

Research and Right to Development Division

Background

OHCHR provides guidance, advice and applied research, develops learning packages and shares expertise on a wide range of human rights themes with Member States, NHRIs, civil society organizations, United Nations partners and international human rights bodies and mechanisms. The Research and Right to Development Division is responsible for pursuing the High Commissioner's independent human rights agenda and mandate and supporting selected mandates of the Human Rights Council. The key roles of the Division are to:

- ▶ Develop policy positions and strategies on thematic human rights issues for the UN and OHCHR, as well as methodologies to strengthen the effectiveness of human rights work;
- ▶ Support the High Commissioner's global leadership role in advocacy on thematic human rights issues;
- ▶ Advance the promotion and protection of all human rights and further integrate all human rights, including gender dimensions, into the UN system's activities in relation to programmes on development, humanitarian efforts, economic and social affairs, peace and security and the rule of law;
- ▶ Integrate all human rights into all relevant areas of work of the United Nations system;
- ▶ Enhance technical cooperation through advisory support and capacity-building; and
- ▶ Increase the knowledge and understanding of human rights issues through education and training, the codification of lessons learned into guidance tools for OHCHR and the translation of international human rights law into approaches, procedures and tools to be applied in the conduct of human rights work by OHCHR and other UN, international and national actors.

During the reporting cycle, RRDD provided support to a number of human rights mechanisms, including: the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises and the Forum under the guidance of the Working Group; the Independent Expert on international solidarity; the Working Group on the

right to development; the Social Forum; the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; the follow-up mechanisms established by the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA) - i.e., the Ad Hoc Committee on the elaboration of complementary standards; the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the DDPA; and the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent; and open-ended intergovernmental working groups such as the open-ended intergovernmental Working Group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies; the open-ended Working Group on a United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas; and the open-ended Working Group on Ageing for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons.

The Division led four of the six thematic strategies defined in the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) 2012-2013, namely: discrimination; impunity; the rule of law; poverty; economic, social and cultural rights; and migration. RRDD also ensured the



Workshop on the establishment of National Preventive Mechanisms in Chile.

implementation of the Global Management Output (GMO) 3 which requires that a “gender perspective is effectively integrated in all OHCHR policies, programmes and processes.”

RRDD is headed by a Director who reports to the High Commissioner through the Deputy High Commissioner. The Division is organized into two branches: the Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch consists of the Human Rights and Economic and Social Issues Section, the Millennium Development Goals Section, the Right to Development Section and the Methodology, Education and Training Section; and the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch, which consists of the Rule of Law and Democracy Section, the Women’s Human Rights and Gender Section, the Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section and the Anti-Discrimination Section.

OHCHR actively participated in the process established by the Secretary-General under the leadership of the Deputy Secretary-General to follow-up on the recommendations of the Internal Review Panel on United Nations Action in Sri Lanka. RRDD is currently coordinating OHCHR’s response to the follow-up plan while also acting as OHCHR’s system-wide focal point. In order to implement the plan, OHCHR will need to improve its information gathering and analysis on situations potentially leading to or characterized by serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law; strengthen support provided to Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators, UNCTs and Humanitarian Country Teams; develop relevant guidance and mandatory training on human rights for all UN staff; contribute to the development of rights-based country strategies; and participate in UN crisis response mechanisms at headquarters. Work has begun on all these fronts.

