved in at least one country.*

Following the regional conference organized by OHCHR in Yaoundé in April 2013, countries of

the region, including CAR, Chad and DRC, began elaborating action plans to launch transitional justice processes. These plans will form the basis for national follow-up activities and are expected to contribute to the effective implementation of transitional justice mechanisms. Moreover, a number of follow-up activities have been carried out in Burundi and Guinea, focusing on memory and the integration of gender considerations in transitional justice processes.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: By 2013, at least five countries increasingly report to treaty bodies, engage with special procedures and follow-up on recommendations issued by the international and regional human rights mechanisms, particularly the UPR.*

Cameroon's second cycle review by the UPR took place in May 2013. OHCHR helped the Government prepare for the review and supported the assessment of the recommendations to ensure their effective implementation and follow-up. The Independent Expert on minority issues visited the country in September 2013 and the Regional Office organized meetings with local authorities and civil society organizations and provided further logistical support.

United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa/OHCHR Central Africa Regional Office: Expenditure in 2013

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	710,089	96,413
Consultants	-	-
Official travel	26,092	53,865
Contractual services	10,856	7,400
General operating expenses	131,927	47,783
Supplies & materials	29,179	7,599
Seminars, grants & contributions	100,879	240,582
Subtotal	1,009,022	453,642
Programme support costs	-	58,974
GRAND TOTAL	1,009,022	512,616

Regional Office for East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

Year established	2002
Staff as of 31 December 2013	8
Expenditure in 2013	US\$993,536

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Police and prison officials in Djibouti and the United Republic of Tanzania increasingly comply with human rights standards.* In Djibouti, under the supervision of the NHRI, a manual is being prepared for the police on respect for human rights. The draft that was shared with the Regional Office was considered unsatisfactory and its revision is underway. In the United Republic of Tanzania, awareness increased among judges and magistrates about international human right standards and growing interest among the judiciary was registered following trainings provided by the Regional Office. Yet, there has been no significant improvement in the judicial investigations related to human rights violations.
- ▶ *National EA: By 2013, the investigation units of NHRIs in Djibouti, Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania are strengthened in order to handle complaints about violations of civil and political, as well as economic, social and cultural rights.*

In Djibouti, the NHRI is more active in handling investigation of cases, however, the results are weak and do not reflect assessments made by NGOs. The capacity of the NHRI to carry out its mandate was hampered by limited human and financial resources. OHCHR provided training on the monitoring of economic, social and cultural rights and followed the development of some of the NHRI's monitoring activities. Although the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has not yet published an annual report on its assessment of the human rights situation in the country, it has provided positive statistics on its monitoring activities and the number of cases resolved due to its investigations. Nevertheless, no public information has been released on the content of these cases or the measures taken by public authorities to address the findings of the investigations. The Regional Office facilitated training on the monitoring of economic, social and cultural rights to the EHRC, but has not been informed about the outcomes of its monitoring work. Similarly, in the United Republic of Tanzania, no significant progress was noted in the

NHRI's handling of investigations of human rights violations. While OHCHR provided the NHRI with training on monitoring economic, social and cultural rights, it was not informed of any particular outcome of its monitoring activities.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ *National EA: The United Republic of Tanzania and Djibouti increasingly ratify international and regional human rights instruments (CAT, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (OP-ICCPR) for the United Republic of Tanzania and the ICRMW, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED), OP-CAT, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (OP-CEDAW) and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) for Djibouti.*

The Regional Office advocated for the ratification by Djibouti of the Optional Protocols to CAT, CEDAW and ICESCR and the ratification of the ICRMW and the ICPPED during seminars with national partners and bilateral meetings of the Regional Representatives with high-level authorities. Some progress was noted in the level of awareness of national partners regarding the ratification of human rights treaties, but no concrete steps have been taken. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Office advocated for the ratification of the Optional Protocols to CAT and ICCPR and ratification of the ICRMW during seminars with national partners and bilateral meetings of the High Commissioner and the Regional Representative with high-level authorities. Although the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP), which will be officially launched at the beginning of 2014, stipulates that the ratification of remaining human rights conventions should be considered by relevant national stakeholders, no new ratifications were registered during the biennium.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: By 2013, the Governments of Djibouti and Ethiopia increasingly comply and engage with the UN and AU human rights mechanisms and bodies in terms of preparing and submitting relevant reports.*
- The Government of Djibouti submitted overdue reports to the Human Rights Committee in

compliance with the reporting guidelines and a report to the African Commission of Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). OHCHR noted, however, that the report did not reflect certain human rights issues such as freedom of expression, political participation and the ill-treatment of detainees that were previously identified by UN human rights mechanisms. The Government of Ethiopia submitted a request for support to the Regional Office for the preparation of its report to the ACHPR. Due to the high cost of the Government's proposal, the Office could not provide the requested financial support.

- ▶ *National EA: By 2013, recommendations issued by the UN human rights treaty bodies and the UPR process are increasingly considered and followed up on in Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania.*

As the result of consultations between the Office and the Ethiopian NHRAP Task Force, some of the recommendations of the UPR and treaty bodies have been incorporated in the NHRAP, while others are not yet covered by national human rights mechanisms such as: the detention of journalists and political opponents on the basis of anti-terrorism legislation; the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the human rights violations that occur in the context of ethnic conflicts; the conditions of the resettlement of communities in the context of development projects; and the protection of freedom of assembly. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the final version of the NHRAP did not include some international human rights recommendations such as the protection of persons with albinism; lesbian, gay, bisexual transgender and intersex (LGBTI) victims of discrimination; refugees; child victims of sexual abuse and conflict; labour unions; and minorities. OHCHR provided training for national officers and the UNCT and advocated for the inclusion of recommendations issued by the treaty bodies and the UPR in the NHRAP.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- ▶ *National EA: By 2013, an increased number of Djiboutian, Ethiopian and Tanzanian civil society organizations and NHRIs make use of UN and regional human rights mechanisms and bodies.*
- In compliance with reporting guidelines, the NHRI of Djibouti contributed to the State Party report to CESC which was submitted in November 2012. The Regional Office contributed to this initiative by providing training on the monitoring of economic, social and cultural rights provided to members of the NHRI in July 2012. As

the result of similar training organized by OHCHR for the NHRIs of Djibouti, Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania, the NHRI of Tanzania produced a report for CESCR.

International and regional laws and institutions (EA 8)

- ▶ *National EA: The African Union Commission and the AU human rights institutions are progressively strengthened to promote and protect human rights and to enforce their human rights-related decisions and recommendations.*

The Regional Office supported various initiatives to implement the Addis Ababa Roadmap on cooperation between the special procedures of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and of the Human Rights Council, including: organizing a number of conferences and seminars in which representatives from both systems participated; producing a visual directory of the special procedures of the ACHPR; organizing the mission of the Chairperson of the ACHPR and another member of the Joint Working Group to Geneva in March 2012 to become familiar with the wider UN system on human rights; and supporting the participation of a few members of the UN special procedures to attend the 52nd and 54th sessions of the ACHPR. The UN special procedures mandate-holders highlighted the added value of their interactions and cooperation with the African human rights mechanisms and indicated the importance of continuing this framework of cooperation which should be considered as a model for other cooperation initiatives.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into the policies and programmes of the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).*

UNECA, in close partnership with the African Union, hosts regular, high-level conferences on themes, including gender, development, statistics, trade, finance and justice. The Regional Office participated in side events of these conferences to highlight the value of integrating the right to development and a human rights-based approach in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies in different fields. The Office is in the process of re-establishing its entry points with the UNECA in light of the major transformation and restructuring it has been undergoing since late 2012.

- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into the policies and programmes of the UNCTs in Djibouti, Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania.*

In the United Republic of Tanzania, human rights mainstreaming was ensured through an effective functioning of the Governance and Human Rights Working Group, although the focal person in the Resident Coordinator's Office left in the middle of 2013. Regular meetings of the Working Group allowed for the implementation of their annual workplan, including common activities among UN agencies. OHCHR provided technical support.

National human rights institutions (NHRIs) in Eastern Africa have had limited success in implementing their protection mandates. To share experiences and discuss potential solutions, OHCHR organized a subregional consultation in Kampala on 26-27 November 2013 for representatives of the NHRIs of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somaliland (Somalia), South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The 26 participants discussed the role of NHRIs in the protection of minorities and human rights defenders and, at the end of the consultation, agreed to set up a network of NHRIs in Eastern Africa to promote the compliance of their respective institutions with the Paris Principles.

Regional Office for East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia): Expenditure in 2013

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	-	768,464
Consultants	-	8,999
Official travel	-	20,509
Contractual services	-	(258)
General operating expenses	-	74,521
Supplies & materials	-	1,102
Seminars, grants & contributions	-	5,898
Subtotal	-	879,235
Programme support costs		114,301
GRAND TOTAL	-	993,536

Note: negative figures resulting from prior year adjustments



The High Commissioner visits settlement sites at the outskirts of Luanda during her mission to Angola, April 2013.

Regional Office for Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa)

Year established	1998
Staff as of 31 December 2013	6
Expenditure in 2013	US\$835,272

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Establishment of NHRIs and their increased compliance with the Paris Principles.* The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of Malawi is due to be reviewed by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the ICC-NHRI in early 2014. OHCHR worked to build the capacity of the NHRC by conducting induction trainings for the Commissioners who were appointed in 2012 and providing relevant materials to increase the NHRC's compliance with the Paris Principles. The NHRI in Mozambique was established by law and its commissioners were nominated in 2012. OHCHR facilitated a training session in 2013 for the commissioners and representatives of the Ministries of Justice and of the Interior on the role of the NHRI as a NPM. In Zimbabwe, although the NHRI has been established by law, it is not yet functioning as the process for selecting the commissioners has not been finalized. OHCHR met with the NHRI and the Ministry of Justice,

Legal and Parliamentary Affairs to advocate for the compliance of the institution with the Paris Principles and to provide advice on how to bring the NHRI into operation.

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of national laws, policies and programmes with international norms and standards on economic, social and cultural rights.*

The Southern Africa region has been at the forefront of recognizing the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights and comprehensively reflecting these rights in laws and policies. OHCHR contributed to raising the awareness of stakeholders in the region on these rights by undertaking different activities, including the organization of a subregional seminar on the promotion and implementation of economic, social and cultural rights, particularly the right to food, which brought together 99 representatives of governments, NHRIs and CSOs from 10 countries in the region. Furthermore, OHCHR promoted the inclusion of economic, social and cultural rights in the constitutional review process in Zambia. The Office also participated in a joint OHCHR-UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs capacity-building mission to South Africa aimed at supporting Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Zambia in implementing their obligations under the CRPD. The Office also conducted a workshop on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights which contributed to the signing of a Memorandum of

Understanding on business and human rights between the Mozambique Ministry of Justice and the Mozambican League of Human Rights.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased ratification of international human rights instruments, with a focus on the ICESCR and the CRPD.*

The Government of Mozambique ratified the CRPD in 2012 and the ICRMW and the OP-CAT in 2013. The Government of Zimbabwe ratified the CRPD in 2013. OHCHR's advocacy contributed to the ratification of these instruments.

International and regional laws and institutions (EA 8)

- ▶ *National EA: Human rights institutions within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are progressively established and strengthened.*

OHCHR worked steadily with the SADC Gender Unit for the development of a gender-based policy. In 2012, the Office participated in a SADC conference for the drafting of a gender strategy which resulted in an agreement among participants to formulate a gender strategy that is anchored in relevant international human rights norms and principles and takes into account relevant recommendations by international human rights mechanisms, including the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of all human rights standards and principles into UN system development policies and programmes with an emphasis on human rights mechanisms, gender and non-discrimination.*

In Angola, the UNCT commenced discussions with the Government on preparations for the next UN Partnership Framework (UNPAF). OHCHR's input, particularly with regard to the pillar on human rights and access to justice has been incorporated into the draft UNPAF. It will be finalized in 2014. In Mozambique, although the UNCT did not develop a new UNDAF during the reporting period, the midterm review of the UPR and the Office's collaboration with UNDP to support the NHRI served to strengthen the human rights-based approach of the UNDAF. Furthermore, in South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, the recommendations issued by the UPR were integrated into some of the outcomes identified in the respective UNDAFs, following support provided by the Office to the inter-agency teams dealing with the UNDAFs.

Mr. Leonard Kipkemoi Mindore, a member of the Ogiek indigenous community in Kenya, participated in OHCHR's Indigenous Fellowship Programme in 2013 to gain knowledge about the international human rights mechanisms dealing with indigenous issues in order to assist his community in promoting and protecting its rights. As a follow-up to the Fellowship Programme, Mr. Mindore was offered an opportunity to join the OHCHR Regional Office for Southern Africa for three months to continue his learning process. During this period, he contributed to the mapping of indigenous communities in the subregion and the most pertinent human rights issues they face and to the development of a concept note on the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights in Southern Africa.

Regional Office for Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa): Expenditure in 2013

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	-	633,808
Consultants	-	-
Official travel	-	70,106
Contractual services	-	11,679
General operating expenses	-	76,697
Supplies & materials	-	9,408
Seminars, grants & contributions	-	(62,520)
Subtotal	-	739,178
Programme support costs		96,094
GRAND TOTAL	-	835,272

Note: negative figures resulting from prior year adjustments



Human Rights Day celebration in Pretoria, South Africa.

Regional Office for West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)

Year established	2007
Staff as of 31 December 2013	11
Expenditure in 2013	US\$1,020,639

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of State institutions (Parliament; Ministry of Women, Children and Family and the National Observatory on Gender Parity) in Senegal and of law and policies in Senegal (nationality law) and Burkina Faso and Gambia (National Action Plan (NAP)) for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820.*

Burkina Faso adopted a NAP in conformity with international human rights standards for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820. The Regional Office conducted advocacy and awareness-raising activities, participated in all stages of the preparation of the NAP and contributed to building the capacities of stakeholders to implement the Plan. The Gambia adopted a NAP in conformity with international human rights standards for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820. OHCHR conducted advocacy and awareness-raising activities; provided financial and technical support to stakeholders for the development, validation and publication of the NAP; and contributed to building local capacities to ensure its implementation. In Senegal, the Regional Office cooperated with other partners to provide technical support to civil society organizations for the full implementation of the 2012 Gender Parity Law during the electoral processes. As an encouraging result, following the 2012 legislative elections, 43 per cent of the elected members of the Parliament in Senegal are women. Additionally, the capacities of women parliamentarians continued to increase on how to achieve parity in all internal procedures at the National Assembly, largely as a result of advice provided by OHCHR to the Working Group on gender and the fight against discrimination. In addition, compliance of national policies and legislation with the CRPD increased after the adoption in 2013 of a law that provides the framework to facilitate this compliance. The Regional Office, in partnership with Handicap International and the programme “DECISIPH,”

provided technical advice and facilitated training sessions for Senegal authorities in relation to the CRPD and its Optional Protocol.

Following the downgrading of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee from ‘A’ to ‘B’ status, the country prepared a draft law to establish a national institution that is compliant with international human rights standards. OHCHR provided inputs and comments to the draft and hosted the pre-validation workshops of the working group established by the Senegalese Human Rights Committee. In addition, Senegal established a NPM against torture which began functioning in 2012 after the adoption of relevant legislation in 2009. OHCHR supported the work of the new mechanism, including by providing financial support for a study trip to Geneva and accompanying its staff on visits to places of detention. In collaboration with the International Committee for the Red Cross, the Regional Office supported the publication of the annual report of the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and contributed to its dissemination to the general public.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ *National EA: Ratification of international human rights instruments, with a focus on the OP-ICESCR, OP-CAT and the Second OP-ICCPR in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde and Mali.*

Following a regional conference in Dakar in September 2012, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali and Senegal agreed to a detailed roadmap for the creation of a NPM against torture. In 2013, OHCHR continued to increase awareness about the need for such a mechanism among national authorities who agreed to work on its creation. In September 2012, a regional conference held in Dakar facilitated the development of roadmaps related to the ratification of the OP-ICESCR for Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali and Senegal. As a result of advocacy activities by OHCHR, Burkina Faso signed the OP-ICESCR on 24 September 2012 and the Parliament of Cape Verde ratified the OP-ICESCR in August 2012.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ Result for which no National EA was set: The Steering Committee of the African Extraordinary Chambers of Senegal admitted the Regional Office as an observer member. The Regional Office will provide technical support to magistrates on international human rights law and criminal law, on monitoring of the trial against former Chadian President Hissène Habré.



Training on human rights for journalists in West Africa.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased engagement to meet reporting obligations and implement recommendations from the human rights mechanisms in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Gambia, Mali and Senegal.*

Senegal presented its overdue report to CEDAW in 2013, in conformity with reporting guidelines. OHCHR technically and financially supported the process from the report's elaboration to its validation and submission and shared the reporting guidelines with the national team responsible for its preparation. OHCHR contributed to Senegal's national report to the UPR by technically and financially supporting the national validation workshop in June 2013. The report is in conformity with reporting guidelines. Additionally, by the end of 2012, Burkina Faso submitted the following reports to the human rights treaty bodies, all of which were in compliance with reporting guidelines: the common core document, the periodic reports to CESCR and the Human Rights Committee, the initial reports to CMW and CAT and its twelfth periodic report to CERD. OHCHR engaged in a variety of advocacy activities in this regard.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of human rights standards and principles into UN system development policies and programmes in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Gambia, Mali and Senegal.*

OHCHR mainstreamed human rights standards and principles by participating in the Regional Humanitarian Coordination Mechanism. As a result, the Working Group on Governance defined elections and reform of the justice system as priority areas. In the Working Group on Security, each of the three priority actions defined underline the importance of taking human rights standards into account in their implementation. Moreover, in the Working Group on Resilience, the Regional Office participated in the discussions on resilience in the framework of the Sahel region and the humanitarian crisis, with a presentation on integrating a human rights-based approach into building resilience activities. In cooperation with UN Women, the Regional Office also reviewed the nine concept notes of the Working Group and ensured the integration of human rights and gender approaches. In the framework of implementing the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, the Regional Office coordinated the production of a matrix by OHCHR field presences in the

subregion, including in Chad and Mauritania, to identify existing OHCHR strategic actions with a view to better coordinating the Office's interventions in relation to emerging priorities. Most of OHCHR's interventions, both nationally and regionally, are in Goal 1 of the UN Integrated Strategy (Governance). In Burkina Faso, human rights standards and principles have been fully integrated into the joint programme to fight against violence against women and girls, which was drafted with the participation of UN agencies and members of the Government. OHCHR provided technical support. The integration of human rights standards in UN policies and programmes in Cape Verde has been realized through the elaboration and implementation of joint activities with other UN agencies in the framework of the Human Rights/Gender Thematic Group, co-led by OHCHR and UN Women. Examples of joint activities with UN Women include: providing assistance to the Government of Cape Verde for the integration of human rights and gender standards in the National Action Plan against Gender-Based Violence; dissemination of the recommendations of CEDAW; and the gathering of data on gender-based violence. Furthermore, a human rights-based approach has been implemented in the processes of elaborating the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the UNDAF in Benin and Senegal and the UNCT programme in the Gambia is in compliance with this approach. The Regional Office provided technical assistance and contributed to capacity-building initiatives to include human rights in these frameworks.