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ Representatives of States and civil society increased their understanding of international human rights norms and standards in the context of constitution-making. OHCHR focused on providing comments and suggestions on the substantive human rights content of constitutions in a number of countries, notably Egypt, Fiji and Tunisia.
- ▶ In line with the comprehensive approach set out in the General Assembly Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, OHCHR assisted Member States in their efforts to adopt and implement counter-terrorism policies and strategies that were compliant with their international human rights obligations. OHCHR addressed areas of ongoing human rights concern, including the enactment and implementation of broadly formulated national counter-terrorism legislation in some jurisdictions, as well as the abusive use of counter-terrorism legislation by authorities to suppress legitimate activity. For instance, the Office provided technical assistance to Tunisia in the development and implementation of human rights-compliant counter-terrorism and other security-related legislation. The capacity of the Nigerian justice section to handle terrorism cases was enhanced through the organization of a training programme for judges of the High Court of Nigeria and other officials.
- ▶ RRDD supported the Office’s engagement with security forces by advising field presences and divisions from headquarters on the development of human rights training programmes in a variety of countries (such as Bangladesh, Egypt, Guinea, Maldives, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, the State of Palestine, Thailand and Yemen). In 2013, a training-of-trainers course on human rights and law enforcement for police experts and human rights officers was delivered to 19 participants from nine countries to develop their capacity to train and advise law enforcement agencies on human rights issues in line with OHCHR’s methodology and UN standards. Three of the participants have conducted trainings in Burundi, Haiti and Lebanon.
- ▶ At the National Conference on Impunity, Justice and Human Rights, held in July 2013 in Guinea-Bissau, conference participants, including government representatives, adopted recommendations to establish an international and independent commission of inquiry into past gross human rights violations; ratify the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court; establish national measures for victim and witness protection; and thoroughly investigate future violations. RRDD provided substantive support, including advice on relevant human rights norms and standards on transitional and military justice.
- ▶ In Uganda, the Law Reform Commission submitted a bill proposal, in compliance with international standards, recommending the establishment of a national witness protection programme and mechanism. In December 2013, OHCHR and the Uganda Law Reform Commission organized a workshop on the technical and practical aspects of establishing a national witness protection programme which led to the finalization of the bill. OHCHR developed a new Rule of Law Tool on Victim and Witness



The High Commissioner meets with the Swiss Justice Minister during an exhibition on human exploitation, Geneva, October 2013.

Protection intended for national authorities, staff of UN agencies and members of civil society which are engaged in justice and accountability initiatives and domestic law reform processes.

- ▶ OHCHR continued to support States, civil society and other stakeholders in advancing the abolition of the death penalty. In October, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice of Thailand, the Office organized a regional expert meeting on moving away from the death penalty in South-East Asia. Pending abolition, OHCHR advised several States, including Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Maldives, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine (Gaza), the United States of America and Viet Nam, on the implementation of international standards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty and the establishment of a moratorium pursuant to respective General Assembly resolutions. These processes led to the re-introduction of a moratorium on the death penalty in Pakistan.
- ▶ Through the Assisting Communities Together project, OHCHR and UNDP strengthened the capacities of civil society organizations to design, implement and evaluate human rights education and training activities by providing small grants. In 2012-2013, the seventh and eighth phases of the project were completed, through which OHCHR awarded 45 grants in 19 countries.
- ▶ During the reporting cycle, OHCHR continued to support Member States in developing national action plans to eradicate racism, discrimination and promote equality, including in Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guinea, Mauritania, Mexico and Uruguay. In December 2013, a National Action Plan against

Racism and Racial Discrimination was adopted in Costa Rica. RRDD facilitated elements of the development process, including meetings with people of African descent, indigenous peoples, migrants and refugee communities across the country, thereby enhancing their capacity and providing space for dialogue and participation. OHCHR also engaged with the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination in Mexico in the elaboration of a new plan to combat discrimination from 2014 to 2018. In collaboration with the Commission for Human Rights, Humanitarian Action and Relations with Civil Society of Mauritania, OHCHR continued working on the implementation of the project aimed at developing a national action plan against racial discrimination in the country. For this purpose, a study was developed on the status of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the country.

- ▶ A variety of different stakeholders are now using OHCHR's Technical Guidance on a rights-based approach to the reduction of preventable maternal mortality and morbidity. The Guidance, which was welcomed by the Human Rights Council in 2012, points to the need to ensure that laws, policies and programmes are in line with human rights obligations in this domain. For example, following a regional capacity-building workshop which focused on OHCHR's Technical Guidance, governments, UN agencies, NHRIs and civil society from Malawi, South Africa, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania agreed on action plans to promote rights-based approaches to maternal and child health in their national contexts.
- ▶ Key stakeholders increased their awareness of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and used it as a reference in their policy and decision-making following briefings provided by OHCHR. For example, briefings for indigenous representatives in the Republic of the Congo contributed to supporting the implementation of legislation on the rights of indigenous populations.
- ▶ During the reporting period, OHCHR developed a set of guidelines to guide relevant national stakeholders in their efforts to establish or strengthen independent national mechanisms to combat racism, xenophobia and related intolerance. On 20 December 2013, the guidelines were validated at a workshop of experts from NHRIs, equality bodies and human rights institutes working on anti-discrimination issues and will be published in 2014. Furthermore, RRDD, together with the Asia Pacific Forum on National Human Rights Institutions, completed a