Regional Office for West Africa (Dakar, Senegal): Expenditure in 2013

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	754,288	76,250
Consultants	-	-
Official travel	6,671	23,830
Contractual services	8,700	-
General operating expenses	29,018	(12,922)
Supplies & materials	19,170	6,095
Seminars, grants & contributions	14,071	73,757
Subtotal	831,918	167,010
Programme support costs	-	21,711
GRAND TOTAL	831,918	188,721

Note: negative figures resulting from prior year adjustments

Human Rights Components in UN Peace Missions

United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi

Year established	1995 (since 2006 as part of the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi)
Staff as of 31 December 2013	20

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC) works in compliance with international standards to a partial extent.*
In 2013, the INHRC was granted 'A' status by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the ICC-NHRI, which is valid until 2017. The INHRC extended its coverage by establishing three regional offices in Ngozi, Gitega and Makamba and increased the number of cases being investigated. The Human Rights and Justice Section (HRJS) of the United Nations Office in Burundi supported the INHRC through capacity-building workshops and by promoting the engagement of the INHRC's regional offices with civil society and local authorities.
- ▶ *National EA: Development of a National Human Rights Action Plan through a participative process.*
A NHRAP for 2012-2017 was drafted by two consultants, who were hired by UNDP and technically assisted by the HRJS, in consultation with government institutions, civil society and international actors. The draft was validated through a workshop, during which the HRJS had the opportunity to provide comments, and was submitted to the Ministry of Human Rights in February 2013. It has not yet been adopted.
- ▶ *National EA: Incorporation of human rights education in school curricula.*
With the assistance of the HRJS, two national consultants were recruited to develop human rights modules to be integrated in the school curricula. These were not yet integrated, however, due to the absence of a coordination mechanism between the involved ministries.
- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance by State institutions (particularly the judiciary and the security sector) with international human rights standards in relation to prevention and an effective response to individual human rights violations at the provincial level.*

The number of human rights violation cases that were raised by OHCHR and subsequently addressed by the Government remained relatively low. In 2012, the HRJS documented 30 cases of extrajudicial executions, only 15 of which were investigated by the judiciary. In 2013, 39 cases were documented and 25 are still under investigation. HRJS held bimonthly meetings with government authorities to present and discuss human rights cases which made consistent judicial monitoring of the cases possible.

- ▶ *National EA: Steps taken to enhance the accountability and independence of the judiciary.* A national conference on justice (*Etats Généraux de la justice*) took place in Gitega and involved 350 participants, including representatives of the Presidency, the Ministry of Justice, Members of Parliament and civil society organizations. The national conference, jointly supported by the HRJS and UNDP, provided for the opportunity to discuss the difficulties faced by the judicial system, including the independence of the judiciary. Furthermore, the HRJS is an active member of an anti-corruption committee established by the Minister of Justice, which is currently developing an anti-corruption strategic plan for the justice sector. In addition, the HRJS supported the development of a strategic plan for the provision of training to magistrates, in partnership with the Judicial Training Center, and initiated the development of a continuous learning programme.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ *National EA: Steps taken for the ratification of or accession to the regional and international treaties to which Burundi is not yet a Party.* Burundi acceded to the OP-CAT. The HRJS advocated for the ratification of human rights treaties to which Burundi is not yet a Party, especially those which empower the monitoring body to receive and consider individual complaints and providing a potential further remedy for victims of human rights violations.

Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

- ▶ *National EA: Concrete progress made towards the establishment of legal and other guarantees for universal and free primary education, universal social security coverage and access to certain types of health care for all.* Due in part to HRJS's advocacy, some legislation and policies were established to ensure access of women and certain discriminated groups to justice and basic services. For instance, primary education is now free of charge.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ *National EA: Discriminated groups, including the Batwa, albinos, persons with disabilities and victims of sexual and gender-based violence, increasingly use existing national protection systems, as well as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and participate in decision-making processes and the development and monitoring of public policies.*

Three representatives from the Batwa community were appointed to the National Assembly. During the celebration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, the HRJS organized activities to sensitize the population on the discrimination faced by the Batwa and advocate for their rights.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: Submission of the State Party reports to the CRC, CEDAW and CERD.*

The reports to the CRC, CEDAW and CERD were drafted. The report to CEDAW has been submitted while the other two are awaiting clearance from the Government. The HRJS advocated for the creation of an ad-hoc committee for the drafting of reports and trained its members on the preparation of reports.

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Central African Republic

Year established	2000
Staff as of 31 December 2013	22

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Establishment of the National Human Rights Commission in compliance with the Paris Principles.*

The law for the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission was drafted and submitted to the Parliament in December 2012, however, its adoption was delayed due to the ongoing crisis in the country. The HRJS of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Central African Republic (BINUCA) provided advice to the Government on the draft and assistance in the development of a strategy for establishing an independent National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles.



The Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights visits a destroyed courtroom in Bambari, Central African Republic, July 2013.

- ▶ *National EA: Adoption and promulgation of the Organic Law on Prisons and of the Military Justice Code in compliance with international human rights standards.*

Despite advocacy undertaken by the Office, the prevailing instability in the Central African Republic prevented the transitional authorities from drafting and/or adopting a law on prisons or military justice.

- ▶ *National EA: Human rights violations cases followed-up by the Government.*

Séléka members were arrested and detained by the Government in Boyrabe and Bangassou as a response to cases raised by the HRJS. As part of its regular activities, the HRJS produced monthly reports on its monitoring visits throughout the country; conducted monitoring of trials and monthly meetings with representatives of the judiciary and security forces to address issues of impunity; and followed up with national authorities on cases of human rights violations.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased number of successful prosecutions and percentage of victims of sexual violence that receive reparations in accordance with international standards.*

In a public hearing held on 11 September 2013, 20 ex-Séléka members were each sentenced to eight years of imprisonment for looting and exaction. This was the first national case in which international human rights law has been applied. Through regular reports on human rights violations, the HRJS advocated with national authorities for the prosecution of alleged perpetrators. In addition, the HRJS carried out a number of activities and seminars to sensitize

political leaders and members of civil society on the role of women in the consolidation of peace, their right to political participation, and the need to implement CEDAW and Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security.

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Year established	2004
Staff as of 31 December 2013	73

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Adoption of a law to combat trafficking and of a national strategy to end sexual and gender-based violence.*

The Government adopted and implemented the 2012-2014 National Action Plan on Child Labour and Trafficking but, despite advocacy undertaken by the Human Rights Division (HRD) of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), legislation to criminalize all forms of trafficking was not adopted. The Ministry of Solidarity, Family, Women and Children developed a five-year National Strategy to Combat Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Côte d'Ivoire which includes legislative reform, capacity-building, outreach activities and improvement of multisectoral support for victims. The document is awaiting approval by the Government. The HRD regularly participated in the coordination mechanisms, such as the Steering Technical Committee and the thematic working group on justice and fight against impunity, and provided strategic, technical and policy advice.

- ▶ *National EA: National capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights have been strengthened.*

The mandate of the *Commission Nationale des droits de l'homme de Côte d'Ivoire* (CNDHCI) was re-established by law, albeit not in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The HRD actively participated in the process by organizing technical briefings for civil society groups and the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and making recommendations on the draft. Relatively peaceful and fair municipal and regional elections took place in 2013. The HRD monitored human rights incidents related to the electoral process and organized capacity-building

activities targeting security forces and civil society actors, including journalists.

A decree was adopted on integrating a course on human rights and civic education in school curricula, however, there is still a need for a comprehensive human rights education policy. The HRD provided technical and financial support related to the decree as well as human rights training for teachers.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased ratification of regional human rights instruments.*

The National Assembly voted for the ratification of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). The HRD, in coordination with other institutions, contributed to the initiation of the ratification process through sensitization campaigns, the dissemination of booklets and posters and public conferences. Furthermore, the HRD sent a letter to the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Public Liberties, urging the Government to ratify a series of Conventions, including the CRPD and the Rome Statute which was ratified in February 2013.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ *National EA: Fully functioning Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (DTRC) in conformity with international human rights standards.*

The DTRC implemented its work plan, made its work known to the public at large and launched national consultations. The Commission did not issue a final report at the end of its mandate,

however, as a number of key activities had not been conducted due to, inter alia, insufficient funding. Pending the publication of a final report, the Commission submitted an interim report to the Head of State who will subsequently decide on the extension of its mandate. The HRD provided technical support and training sessions to the DTRC.

- ▶ *National EA: Presumed perpetrators of serious human rights violations are identified and brought to the attention of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and competent civilian and/or military judicial authorities.*

Fifty out of a total of 80 alleged perpetrators identified by the HRD were brought to the attention of the competent judicial authorities. In order to encourage victims and witnesses of human rights violations to file complaints or testify against alleged perpetrators, the HRD, in cooperation with other UNOCI sections, conducted human rights training for 4,508 military personnel, police and gendarmerie officers, 138 judicial personnel, 1,673 civil society activists, 186 journalists and sensitized at least 23,000 civilians on human rights. Furthermore, 355 staff members of local NGOs were trained on human rights investigation, documentation techniques and human rights report writing, which enabled them to issue reports and papers on the human rights situation in the country.

Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased number of women and children have access to justice and basic services, especially victims of sexual and gender-based violence.*

Access to justice by the local population was improved and increased support was provided



UNOCI staff conduct a training session on human rights for NGOs in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, October 2013.

to survivors to seek redress. UNOCI collaborated with international organizations and a local NGO to launch the *Projet d'Appui de l'Amélioration à l'Accès au Droit et à la Justice (PALAJ)* in different districts and regions. Through its 13 field offices, the HRD supported the creation of six legal clinics that provided approximately 2,000 legal consultations, primarily on birth registration, land issues and sexual violence. The reform of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Code is underway. The HRD encouraged the Government to review the existing Codes to bring them in line with international human rights standards and continued to provide technical advice to the committees in charge of the reform process.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: The Government submits reports in a timely fashion to the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR in compliance with reporting guidelines and fully cooperates with the implementation of the special procedures mandates in the country; especially the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire.*

Following the recommendations issued by the UN human rights mechanisms, several laws were enacted in conformity with international human rights standards. For instance, the 2012-2014 National Action Plan on Child Labour and Trafficking was implemented and an interministerial committee for the fight against child labour and trafficking was established. The HRD contributed by providing technical advice, advocacy and training workshops and launched public campaigns regarding the implementation of some of the UPR recommendations.

Following training sessions organized by the HRD for the human rights focal points within relevant ministries, the Ministry of Human Rights created a timetable for the preparation of reports to treaty bodies.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased number of NGOs submitting information on human rights, including women's rights and the rights of the child, to the treaty bodies and the special procedures.*

Ivorian NGOs actively participated in the proceedings of the 52nd Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and submitted written contributions to OHCHR in the framework of the review of Côte d'Ivoire by the UPR. This is partially due to the

training activities provided by the HRD on the international and regional human rights system, in particular on the work of the human rights treaty bodies.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased mainstreaming of human rights in the operations of UNOCI and the UNCT.* The UNDAF 2013-2015 is grounded in human rights-based language. The HRD actively participated in the drafting process. The capacities of the UNCT human rights focal points to use human rights indicators were strengthened and the human rights perspective of the annual plans of action improved as a result of the HRD's technical advice. More than 80 per cent of UNOCI staff (civilian, military and police personnel) were trained on human rights through regular briefing sessions by the HRD.
- ▶ Result for which no National EA was set: The Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) in Côte d'Ivoire was implemented and a standard operating procedure outlining the implementation framework of the policy was adopted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, an HRDDP Subcommittee was created to provide advice to the UNOCI Senior Management Group on requests for support from non-UN security forces. The HRD provided technical and substantive assistance and serves as the Secretariat of the Subcommittee.

African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Year established	2008
Staff as of 31 December 2013	169

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: An enabling environment conducive to dialogue, respect for human rights and the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) and any subsequent agreements.* Compliance with international human rights standards improved in relation to detention centres and State institutions/programmes dealing with SGBV. The Human Rights Section (HRS) did not observe incidences of torture in detention



Primary school at the IDP camp in Forobaranga, West Darfur.

centres nor indications of detention-related deaths. Nevertheless, HRS continued advocating for the protection of the rights of detainees, including by ensuring minimum standards for their treatment. Even though cooperation with law enforcement officials on the issue of sexual violence was not always easy, significant progress was noted with regard to SGBV: (i) In South Darfur state, in September 2013, the Governor issued a new decree for the operationalization of the Joint Committee for Combating GBV, which was tasked to analyse GBV, ensure that all victims can access health facilities and follow-up on trials of alleged perpetrators of GBV; and (ii) the Government endorsed the Five-Year National Strategic Plan to Combat Violence against Women (2012-2016) in August 2013. Policy decisions undertaken at the federal level called for the full implementation of the five-year plan across Sudan, including Darfur. The HRS in South Darfur state spearheaded two workshops targeting members of the Women's Mechanism and the state Committee for Combating GBV aimed at addressing gender-based violations such as rape, killing, threats, arbitrary detentions and limited access to justice. A Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission was established by the Federal Government in March 2013, following extensive advocacy by HRS. The Commission will, inter alia, address issues of impunity and

work to build a culture of confidence, peace and reconciliation. Sub-offices are not yet established in the Darfur states and most of the 25 appointed commissioners are judges, lawyers and legal advisers.

The HRS continued to organize trainings, awareness-raising and capacity-building programmes on international human rights and humanitarian law and on human rights violations, including GBV, gender and child protection issues, protection of civilians and human rights in the DDPD targeting government officials, armed movements, IDP leaders and various other key stakeholders. The HRS also continued to carry out monitoring visits to IDP camps to assess security and human rights situations, including in return areas.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ *National EA: Effective investigation and prosecution of cases by the Special Prosecutor for Darfur crimes.*

The Special Court for Darfur, to prosecute crimes committed in Darfur since February 2003, continued to undertake investigations. In total, 66 cases have been considered by the Office of the General Prosecutor of the Court since he took office in January 2012. Of those cases, 32 are currently being tried and seven have been

completed and have had sentences handed down. The HRS continued to monitor the work of the Court and is part of the team of experts of the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) that is to be established to monitor the proceedings of the Special Court.

Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

- ▶ *National EA: Measures taken to improve access to justice of women and discriminated groups, in particular internally displaced persons and ensure their enjoyment of basic economic, social and cultural rights.*

Some institutional progress was noted such as in West Darfur state, where Family and Child Protection helpdesks were established in police stations in the Foro Baranga locality in February 2013, to improve women and children's access to justice. As part of its quick impact projects (QIPs), the HRS handed over a renovated foster home to the West Darfur Ministry of Social Affairs. In Central Darfur state, the HRS initiated a QIP for the repair and reconstruction of the Rural Court in Zalingei town. In South Darfur state, the HRS completed construction and opened a Women's Centre in Manawashe town aimed at supporting vulnerable women in the community and providing a location for the community and IDP women's groups to carry out and/or develop activities related to health, psychosocial, social and legal protection, women's empowerment, skills development and income generating activities. The HRS continued advocating for the protection of the rights of detainees and ensuring minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners. In coordination with the state judiciary and local ministries, four training sessions were organized for rural court judges in Central Darfur state, Native Administration members from four localities of West Darfur state and tribal women from South Darfur state. The beneficiaries were trained on local legislation that was relevant to their work and international human rights standards relating to the rights of women and of the child.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ *National EA: Measures taken to ensure the participation of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes and the development and monitoring of public policies.*

Some progress was achieved in relation to legislative reform with the adoption of the South Darfur Child Act by the Legislative Council. The HRS continued to interact with state parliaments to raise awareness about human rights concerns and corresponding legal provisions and to inform

legislators about a human rights-based approach to legislative reforms and the fundamental role of parliaments in the promotion and protection of human rights and the rule of law. In partnership with the Ministry of Education and the North Darfur Wali's Advisor on Women and Children Affairs, the HRS conducted an intensive advocacy campaign on the CRPD with an emphasis on the experience of children. In Central Darfur state, the HRS provided financial and technical support to the Association of Disabled Persons to celebrate the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and in West Darfur state, the HRS held a two-day workshop on international and national laws protecting the rights of disabled persons.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: Steps taken by the Government to implement at least 10 per cent of the recommendations issued by the UPR and the Group of Experts on Darfur, including through the establishment of a follow-up mechanism for UPR recommendations.*

The National Human Rights Commission established in January 2012 continued working towards conforming to the Paris Principles. The Human Rights Subcommittees provided for in the DDPD, however, are yet to be established, primarily due to a lack of resources. The HRS continued providing technical and logistical assistance to the NHRC, including throughout visits undertaken in May 2013. Numerous awareness-raising activities and promotional work with human rights stakeholders took place throughout the year to encourage engagement with the human rights mechanisms.