joint Manual on the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for National Human Rights Institutions that builds on positive practices, such as the National Inquiry Report on the Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples that was issued by the National Human Rights Commission of Malaysia in 2013.

- ▶ OHCHR engaged in extensive outreach with partners and stakeholders at the national level to build the capacity of all relevant actors on the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. For instance, OHCHR engaged with members of the UNCT in Mozambique on the application of the Guiding Principles in framing a baseline study on business and human rights. The results of the study will be used in the development of a national action plan.
- ▶ As a result of OHCHR's continued efforts to support and feed into regional and national consultations on the post-2015 development agenda, there are strong demands to include human rights, including civil and political rights, in the post-2015 development framework. In this sense, a growing number of OHCHR field presences initiated dialogue with and provided support to national stakeholders on promoting the integration of human rights in national development policies and budget processes, such as in Ecuador and Liberia.
- ▶ Using OHCHR's guidance on human rights indicators, national stakeholders, including government agencies, NHRIs and civil society organizations from developing and developed countries, identified indicators to inform and measure the impact of human rights-based policies and programmes and follow-up on recommendations issued by human rights mechanisms. Countries where such indicators were being developed included Albania, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Mauritius, Mexico, Portugal, Serbia and the United Kingdom.
- ▶ In December 2013, OHCHR, the Irish Human Rights Commission, the Organization of American States, the Office for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Council of Europe and the European Union Fundamental Rights Agency, co-organized the International Conference on Human Rights Education and Training for the Civil Service. The conference provided a platform for sharing good practices on human rights training for the civil service and increasing awareness about effective methodologies among governmental representatives, law enforcement officials, members of NHRIs and representatives of civil society from more than 30 countries.
- ▶ During the reporting period, OHCHR launched an initiative with States, UN partners, NGOs,



Children at the school in an IDP camp in South Sudan.

academics and other stakeholders to develop a draft set of recommended principles and guidelines on human rights at international borders. The draft, intended to serve as a practical norm-based tool to assist States and other stakeholders implement human rights obligations in their border governance measures, was developed in 2012 and will be finalized in 2014.

- ▶ OHCHR worked with the EU agency FRONTEX, which coordinates operational cooperation between EU Member States with regard to border management, to develop a human rights trainers manual for EU border guards. The Manual was published in 2013 and is being disseminated among the 27 EU Member States for inclusion in their national curricula.
- ▶ Governments, including in Belarus and Tunisia, are increasingly requesting OHCHR's assistance in capacity-building and ensuring compliance with international human rights standards of their laws, policies and administrative regulations in the area of human rights and human trafficking. This is a result of RRDD's continued promotion of the application of a rights-based approach to addressing trafficking in persons, based on the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking that were developed in 2010. In Belarus, for instance, OHCHR supported the organization of five training activities focused on: child trafficking for pornography; cross-border cooperation; the identification of victims of trafficking; and the role of law enforcement officials.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ Laws on transitional justice were adopted in Libya and Tunisia. OHCHR and the field presences provided support during the respective drafting

processes to ensure the compliance of the laws with international human rights standards.

- ▶ Representatives of transitional justice mechanisms and civil society in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea increased their knowledge of international human rights standards and good practices, including participatory approaches. The United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire and OHCHR assisted the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission with the elaboration of an awareness-raising campaign and plan of action for the organization of national consultations. In Guinea, OHCHR conducted capacity-building activities for the Provisional National Reconciliation Commission and provided assistance for the planning of national consultations.

Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

- ▶ In 2013, OHCHR continued to promote access to effective remedies for women victims of violence through support to specific projects as well as technical, normative and programmatic guidance and awareness-raising activities and research. In the DRC, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO), with support from RRDD and through five projects managed by local organizations, provided survivors of sexual violence with medical support and insurance, educational support, economic reintegration kits and training and other forms of assistance. The projects were developed in close consultation with the survivors and local organizations and received positive feedback from direct beneficiaries. In Latin America, OHCHR cooperated with UN Women to finalize the Model Protocol for the investigation of gender-related killings of women in Latin America. The Protocol was developed through expert group consultations with judges, prosecutors, lawyers, representatives of police institutions and civil society organizations and with the expert support of criminologists, forensic experts and academics. It provides practical guidance on the integration of a gender perspective in the investigation and prosecution of the cases and the rights of victims. The Protocol received positive feedback in intergovernmental and expert meetings, including from the Human Rights Council which recognized the Model Protocol as a good and promising practice in its resolution 23/25. In Papua New Guinea, OHCHR undertook research and consultations that resulted in a report on sorcery-related killings of women. The report contains recommendations on addressing impunity and preventing the killings by engaging with traditional justice mechanisms and will provide the foundation for follow-up work in 2014.

- ▶ In 2013, OHCHR launched a number of publications aimed at providing tools and guidance to law and policymakers as well as civil society actors to support their efforts for the implementation, promotion and monitoring of economic, social and cultural rights. These publications include: *Human rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation*; *Realizing the Right to Development: Essays in Commemoration of 25 Years of the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development*; the *Handbook on Realizing Women's Rights to Land and Other Productive Resources*; and a draft practical guide on People of African Descent and the Right to Development, entitled: *Putting Rights into Practice*.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ Through its Indigenous Fellowship and Minorities Fellowship Programmes in 2012 and 2013, OHCHR contributed to building the knowledge and capacity of a total of 81 indigenous persons and persons belonging to minorities (over half of them women) from Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Bolivia, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, French Guyana, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yemen. The third edition of the African Descent Fellowship Programme took place in 2013 and was attended by fellows from the following countries: Australia, Costa Rica, France, Panama, Russian Federation, United Kingdom and United States of America. Building on their respective fellowship training, several fellows subsequently pursued initiatives at the national level to enhance participation in decision-making. Examples of such initiatives include advocacy for the inclusion of minority rights in constitution-making processes; awareness-raising among religious minorities; engagement in national legislative and policy reform processes; and provision of advice and expertise on the rights of indigenous peoples to governmental entities. OHCHR also issued a new guide for advocates on promoting and protecting minority rights through UN and regional mechanisms.
- ▶ OHCHR continued to promote access to reparations for victims of sexual and gender-based violence as an essential component of the right to effective remedies. A guidance note on reparations for victims of conflict-related sexual violence, jointly prepared by OHCHR and

UN Women, provides guidance to States and other actors engaging in reparation efforts to ensure that the design and implementation of reparation programmes is inclusive, non-discriminatory, gender-sensitive and transformative. Furthermore, OHCHR undertook efforts to promote women's participation in the identification of adequate reparation measures. In Kosovo, through inclusive consultations with survivors, OHCHR completed a study on reparations for victims of sexual violence during the 1999 conflict and shared it with the Government, UN agencies and civil society organizations. Since then, the report has been used as an evidence-based advocacy tool to inform legislative and policymaking bodies on sexual and gender-based violence in Kosovo.

Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

- ▶ Methodological support and advice was provided to the CoIs and FFMs established by the Human Rights Council, including the Commissions of Inquiry on Syria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Fact Finding Mission on Israeli Settlements, leading to increased coherence in approaches and methodologies. Lessons learned exercises were conducted upon completion of their work on the CoI on Libya and the FFM on Israeli Settlements, as well as upon the renewal of its mandate on the CoI on Syria, which helped identify areas for improvement in practices that could be applied in future CoIs. In addition, in the follow-up to calls by the Human Rights Council and the Security Council, OHCHR contributed to reviewing the efforts undertaken in order to strengthen the expertise of FFMs and CoIs in relation to sexual and gender-based violence. This led to the identification of lessons learned and good practices for their reflection in future missions. Furthermore, to ensure that OHCHR's experience is broadly available to States, civil society and practitioners, the Office produced a publication, entitled *International Commissions of Inquiry and Fact Finding Missions – Guidance and Practice*, which outlines policy and methodological guidance based on relevant international standards and good practices.
- ▶ In November 2013, OHCHR organized two expert panels. The first was entitled Strengthening Minority Rights Advocacy through Implementation Mechanisms and the second was entitled Rights of Linguistic Minorities in a Digital Era. The panels sensitized governments and international and regional NGOs and other organizations on how national, regional and international mechanisms can be used to better protect the rights of minorities.
- ▶ OHCHR continued working on issues relating to freedom of religion or belief, including incitement to national, racial and religious hatred. In February 2013, the High Commissioner launched the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence. The Rabat Plan of Action was adopted at an expert meeting in Morocco in 2012, following a series of meetings which took place in Bangkok, Nairobi, Santiago de Chile and Vienna. A comprehensive assessment was undertaken at the national and regional levels on the implementation of legislation, jurisprudence and policies regarding incitement to national, racial or religious hatred, while encouraging full respect for freedom of expression as protected by international human rights law.
- ▶ The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014 Review Process, co-organized by OHCHR, UNFPA and the Dutch Government in July 2013, reaffirmed the centrality of human rights in development; a message that resonated throughout a number of meetings and conferences in the lead up to the ICPD Review Process and was reflected in its outcome documents.
- ▶ Since the Rio+20 Conference, OHCHR has actively promoted the incorporation of human rights in deliberations related to defining the post-2015 development agenda, including through research, advocacy, consultations and expert meetings. In terms of research, OHCHR and the Centre for Economic and Social Rights launched a joint advocacy publication in early 2013, entitled *Who Will Be Accountable? Human Rights and the Post-2015 Development Agenda*. OHCHR also engaged in various UN-led consultation processes such as the UNDG post-2015 global thematic consultations on governance which included a regional online consultation, an expert meeting on measuring governance and a global consultation meeting in March 2013 in South Africa. These and other inputs fed into the UNDG's consultation reports, entitled *The Global Conversation Begins* and *A Million Voices* which reiterated the call for the new agenda to be founded on human rights to ensure increased accountability. OHCHR also closely engaged with other UN agencies as part of the United Nations Task Team on the Post-2015 Agenda, which recommended that human rights, equality and sustainability form the three fundamental principles of the post-2015 development agenda. The Task Team's report on statistics and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda referred to OHCHR's guide



The Deputy High Commissioner speaks at the International Conference on Population and Development Beyond 2014 Review Process, July 2013.

to human rights indicators and recommended the inclusion of human rights in the measurement framework of the post-2015 development agenda. The High Commissioner also addressed the General Assembly's Special Event on the MDGs and the Post-2015 Development Agenda on 25 September 2013. At the event, many States expressed their strong support for a post-2015 development agenda that is based on human rights; a position that was reflected in the Special Event's outcome document. Furthermore, upon invitation by the Co-Chairs of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, OHCHR delivered a keynote speech on human rights and the right to development at its 6th session on 13 December 2013. The speech was positively received by Member States and subsequent discussions referred extensively to the High Commissioner's main messages.

- ▶ OHCHR's engagement with the General Assembly's second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in October 2013 contributed to promoting and mainstreaming human rights into discussions on migration at the international level. The Declaration on International Migration and Development adopted by Member States integrated human rights and called, inter alia, for the development of an effective and inclusive agenda on migration that respects human rights and integrates development. The human rights of migrants were a strong feature in a number of interventions made by Member States and were featured prominently in the opening statement of the Secretary-General. Leading up to the High-