- ▶ *National EA: Increased cooperation of the Government with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan.*

The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan visited the country from 3 to 10 February 2013, including to North and South Darfur from 6 to 9 February 2013. The visit was facilitated by the HRS with support from the UNCT and UNAMID.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of a human rights-based approach, with a particular emphasis on the right to development, into the policies and programmes of the UNCT in Darfur, as well as UNAMID, with respect to development, humanitarian action, early recovery and security. Human rights are duly reflected in humanitarian protection planning mechanisms (humanitarian*

appeal and the Cluster approach) and the UNDAF 2013-2016. Throughout the year, the HRS carried out several activities in coordination with the UNCT and provided technical support. The HRS participated in the Darfur Protection Cluster Working Group and its Sub-Clusters (Protection, Child Protection, SGBV and Return) which are platforms for shared vision, programmes and policies with the UNCT in various activities relating to the protection of civilians, development, humanitarian action, early recovery and security. The HRS also jointly carried out capacity-building activities with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNDP in several locations. The HRS actively cooperates with UNAMID's Gender Advisory, Civil Affairs, Humanitarian Protection, Political Affairs, Child Protection, Rule of Law, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, Police and Military sections. The 2011 Joint UN Policy on the Integration of Human Rights in UN Peace and Political Operations has been disseminated throughout the Mission and has consequently strengthened human rights integration. The HRS focused particular attention on mainstreaming human rights, especially ESCRs, as part of the UNCT's programmes and priorities. As the Mission's focal point on the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN support to non-UN security forces, the HRS reviewed all of the Mission's projects (QIPs and Community Labour Intensive Projects (CLIPS)) directed at local communities, against the standards set out in the HRDDP in order to identify those entities that should be prevented from receiving UN support. The projects target the reinforcement of the rule of law, peacebuilding, education, vocational and skills training, livelihood and construction work. The HRS has thus far reviewed 116 projects (100 QIPs and 16 CLIPs) and will continue to carry out this activity. Efforts were made to strengthen cooperation between UNAMID, UN agencies, civil society organizations and the Government on the protection of civilians (PoC). The UNCT and UNAMID revised the Joint Comprehensive PoC Strategy, which is based on five pillars: Protection through Political Engagement; Physical Protection; Protection of and Respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law; Support to Humanitarian Action; and Early Recovery and Social Empowerment. The Strategy is multidimensional and grounded on community-based, Cluster-based, rights-based and gender-based approaches. An early warning and response mechanism was also established with indicators that are clearly defined at an operational level. Nevertheless, substantial gaps and challenges remain, for example, in

mainstreaming and coordinating a human rights-based approach to protection issues and in being granted timely humanitarian access to provide adequate assistance in conflict-affected areas and spaces controlled by armed movements as well as in areas where the Government of Sudan is conducting military operations.

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

Year established	1996 (as a stand-alone office) and 2008 (integration with the Human Rights Division of DPKO)
Staff as of 31 December 2013	110

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: A legal framework is adopted to empower State and civil society organizations in the area of human rights.*

After several years of delay, legislation was adopted and promulgated in 2013 to establish a NHRI in the DRC. Members of the NHRI are yet to be selected. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) is facilitating capacity-building for government and non-governmental officials to prepare for their candidature and providing technical advice to NGOs on the functioning of a NHRI that is compliant with the Paris Principles.



The Deputy High Commissioner visits a prison in Ituri, Democratic Republic of the Congo, August 2013.



The Deputy High Commissioner meets with local authorities in Kitchanga, Democratic Republic of the Congo, August 2013.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ *National EA: A national process for transitional justice is developed and implemented.*

The establishment of a national consultative process on transitional justice is ongoing and the draft bill to establish specialized chambers to prosecute international crimes is being revised. The UNJHRO is closely monitoring both processes. Additionally, the database supporting the HRDDP, which contains the profiles of military and police commanders suspected of human rights violations, is fully functional and already includes 1,136 profiles. The establishment of the database will assist authorities to bring perpetrators of human rights violations to justice and has been supported by OHCHR.

- ▶ *National EA: Victims of sexual violence have access to justice and reparations.*

In 2013, clinics and offices established or supported by the UNJHRO helped 1,625 victims of sexual violence to bring their cases to court, out of which 406 received judgments on the merits of the case. The UNJHRO also provided training for advocates, financial support for court and lawyer fees and operating costs and facilitated the training of doctors in medico-legal issues relating to sexual violence. Furthermore, magistrates of the *Cour d'Appel, Parquet General, l'auditorat Militaire Supérieur* and *Cour Militaire* improved the management of sexual violence cases and demonstrated an increased sensitivity to victims. Data collection related to sexual violence cases also improved as a result of training of clerks and *parquet* secretaries.

Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

- ▶ *National EA: Victims of sexual violence have access to justice and reparations.*

While a draft law was presented by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights for the creation of a reparation fund for victims of sexual violence, the legislation was not introduced in the Parliament. The UNJHRO continued to advocate for the adoption of policies on reparations.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: A legal framework is adopted to empower the State and civil society organizations in the area of human rights.*

The Government undertook awareness-raising about a law criminalizing torture, which was adopted in 2011, and subsequently applied by the judiciary in relevant cases. Technical and logistical support was provided by the Office in relation to a nationwide sensitization campaign that was organized by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Furthermore, UNJHRO worked with national and international partners to organize awareness-raising activities for different target groups, focusing on national legislation and progress made to bring it in line with international standards.

Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

- ▶ *National EA: Human rights are integrated into international peace and security policies on the DRC.*

In its resolution 2098 (March 2013), the Security Council strengthened the mechanisms available to MONUSCO to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence. Furthermore, its forces increased their compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law and accountability was promoted. Human rights concerns raised by the UNJHRO in its internal and

public reports were a key factor in the decision by the Mission to review its position with regard to the protection of civilians.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: The UN Peacekeeping Mission, the Government and local communities, protect civilians in conflict-affected provinces of the DRC.* After participation in trainings on human rights that were led by the UNJHRO, MONUSCO military who participated in Joint Protection Team missions were able to provide a better analysis of the security situation and the identification of protection needs.

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau

Year established	1999 (as the Human Rights Section of UNOGBIS; as an integrated mission since 2010)
Staff as of 31 December 2013	13

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of law enforcement institutions and the Parliament with international standards.* The Human Rights Section (HRS) of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and the Director of the Centre for Judicial Training launched a training on human rights in the administration of justice for lawyers, prosecutors, judges, judiciary police investigators and representatives of the Access to Justice Centres which contributed to their increased knowledge about international human rights standards.
- ▶ *National EA: Establishment of a NHRI in compliance with the Paris Principles.* The revision of the Statute of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) to bring it in line with the Paris Principles continued with the guidance of the HRS. Furthermore, the CNDH organized a validation workshop during which members of civil society organizations and government stakeholders had the opportunity to make further recommendations on the draft. Critical issues that need to be resolved include the membership of the CNDH and its sources of funding.

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of relevant legal frameworks with international human rights standards, particularly the Law against Domestic Violence and the National Policy on Human Rights and the Action Plan for its implementation.* The Law against Domestic Violence was adopted by the National Assembly on 18 July 2013 and is awaiting promulgation. OHCHR provided technical support to the specialized Parliamentary Committee on Women and Children during the drafting process. Furthermore, with the support of UNIOGBIS and the UNCT, the National Plan to End Gender-Based Violence (2014-2017) was drafted and adopted.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ *National EA: Ratification of core international and regional human rights instruments.* The National Popular Assembly ratified CAT and both Optional Protocols to the ICCPR. The HRS undertook extensive advocacy efforts and provided information to Members of Parliament and other government representatives on the importance of the ratification of these instruments and on the functioning of the treaty bodies.

Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

- ▶ Result for which no National EA was set: Following the mission of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and his participation in the National Conference on Impunity, Justice and Human Rights, organized by national authorities with the support of UNIOGBIS, UNDP and ECOWAS, key recommendations were reflected in the Bissau Declaration, including the establishment of an international commission of inquiry to conduct credible and transparent investigations into drug trafficking, political assassinations and other politically motivated crimes.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased mainstreaming of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) in UN peace building and development programmes.* Following the publication of a report on human rights violations, related to land expropriation, pollution of water sources and physical aggression against activists stemming from activities such as illegal logging, fishing and mining, a Human Rights and Environment Working Group was established in cooperation with UNDP.



Participants at an OHCHR workshop on the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders in Maryland County, Liberia.

United Nations Mission in Liberia

Year established	2003
Staff as of 31 December 2013	45

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Review of existing discriminatory laws and policies.*

Although the Decent Work Bill was passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, its final adoption remains pending. The Human Rights and Protection Section (HRPS) of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), together with ILO, provided technical advice to the Ministry of Labour on the development of the Labour Information Management System and facilitated the engagement of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) with key national stakeholders on the adoption of the Bill. On 15 January 2013, the Ministry of Internal Affairs issued General Circular No. 12 against harmful traditional practices. HRPS actively engaged with the Ministry on issuing the Circular. The Legislative Staff Human Rights Association (LSHRA) initiated activities to enhance awareness of and respect for human rights in the Legislature, including letters to the leadership of the Senate and House of Representatives regarding Liberia's obligations to respect international human rights instruments and human rights promotional initiatives for elected members of the legislature and other staff. The technical support provided by the HRPS to the LSHRA included the distribution and discussion of the *Human Rights Handbook for Parliamentarians* and the holding of

working sessions on international human rights instruments. Human rights training has been incorporated into standard police training at the Police Academy and has become part of the training for the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL). The HRPS trained Liberian National Police human rights instructors and used OHCHR's *Police Trainer's Guide* as part of the training material.

- ▶ *National EA: Development and implementation of the National Strategy for the Implementation of the CRPD, including the establishment of a National Commission on Disabilities.*

Liberia ratified the CRPD in July 2012. In September 2013, the National Strategy for the Implementation of the CRPD was validated and included in the National Human Rights Action Plan for implementation. The Strategy was elaborated by government agencies, civil society organizations and international partners, with technical assistance provided by HRPS. Awareness-raising and advocacy about the CRPD undertaken by the Human Rights and Disability Task Force contributed to a paradigm shift in understanding and addressing disability; from the charity or medical perspective to a human rights-based approach. An Issues Paper on the conditions of persons with disabilities in Liberia was developed by representatives of disabled people's organizations under the Human Rights and Disability Task Force. HRPS organized working sessions for the Task Force and provided technical assistance and field support in the development and implementation of follow-up projects.

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights with the Paris Principles.*

The INCHR increased its outreach activities and gained more visibility and confidence. Among

other things, it undertook human rights awareness and monitoring tours at health facilities, schools, work places and prisons in 14 out of the 15 counties across the country; monitored issues of concern with respect to concession agreements and private corporations; deployed monitors in three counties; and increased engagement with civil society. It also finalized a Human Rights Report covering the period from January to July 2013. The HRPS provides technical support to the Commission. In early 2013, it reviewed its approach to working with the Commission, with a renewed focus on strengthening the implementation of INCHR's mandate in compliance with the Paris Principles and concrete activities and deliverables. This change of approach helped bring about a number of INCHR's activities in the year.

- ▶ *National EA: Development and implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan.* The NHRAP was developed and is to be implemented by the Steering Committee and its Subcommittees. The HRPS provided technical advice and financial support.
- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of human rights standards and principles into national and local development plans, including through the use of participatory approaches and human rights indicators (particularly in the areas of gender, education and health).*

The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs and the Civil Society Agenda for Transformation Monitoring Platform jointly endorsed the standards and principles of human rights as the normative framework for monitoring the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II - the Agenda for Transformation (2013-2017). Civil society produced a third briefing paper analyzing the national budget using a human rights-based approach with technical and financial support from HRPS.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ *National EA: The Government completes the ratification process for a number of international human rights treaties.*

The Government initiated the drafting of a national strategy to meet its international human rights obligations, including the ratification of international conventions. The HRPS provided technical support for the drafting.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased engagement with human rights mechanisms, especially in relation to the submission of overdue reports to treaty bodies*

and follow-up to the recommendations of the mechanisms through a participatory process.

The Ministry of Justice initiated the development of a national strategy to meet its international human rights obligations and improve the coordination of its reporting to the treaty bodies. The workshop on the development of the national strategy was financially supported by HRPS. A NHRAP was also adopted which included commitments to fulfil treaty reporting requirements and establish a follow-up mechanism to track implementation of recommendations issued by the treaty bodies and the UPR. Relevant OHCHR material was used to promote the Action Plan and funding supported its establishment.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Adoption by UNMIL and the UNCT of a human rights-based approach to their programmes and projects, in particular in relation to the rule of law, economic, social and cultural rights and child rights.*

The UN One Programme (2013-2017) applies a human rights-based approach to programming and national development frameworks and focuses on enhancing government and civil society capacities to evaluate, measure and monitor progress with a human rights perspective. A groundbreaking initiative was the introduction of human rights statistics in national household surveys. The resulting database of the National Human Rights Survey (2010) will provide a baseline for national development frameworks, policies and plans and UN programming. OHCHR and UNMIL initiatives and capacity-development workshops on advocacy, policy and budget monitoring contributed to the acknowledgement of the value added and adoption of Human Rights and Disabled and Disadvantaged as two new cross-cutting themes in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II (2013-2017) - the Agenda for Transformation. In addition, the monitoring and evaluation framework of the UN One Programme (2013-2017) requires that agencies indicate the extent to which key actions incorporated a HRBA and gender cross-cutting considerations. To further strengthen the application of a HRBA, gender equality and women's empowerment approaches, an integrated checklist was created, reaffirming clearly defined human rights principles and standards pertinent to key actions, based on recommendations issued by the UPR and treaty bodies and advice from OHCHR and HRPS.

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Year established	2013
Staff as of 31 December 2013	68

Following the conflict that erupted in Mali in 2012, the Security Council adopted resolution 2085 in December 2012, establishing the United Nations Office in Mali (UNOM) and requesting the deployment of human rights observers to northern Mali. In February 2013, OHCHR deployed a team of four human rights officers for two weeks to document human rights violations and assist UNOM with monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in the country. The information gathered served as the basis for developing the human rights strategy of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), which was established by Security Council resolution 2100 of 25 April 2013.

In 2013, the Human Rights Division (HRD) of MINUSMA supported the Government of Mali in

implementing its obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law and in preventing and addressing human rights violations. The HRD also conducted monitoring activities, including at detention facilities, with a particular focus on arbitrary detention, detention of vulnerable groups and conflict-related detainees. On the basis of its monitoring activities, the HRD identified gaps in the area of protection and provided support to the Malian authorities, such as armed forces, police, gendarmerie and judiciary, through technical advice and capacity-building activities. The HRD also supported the implementation of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone

Year established	1998
Staff as of 31 December 2013	8

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- *National EA: Increased compliance with human rights standards by entities in Sierra Leone, including the NHRI and the judiciary, as well as domestic laws, policies and programmes.*

The mandate of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone (HRCSL) was implemented and is functioning in conformity with international human rights standards. The Office of the Ombudsman generated a database on the handling of complaints and provided logistical support for the resource library of the institution. It also developed a brochure on its work to increase the public visibility of the Office, its mandate and functions. The Human Rights Section (HRS) of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Mission in Sierra Leone contributed to these achievements by providing financial and technical support. The *Access to Information Act 2013* was adopted. The HRS provided financial and technical support to the process and cooperated and advocated with the HRCSL and civil society organizations to promote adoption of the Law. Human rights are now part of the curriculum at the Police Academy. It is anticipated that respect for human rights standards and principles among police recruits will improve as a result. The HRS provided financial and technical support.



The UN flag is hoisted during a ceremony in Bamako, Mali, marking the opening of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).



Child rights posters in a school in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased number of measures undertaken to improve access of women and discriminated groups, in particular persons with disabilities, to justice and basic services, including through the application of the Gender Bills and the Disability Act.*

The National Commission of Persons with Disabilities (NCPD) was established and developed a three-year strategic plan. HRS supported this process and conducted trainings and workshops to improve the capacity of the NCPD. Two sexual and gender-based information desks increased the access of victims of sexual and gender-based violence to advisory services. The HRS provided the desk officers with logistical support. Awareness-raising activities on the Sexual Offences Act were undertaken by the HRS in collaboration with the HRCSL and NGOs and resulted in an increased number of complaints filed by victims of sexual violence.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of Sierra Leone with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies through the timely submission of reports and follow-up to the recommendations emanating from the UPR.*

The Treaty Reporting Secretariat drafted State Party reports to several international human rights

mechanisms, including the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. The HRS provided financial and technical support to the process. A national conference was held to review the implementation of the UPR recommendations. The conference led to the development of a UPR implementation action plan and the establishment of a National UPR Coordination Working Group. The HRS assisted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the organization of the conference. In addition, financial support was provided to the HRCSL to enable dissemination of the UPR recommendations in Freetown.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of human rights standards and principles, including the right to development, into the United Nations system, policies and programmes with respect to development, humanitarian action, peace and security and economic and social issues.*

A Human Rights Adviser was deployed, further strengthening the capacities of the HRCSL, civil society organizations and the Government on human rights-related issues and raising awareness about the human rights situation in Sierra Leone. The HRS provided financial and technical support to the deployment and supported the integration of human rights standards and principles into the UNDAF.

United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

Year established	2008
Staff as of 31 December 2013	11

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Integration of international human rights standards and principles in the activities directed towards ending the transition (constitution, outreach and reconciliation).*
The Provisional Constitution of Somalia guarantees fundamental human rights. The Human Rights Unit (HRU) of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), in cooperation with the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Reconciliation, advocated for the inclusion of international human rights standards into the Constitution and provided legal advice on human rights provisions.
- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of the Somali security, justice and correction sectors with human rights.*
Through advocacy and collaboration with other components of the Mission, the HRU contributed to mainstreaming human rights during the

security and justice sectors reforms, resulting in the adoption of the Somali Justice Sector Plan 2013-2015. In addition, the knowledge of judges, prosecutors and lawyers on international human rights norms was increased through training activities. The HRU also monitored the functioning of the military court and worked with military judges to bring the military justice system into compliance with international standards. In Somaliland, the HRU contributed to the revision of the Prisons Act and the Intelligence Act. Furthermore, following the United Nations assessment of the Mogadishu Central Prison, in which the HRU participated, awareness was raised about human rights shortcomings and assistance was mobilized.