level Dialogue, OHCHR undertook sustained advocacy through a series of events and activities such as the development of an analytical report on migration and human rights, entitled *Migration and human rights: Improving human rights-based governance of international migration*, and the organization of two expert meetings on migration, human rights and governance.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ Through its leadership in the UN Network on Racial Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, established in March 2012, OHCHR contributed to an enhanced dialogue and cooperation between relevant United Nations departments, agencies, funds and programmes on the subject. The Network developed a Guidance Note for the UN system, endorsed by the Secretary-General on March 2013, on how to address racial discrimination and protection of minorities in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other key standards.
- ▶ In its capacity as the Co-Chair of the Policy Board of the UN Indigenous Peoples' Partnership and lead agency in several projects in the field, the Office advocated for the integration of indigenous peoples' rights in the work of the UN. For instance, in collaboration with ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA, OHCHR organized training sessions for indigenous peoples in Cameroon and the Republic of the Congo to enhance the knowledge of indigenous representatives about consultation processes and standards of free, prior and informed consent.

The workshop in Cameroon also focused on the follow-up to the recommendations issued by the treaty bodies and the UPR and as a result, participants identified opportunities for collaboration and developed a roadmap for further implementation of regional and international recommendations.

- ▶ As part of its mainstreaming efforts, OHCHR contributed to the role of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the High-Level Committee on Programmes, continued to chair the UNDG-HRM and co-chaired the Working Group on Resident Coordinator System Issues. During 2013, OHCHR and the UNDG-HRM worked to integrate human rights provisions in the Rio+20 Outcome Document and the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR). For instance, the QCPR requested that the UN link its normative (including human rights) and operational work and provide capacity-development with a view to facilitating a more participatory and accountable development process. The UNDG Strategic Priorities for 2013-2016 were also subsequently revised and aimed to deliver more coherent, effective and efficient support to countries in the achievement of internationally-agreed development goals and human rights treaty obligations. The QCPR highlighted the importance of improving the effectiveness of the Resident Coordinator System and implementing the “Delivering as One” model. The UNDG-HRM strategically supported the Resident Coordinators and UNCTs

to mainstream human rights in their policy, advocacy and programming work, including by updating existing guidance on human rights and developing a learning strategy in 2013. The deployment of human rights advisers (HRAs) to Resident Coordinator offices is a central component of the UNDG-HRM strategy. To date, the UNDG-HRM has received approximately 30 requests for the deployment of advisers and nearly 50 requests for programming support. This is a clear indication of high demand and buy-in from UNCTs on the ground.

- ▶ OHCHR continued to mainstream human rights through the UN System High-level Task Force on Global Food Security (and through engagement with the FAO’s sponsored drafting of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. OHCHR contributed to the technical consultation sessions held in 2013.
- ▶ In 2013, UN Habitat adopted a document, entitled *UN-Habitat commitment to the human rights-based approach to development*, and its Executive Director strongly supported this approach in all aspects of UN-Habitat’s work. The Office contributed to this development through the UN-Habitat/OHCHR United Nations Housing Programme as well as different human rights mainstreaming activities, including side events that were held during UN-Habitat’s Governing Body meetings and human rights training for its senior management.