- ▶ *National EA: Completion of preparatory phase for setting up a NHRI.*
The Cabinet formally endorsed the Post-Transitional Human Rights Roadmap for 2013-2015 and announced the establishment of a Ministry of Gender and Human Rights. Furthermore, the Government adopted a draft bill for the establishment of a NHRI. The HRU provided comments to parliamentarians on the draft's compliance with the Paris Principles and recommended the convening of consultations with the various regions and civil society. The adopted bill complies to a minimum extent with the Paris Principles.



People arrive at an IDP camp near Jowhar, Somalia.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ *National EA: Ratification of key international human rights instruments: CRC and its Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OP-CRC) and CEDAW.*

Although the Government did not ratify any international human rights instruments during the period under review, capacity-building and advocacy efforts undertaken by the HRU contributed to an increased awareness about the importance of ratifying the core human rights instruments and a public commitment by the Government to ratify the CRC. In addition, the Government, the Parliament and civil society organizations conducted a joint review of the status of implementation of treaties already in force (ICERD, ICCPR, ICESCR and CAT).

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased engagement by Somalia with the human rights mechanisms through the adoption of a participatory action plan on the implementation of the UPR recommendations and by hosting the visits of at least two mandate-holders.*

Somalia increased its engagement with the human rights mechanisms through constructive cooperation with the Independent Expert on the situation of Somalia. With the support of the Independent Expert, Somalia adopted the Human Rights Post-Transitional Roadmap which took into consideration the key findings of the reports of the Independent Expert and the key recommendations issued by the UPR. Furthermore, Somalia received visits from other mandate-holders such as the Working Group on mercenaries and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. As a result of this last visit, the Government and the United Nations signed a Joint Communiqué on key commitments with regard to the prevention of sexual violence. The HRU facilitated these visits and followed up on their findings and recommendations.

Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased responsiveness by the international community to human rights issues, including in the context of the humanitarian intervention in Somalia.*

Somalia was at the center of a number of debates at the Security Council and the Human Rights Council (HRC). In 2013, the HRC adopted

one resolution and one decision on technical assistance and capacity-building in Somalia and the UNSC adopted four resolutions on the situation in Somalia. Furthermore, the Secretary-General submitted quarterly reports on Somalia to the Security Council and the country received regular visits of UN senior officials. The HRU mainstreamed human rights into these documents and regularly provided human rights inputs for press releases, including those issued by the Secretary-General, the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, the Independent Expert and the High Commissioner.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of human rights standards and principles into action undertaken by the United Nations Political Office for Somalia and other humanitarian actions, with special attention to vulnerable groups such as IDPs and to violence.*

The Federal Government of Somalia, in collaboration with the HRU and UNHCR, adopted a standard operating procedure on the relocation of IDPs based on international humanitarian law and human rights standards. In addition, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Early Warning Reports included human rights language following HRU's advocacy.

United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Year established	2011
Staff as of 31 December 2013	107

Results**National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)**

- ▶ *National EA: Revision of the Constitution and the Family Law to comply with applicable international human rights provisions.*

Numerous laws were enacted during the 2012-2013 parliamentary session, with implications for human rights. Technical support was provided by the Human Rights Division (HRD) of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). The adoption of the South Sudan Media Authority Bill and the South Sudan Access to Information Bill in June and July 2013 was noted as a potentially positive development for the promotion and protection of the freedom of expression and access to information in the context of widening



Civilians seeking protection at the UNMISS compound in Juba, South Sudan.

democratic space. The HRD collaborated with other partners to undertake capacity-building and advocacy activities for law enforcement authorities, security forces, government officials, civil society and journalists to support the implementation of the Media Acts.

The National Review Commission implemented a civic education programme on the constitutional review process which included awareness-raising in all 10 state capitals. In September, the Commission's five subcommittees completed their article-by-article review of the Transitional Constitution. Their recommendations are being considered by the Commission. With the technical and financial support of the Human Rights Division, civil society organizations held a series of public consultations on the Constitutional Bill of Rights to identify gaps and areas for improvement. Legislation has not been enacted in relation to national civil society and the national intelligence services.

Despite the continued support of UNMISS, progress has been slow in developing a national security sector reform strategy, which adversely impacts on human rights in South Sudan. UNMISS and other relevant partners have strongly advocated for the adoption of a National Security Service Bill.

Adherence to traditional practices, such as early and forced marriage, wife inheritance and the denial of property inheritance by women, which contravene provisions of the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (TCSS), hindered the process of reaching consensus for adoption of a national family law. In collaboration with the Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare and CSOs, the HRD reviewed

existing legislation to identify discriminatory gaps and provisions that need to be addressed through legislative, policy and institutional reforms.

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC) with the Paris Principles.*

The SSHRC put in place a strategic plan for 2012-2015 and prepared a work plan for 2013 with the support of the HRD. In collaboration with civil society organizations, the Commission organized and co-chaired three meetings of the Human Rights Forum under the patronage of the Vice President. The HRD advocated for the SSHRC to apply for accreditation to the ICC-NHRI in order to review its compliance with the Paris Principles.

- ▶ *National EA: Establishment of oversight bodies for the police, the army, the judiciary and the penitentiary and of an anti-corruption watchdog.* Steps were taken towards accountability within the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), including arrests, trials and the suspension and dismissal of senior officers. Since May 2013, the SPLA has tried 115 cases in Jonglei, 39 of which are related to serious human rights violations. To date, there have been 61 convictions. These include cases of violations against civilians and disciplinary offences. Nevertheless, there have been encouraging statements issued by high-level officials indicating a commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. As part of its development of a strategic framework for strengthening its engagement with SPLA, the HRD conducted a number of training events for officers on international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including children in armed conflict and principles of peacekeeping. Training programmes were also conducted for law enforcement personnel.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ *National EA: Ratification of key international and regional human rights conventions, including the ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC, CAT, ICRMW, ICERD and ACHPR and their related protocols without reservations.*

South Sudan acceded to the Geneva Conventions and enacted statutory legislation in July 2012 for the harmonization of these instruments with national law. South Sudan signed the ACHPR and the National Legislative Assembly passed bills for the ratification of the CRC and its protocols (November 2013) and CAT (December 2013) without reservations. The HRD supported the ratification process by providing technical support to the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs and the Human Rights Committee of the National Assembly on the drafting of legal opinions for the

ratification of key human rights treaties. It also trained representatives of the national and state legislative assemblies on human rights principles, the international human rights legal framework and ratification processes.

Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

- ▶ *National EA: Establishment of a legal and institutional framework conducive to improved access of women, children and persons with disabilities to justice and basic services.*

The Government of South Sudan undertook some steps towards addressing discrimination and violence against women, including measures to support girls' education and ensure a greater participation of women in Government. Much remains to be done, however, notably with regard to human rights education and awareness-raising. The Government established a high-level policy panel to improve access to justice and launched a review of the criminal justice system and an initiative on mobile courts. Twenty-five prosecutors, prison officials, police and court officials/clerks and 101 traditional court members attended a workshop on arbitrary and prolonged detention. In addition, a large number of training activities were provided for judiciary, law enforcement authorities, the SPLA, prison officers and traditional courts. The HRD provided technical advice to judges, lawyers and prosecutors on mechanisms to address cases of arbitrary and prolonged detention.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased participation, including through the use of protection mechanisms, of discriminated groups.*

Representatives of political parties and civil society organizations, including women's groups, took part in the formation of the National Elections Commission and conducted a series of public consultations on the Constitutional Bill of Rights to identify gaps and areas for improvement. The HRD provided technical and financial support. Civil society organizations addressed concerns regarding the compliance with international human rights standards of the Voluntary and Humanitarian Organizations Bill, regulating the operations of NGOs. In December 2013, the National Legislative Assembly received recommendations from civil society organizations and the HRD, which will be considered before final adoption of the bill. Awareness was raised among NGOs, the Government and other stakeholders on the crucial role NGOs can play in the democratic and economic development of South Sudan. The HRD, in collaboration with

the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and other international counterparts, mobilized civil society organizations through technical and financial support.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased engagement with human rights mechanisms by extending invitations to special procedures mandate-holders, submitting initial reports under ratified human rights treaties and implementing the recommendations of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan and of the UPR.*

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons visited South Sudan in November 2013. In collaboration with UNHCR, the HRD technically supported the visit. The Government did not issue a standing invitation to the special procedure and no treaty body reports have been submitted due to its failure to ratify the key human rights conventions.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- ▶ *National EA: Submission of shadow reports to treaty bodies and other human rights mechanisms by the SSHRC, civil society organizations, women's groups and human rights defenders.*

No State party or alternative report was submitted to the treaty bodies since no international human rights instruments were ratified.



Women of South Sudan's Murle tribe wait to register for food distribution.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Incorporation of rights-sensitive elements/measures in all United Nations policies, humanitarian and development programmes.* The UNDAF and the South Sudan Consolidated Appeal 2014-2016 identified human rights and gender equality as cross-cutting issues to be integrated into all development and State-building priorities. The HRD collaborated with all other agencies in the drafting of the documents. In addition, a three-year framework for mutual accountability and dialogue between the Government and its international partners, which included human rights as cross-cutting issue, was endorsed by the Council of Ministers. The HRD chaired the sub-working group on human rights and the protection of civilians.

Human Rights Advisers in UN Country Teams

Chad

Year established	2011
Staff as of 31 December 2013	1

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of the NHRI with the Paris Principles.* The draft law on the reform of the statutes of the NHRI is still being discussed by the Government. The Human Rights Adviser provided legal advice and financial support to national authorities on the draft law, continued to advocate for its adoption and encouraged civil society organizations to engage in dialogue with national authorities on this reform.
- ▶ *National EA: An action plan for the operation of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights is developed and implemented.* While validated in 2012 by the Government, the action plan was neither adopted nor implemented because its operating budget was not provided. The draft plan contains some progressive developments, including legislative and institutional reforms in the field of human rights. The HRA advised the Government and provided technical assistance for the formulation of the draft and its adoption by the National Human Rights Forum.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased use of international human rights mechanisms by national human rights institutions as well as governmental entities and civil society.* The HRA organized training and information sessions on the use of international and regional mechanisms and provided technical support to national NGOs to submit alternative reports to the treaty bodies and the UPR.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of a human rights-based approach in the UNCT's development programming and implementation.* The UNCT Operational Programme in support to the National Development Plan for 2012-2013 included a rights-based approach and recommendations issued by the human rights mechanisms. At the beginning of 2013, the UNCT extended the mandate of the Gender Theme Group to include human rights and asked the HRA to co-lead the thematic group with UNFPA. Since that time, the Group on Gender and Human Rights has been working to ensure that commitments undertaken on gender and human rights form part of the policy mainstream. The HRA also actively participated in the Child Protection Sub-Cluster. Joint activities involving UNDP, UNICEF and the HRA's Unit were implemented during the reporting period, including on the demobilization of child soldiers from the national army and trainings. The HRA's Unit works closely with the Resident Coordinator.



People waiting for food distribution in Chad.

Kenya

Year established	2008
Staff as of 31 December 2013	3

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of the Medium Term Plan II (MTP II) and the Article 59 Commissions with international human rights standards.*

The Government's MTP II (2013-2017), which seeks to provide a roadmap for development, including through the inclusion of economic, social and cultural rights in the Constitution, incorporated a human rights-based approach following the inputs and recommendations provided from OHCHR. In addition, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution approved the Prosecution Policy and Guidelines and a code of ethics, both of which were in compliance with human rights standards.

- ▶ *National EA: Increased compliance of the judiciary with international human rights standards in the area of economic, social and cultural rights.*

A human rights perspective was included in the Judiciary Transformation Framework for 2013-2016 to ensure that judges have the knowledge and capacity to apply international human rights standards, particularly in the area of economic, social and cultural rights. The HRA contributed to this result by providing technical assistance and advice to the judiciary.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ *National EA: Follow-up mechanism established in accordance with international human rights standards to deal with recommendations issued by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission.* The HRA advocated with the Parliament for the establishment of an Implementation Committee to oversee the implementation of the recommendations issued by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. The Committee has not been established.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased use of the UN and regional human rights mechanisms by civil society organizations and the NHRI.* The knowledge and capacity of civil society organizations to interact with human rights



The UN Resident Coordinator and the Vice Chancellor of Laikipia University in Kenya launch the human rights course in the University.

mechanisms and to submit alternative reports to human rights mechanisms, including to the ACHPR, was enhanced through their engagement with OHCHR. Through the HRA's cooperation with these organizations and with the Government, recommendations from human rights mechanisms were widely disseminated.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of human rights standards and principles into the UNCT and individual agencies policies and programmes.* The UNDAF for 2014-2018, not yet adopted, fully mainstreamed human rights in all of its outcome areas. The HRA provided technical support to the UNCT in the development of the UNDAF.

Madagascar

Year established	2011
Staff as of 31 December 2013	1

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Improving prison conditions in line with Madagascar's international obligations.* By providing technical expertise to the elaboration and implementation of training curricula and guidelines for trainers on human rights, OHCHR contributed to the increased awareness of law enforcement officials on international human rights standards and principles, especially those related to ill-treatment and torture.

- ▶ *National EA: Establishment of the National Human Rights Council in compliance with the Paris Principles.*

The bill establishing a National Human Rights Council was drafted with the technical support of OHCHR and submitted to the Government in 2012. The bill has yet to be promulgated and the HRA has undertaken advocacy activities with the Governing Council to promote its adoption.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ *National EA: During elections, civil society organizations monitor and report on political and civil rights violations.*

Civil society organizations worked closely with the Independent National Electoral Commission of the Transition to ensure a peaceful electoral period and monitored and reported on political and civil rights. OHCHR organized capacity-building workshops for CSOs to enhance their expertise on human rights monitoring during electoral processes. The Office also conducted training sessions on human rights and the prevention of electoral conflicts for members of the National Electoral Commission of the Transition for law enforcement officials. OHCHR also participated in the Conflict and Violence Watch Committee during the electoral period.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: The UPR and treaty body recommendations are increasingly implemented by the State authorities.*

In collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, the HRA organized a meeting at the Prime Minister's Office to advocate for enhanced protection of the rights of Malagasy migrant workers. Following this advocacy, the Governing Council issued a decree suspending the authorization of sending non-qualified Malagasy workers to high-risk countries such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia or other countries that do not provide sufficient protection. The Law for the ratification of the ICRMW was adopted by the National Assembly and validated by the High Council of the Transition. During the reporting period, the HRA assisted the Intergovernmental Treaty Body Committee with the preparation of reports to CEDAW and the UPR by, inter alia, organizing capacity-building sessions for the Committee and civil society.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: The UN development programme is a rights-based document.*

The UNDAF was developed to cover the period 2008-2011 but as a result of the precarious political context, it has been extended to 2014. The HRA will provide technical assistance in 2014 to ensure that a rights-based approach is applied throughout the programming process.

Niger

Year established	2008
Staff as of 31 December 2013	2

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Establishment of a NHRI in compliance with the Paris Principles.*
A NHRI that is compliant with the Paris Principles was established. The HRA, in cooperation with the UNCT, provided training and legal advice on the Paris Principles.
- ▶ *National EA: Integration of human rights standards and a gender dimension in the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the Sectorial Policy of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.*
The Programme for Economic and Social Development and the Sectorial Policy of the Ministry of Justice were adopted, and their implementation is ongoing. The promotion of human rights in the fight against poverty and the promotion of the rule of law in Niger are contained in these two policy documents. The HRA contributed to the drafting processes.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased engagement of the State with the human rights mechanisms through the establishment of mechanisms to follow-up to recommendations issued by the treaty bodies and the UPR and through the submission of reports.*
A matrix of the UPR action plan was developed with the contribution of the HRA. The HRA also co-organized a workshop for its validation and participated in meetings for its implementation. The State showed an increased effort in drafting and submitting reports after members of the Interdepartmental Committee received trainings from the HRA on the techniques of drafting reports in accordance with treaty body requirements.



Members of Niger's National Human Rights Commission at an OHCHR capacity-building activity in Kollo, September 2013.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of human rights standards and principles into the UNDAF.* The UNDAF 2014-2018 identified human rights and gender as cross-cutting issues. The HRA contributed to the drafting of the UNDAF by providing inputs on how to better integrate human rights standards and principles.

Rwanda

Year established	2007
Staff as of 31 December 2013	1

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ *National EA: Relevant national bodies and institutions apply international human rights law.* The National Human Rights Commission maintained its 'A' status and is currently involved in three key issues related to human rights

compliance, namely: the development of the national human rights action plan; a human rights education campaign; and working with the national assembly to provide training, in collaboration with the UN, for senators on drafting legislation from a human rights perspective. The HRA has been involved in training human rights staff in various districts on: how to monitor human rights and periodically report on them; how to work effectively with civil society; and strategies for preparing high-quality human rights reports and assisting the governmental bodies charged with responsibility for their drafting. In addition, OHCHR commented and advised on the process of drafting legislation on the functioning of the NHRC, which was key to the decision by the ICC-NHRI to confer 'A' status on the Commission. Judges are reported to be increasingly using international human rights law, albeit mainly in the proceedings of the case as opposed to in the judgements of the court. The HRA carried out trainings for more than 200 judges on the application of international human rights law in domestic courts. It is expected that the application of international human rights law will become more evident in the judgments of the courts presided over by the beneficiaries of these trainings.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ *National EA: Increased integration of a human rights-based approach in the UNCT's development programmes.*

The new UNDAF for 2013-2018 included a human rights-based approach. The HRA advocated for this inclusion and worked closely with the Resident Coordinator to prepare and launch a handbook on a human rights-based approach which will be used when the new UNDAF is implemented. All UNCT Heads of Agencies in Rwanda endorsed the handbook and planned to make it a key element of the Delivering as One initiative in the coming five years.