- ▶ As a result of an internal review of the inter-agency Global Migration Group, a Working Group on Migration, Human Rights and Gender Equality was created. OHCHR assumed the role of Chair for the first 18 months. In November 2013, OHCHR led the preparation of background documentation for the Global Forum on Migration and Development thematic meeting on “Migration as an Enabler for Inclusive Social Development” and provided the Forum with technical assistance on human rights.
- ▶ OHCHR advocated for the inclusion of the human rights of migrants within the post-2015 development agenda, including in the context of the thematic consultations on Population Dynamics and on Inequalities. As a result, OHCHR was invited to co-chair the migrants’ rights work stream of the World Bank’s Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development and devised a work programme for this work stream.
- ▶ OHCHR also promoted the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the post-2015 development agenda. With a focus on the right to education and in partnership with UNICEF, OHCHR organized an expert meeting to promote inclusive quality education and lifelong learning goals within the context of the upcoming development agenda. The outcome document was prepared to advocate for this goal in the context of the eighth session of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and during the drafting process.
- ▶ The two annual reviews of implementation by the Inter-Agency Review Group on the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) on UN Support to Non-UN Security Forces indicated that significant progress was made following UN-wide dissemination of the Policy, coupled with a communication issued to all Member States by the Secretary-General. RRDD led the preparations for the reviews and provided implementation support to field presences, peace operations and UN agencies in countries such as Côte d’Ivoire, the DRC, Mali and South Sudan, including through the elaboration and dissemination of a comprehensive guidance note.
- ▶ In the context of the Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force, RRDD contributed to the finalization of the first UN Integrated Technical Guidance Note on Security Sector Reform, including substantial recommendations on the use of human rights monitoring to support security sector reform efforts and implementation of the HRDDP.
- ▶ In December 2012, the Secretary-General issued the Policy on Human Rights Screening of UN Personnel. The Policy outlines the principles and procedures to be applied in all recruitment processes to avoid the deployment of any individual who was involved in violations of international human rights or humanitarian law. OHCHR and other UN departments contributed to the development of the Policy and is supporting its implementation as part of a Secretariat Working Group.
- ▶ OHCHR’s continued support of the implementation of the OHCHR/DPKO/DPA/DFS Policy on Human Rights in UN Peace Operations and Political Missions resulted in the review of the human rights contents in more than 25 peacekeeping policies and guidance materials to ensure consistency with human rights law and the integration of human rights into other aspects of peacekeeping, including actions undertaken by the military and police.
- ▶ Together with DPKO, the Office supported the development of different tools on the protection of civilians and advised peace operations on the development of related strategies and mechanisms. In order to gather examples of good practices on effective measures to protect civilians, OHCHR and DPKO conducted a joint review of the Joint Protection Teams and other mechanisms for the protection of civilians in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).
- ▶ Regarding training on human rights issues, OHCHR designed and delivered a human rights induction course in 2012 for 300 military observers deployed to Syria under the United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria.

Global Management Outputs

Integrating a gender perspective (GMO 3)

- ▶ As a result of the two-year Gender Equality Strategic Plan, endorsed by the High Commissioner in August 2012, OHCHR reached most of its targets to achieve the full integration of a gender perspective in its policies, programmes and processes. For instance, references related to women’s rights and gender equality were included in over half of the performance evaluations of OHCHR’s managers, gender facilitators and gender focal points. Over 25 per cent of the 2012 and 2013 annual work plans at headquarters and field offices included activities or outputs explicitly relating to women’s rights or gender integration. RRDD led the implementation of the Gender Equality Strategic Plan through the: coordination and training of an internal

network of gender facilitators; production of tools to facilitate integration of gender; analysis and improvement of internal processes; and close inter-agency partnership with UN Women and other UN entities in the framework of the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (SWAP).

- ▶ RRDD also ensured the integration of a gender perspective in OHCHR's policy and programmatic work which resulted in the inclusion of women's rights and gender in OHCHR's advocacy positions, key messages and substantive technical inputs in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. In addition, the new OHCHR Publications Policy makes provision for ensuring the integration of gender in the Office's publications and the new OHCHR Policy on Human Rights Methodology and Training sets out standards for the integration of gender issues in the methodological tools produced by OHCHR as well as in the training and training materials designed and delivered by OHCHR.

Servicing human rights mechanisms (GMO 4)

- ▶ RRDD continued to provide substantive and logistical support to a number of human rights mechanisms, including:
 - The Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises and the Forum under the guidance of the Working Group. The first and second Annual Forum on Business and Human Rights held in 2012 and 2013, respectively, gathered together more than 1,000 participants from over 100 countries, making the Forum the largest global discussion on business and human rights.
 - The Independent Expert on international solidarity.
 - The Working Group on the right to development.
 - The Social Forum.
 - The Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
 - The follow-up mechanisms established by the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, i.e., the Ad Hoc Committee on the elaboration of complementary standards; the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action; and the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent.
 - The open-ended intergovernmental working groups such as the Open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international



The High Commissioner and the Acting Head of UN Women signed a cooperation agreement on 24 July in Geneva.

regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies; the Open-ended working group on a United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas; and the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons.

- ▶ RRDD delivered sessions on human rights monitoring methodology as part of the annual orientation programme for new special procedures mandate-holders.
- ▶ A total of 26 of the 30 plenary panel discussions held by the Human Rights Council during 2012 and 2013 related to thematic human rights issues that are covered by RRDD. For example, the Division provided conceptual, substantive and administrative support for the organization of panel discussions on the rights of persons with disabilities; children and the administration of justice; women's human rights; the promotion and protection of human rights in a multicultural context; access to justice by indigenous peoples; promoting technical cooperation for the strengthening of the judiciary system and administration of justice in order to ensure human rights and the rule of law; implementation of the UN Declaration on Minority Rights; human rights mainstreaming; the impact of corruption on human rights; the business and human rights agenda by the United Nations system; democracy and the rule of law from a human rights perspective; the human rights of children

of parents sentenced to the death penalty or executed; and gender integration.

- ▶ RRDD supported the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples, which in 2013 provided financial support to 71 indigenous representatives to enable them to attend sessions, receive training and participate in deliberations of the Human Rights Council, the UPR, the treaty bodies, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Expert Mechanism on Indigenous Peoples.

Supporting field operations (GMO 5)

- ▶ RRDD supported and advised field presences in their activities on monitoring and investigations, including the development of monitoring strategies, the development of office guidelines on issues such as detention and election monitoring and the development of training materials, templates, interview forms and other methodological tools related to monitoring.
- ▶ The Human Rights Database, OHCHR's standard tool to record, store and analyse information on incidents involving violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, was rolled out in eight additional field presences, bringing the number of field presences currently using the database to 15. RRDD designed and delivered training on the use of the Database to 159 staff in 2012 and 2013. In addition, a new remote training strategy was implemented in November 2013 which benefited 83 staff members in seven field presences.
- ▶ RRDD contributed to improving support for field operations through tailored trainings to enhance staff capacities, the provision of direct expert advice and the development, publication and dissemination of tools and guidance notes. Support to field presences ranged from providing advice on draft legislation on national minorities in Iraq and Kyrgyzstan and on anti-discrimination laws in Armenia and Georgia, to the dissemination of a Guidance Note on OHCHR engagement in the context of electoral processes that was developed in response to increasing requests from human rights field presences.
- ▶ In 2012–2013, OHCHR distributed over 160,000 printed publications worldwide in all official UN languages. The advocacy publication, entitled *Who Will Be Accountable? Human Rights and the Post-2015 Development Agenda*, was disseminated to all field presences to feed

into their engagement strategies and activities related to national post-2015 consultations and development strategies. This and other OHCHR publications supported regional and local capacity-building activities aimed at strengthening cooperation with civil society organizations and other partners in Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Lebanon, Liberia, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Qatar, South Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda and Yemen, among other field presences.

Skills and competencies (GMO 6)

- ▶ RRDD provided training on human rights monitoring, fact-finding and investigation skills to more than 260 OHCHR staff, both in headquarters and the field, through 12 training courses. Some of the courses aimed at strengthening general human rights monitoring and reporting skills while others were designed to increase staff capacity to monitor specific issues such as economic, social and cultural rights or conflict-related sexual violence and to strengthen knowledge for planning and conducting fact-finding missions for staff on the OHCHR rapid deployment roster.
- ▶ RRDD also contributed to the increased effectiveness of human rights training that is designed and delivered in the context of OHCHR programmes by teaching training methodologies to 60 staff members during three courses on Designing, Managing and Delivering Human Rights Training (Geneva, July 2012; Panama, May 2013; Entebbe, June 2013).
- ▶ A total of 50 staff members from headquarters and the field benefited from annual training courses in 2012 and 2013 on human rights in humanitarian action to strengthen their knowledge of relevant human rights standards, policies and methodologies, the work of Protection Clusters and humanitarian action planning and funding mechanisms.
- ▶ To effectively support Member States in their efforts to integrate human rights in national development policies and budgets, 30 OHCHR staff members from the field and headquarters participated in a training session on human rights and budget monitoring.
- ▶ The OHCHR Library added 1,804 new books, answered 3,560 research questions and registered 18,384 visits to the online catalogue. An introduction to library services was delivered to 207 OHCHR staff and interns.