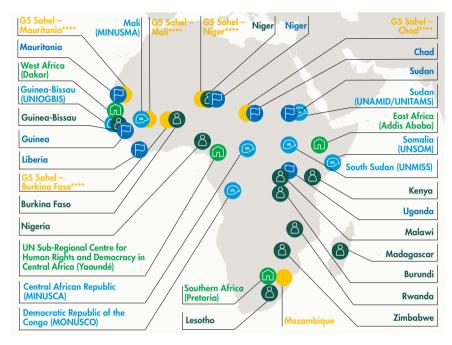
UN Human Rights in Africa



TYPE OF PRESENCE



Country/Stand-alone Offices/Human Rights Missions



Regional Offices/Centres



Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions



Human Rights Advisers



Other types of field presences

Chad, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan and

Central Africa (Yaoundé, Cameroon), East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa) and West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)

Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO/UNJHRO), Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)¹, Mali (MINUSMA), Somalia (UNSOM), South Sudan (UNMISS) and Sudan (UNAMID/UNITAMS)2

Burkina Faso*, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar*, Malawi*, Niger, Nigeria*, Rwanda and Zimbabwe*

G5 Sahel Joint Force Compliance Framework Project3, Mozambique

- Human Rights Advisers deployed under the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group. The UN Integrated Peacekeeping Office in Guinea-Bissau completed its Security Council mandate on 31 December
- The Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2559 on 22 December 2020, which ended the mandate of UNAMID on 31 December 2020, Security Council resolution 2524, of 3 June 2020, established the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) with a strong human rights and civilian protection mandate. OHCHR has been taking steps to ensure the full implementation of the human rights mandate under Security Council resolution 2524 and under the Host Country Agreement. This will require the integration of the OHCHR Country Office within UNITAMS in 2021, in accordance with the OHCHR/DPKO/DPA/DFS Policy on Human Rights in UN Peace Operations and Political Missions of 2011.
- Further to Security Council resolution 2391 (December 2017), OHCHR supported the G5 Sahel Joint Force with the establishment of a Compliance Framework to ensure that military operations to combat terrorism in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger comply with international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

LEGEND:

Spotlights:







Shifts:













SDGs:



























In 2020, UN Human Rights increased its footprint in Africa, including through the establishment of fully mandated country offices in Niger and Sudan, Agreements were also concluded for the deployment of human rights advisers (HRAs) in Burundi, Guinea-Bissau and Lesotho. The OHCHR Africa programme covers 49 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and consists of 26 field presences, including four regional offices in Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa; seven country offices in Chad, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan and Uganda; 10 HRAs in the UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda and Zimbabwe; and seven human rights presences in UN peace missions in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan (Darfur).

In Geneva, the Office provides support to five special procedures country mandates, namely, Somalia (1993), Sudan (1993)¹³, Eritrea (2012), Mali (2013) and CAR (2013) and to the work of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi (2016), the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan (2016) and the Team of International Experts on the situation in Kasai (2017).

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic posed a significant challenge for already fragile governance systems and economies in Africa. It had devastating effects on the region's economy and industrialization efforts. The resulting acute food insecurity and negative impacts on economic

and social rights triggered a severe economic contraction, risking a reversal of the progress made in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While governments generally responded effectively to the pandemic by implementing health measures, curfews and other restrictions, such measures were at times disproportionately used to restrict human rights. In some countries, this included arbitrary arrests and detentions, excessive use of force by law enforcement and military personnel, restrictions on freedom of expression, resulting in a shrinking civic space and an increased prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence. The pandemic also made it clear that when maximum available resources are not directed to progressively realize economic and social rights during periods of economic growth, conditions are created for increased poverty and inequality and retrogression in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs) and the achievement of the SDGs.

In this context, OHCHR shifted the focus of its work to addressing the human rights impacts of the pandemic and supporting government responses. The Office worked with UNCTs, Member States, the African Union (AU) and its organs and with national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and CSOs to monitor the impacts of COVID-19 and government measures on human rights and to subsequently raise awareness. The information gathered by the Office was used to inform policy documents and guidelines for UNCTs and governments, ensure the integration of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) and a gender perspective into COVID-19 responses in Africa, including Socio-Economic Response Plans (SERPs).

In the East and Horn of Africa, ethnic violence and extreme poverty were major challenges in 2020. The region was affected by several separate and interrelated conflicts. Ethiopia experienced a new conflict in the Tigray region, with serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law committed by all sides, that spilled over to neighbouring countries. The conflicts in Ethiopia and Somalia resulted in thousands of people being displaced and refugees fleeing into neighbouring countries, with significant humanitarian and protection needs. Civic space and media freedoms were curtailed, with reports of arbitrary arrests and threats against human rights defenders (HRDs), political opponents, journalists and social media activists, in particular in the context of elections in Tanzania and Uganda.

In Southern Africa, which recorded over half of the number of cases of COVID-19 in Sub-Saharan Africa, pandemic-related restrictions had an acute impact on people's livelihoods. High rates of unemployment and limited social protection schemes affecting millions of people led to social unrest and protests. Drought, flash floods and cyclones increased food insecurity and the loss of livelihoods, especially in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

In Central Africa and the Lake Chad Basin, attacks by Boko Haram and other Islamic insurgents increased, resulting in insecurity for civilians and the displacement of thousands of people, with women and girls facing a heightened risk of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). General insecurity was at times compounded by excessive counter-terrorism responses. Climate change also adversely affected livelihoods, resulting in forced displacement and intensified conflicts between farmers and

¹³ The mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan ended on 6 October 2020, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 45/25.

herders, exacerbating existing fragilities and underlying conflict triggers. Political developments were influenced by elections in 2020 and those planned for 2021 and electoral preparations and funding that were impacted by COVID-19. This led to increased political tensions in several countries. In Cameroon, continued violence in the North-West and South-West regions led to increased human rights violations against civilians and forced displacement and hampered humanitarian access.

West Africa and the Sahel region continued to face several challenges, including terrorism, organized crime, climate change, extreme poverty and weakened State institutions. Terrorist activities became increasingly intertwined with intercommunity conflicts and clashes between farmers and herders, resulting in heightened insecurity and violence and compounding an acute humanitarian crisis in large parts of the region. Systematic attacks by violent Islamic extremists on civilian and military targets in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Nigeria posed serious threats to peace and security. In Nigeria, ongoing attacks by armed groups and criminal elements as well as farmer-herder clashes contributed to a degrading security environment in the country. The region faced complex challenges, including the holding of peaceful, transparent and credible elections, which were impacted by COVID-19 and fuelled political tensions. Excessive use of force by security forces in the region, which led to the #EndSARS protests in Nigeria and an overall climate of impunity, negatively impacted on respect for human rights and the rule of law.

UN Human Rights and the European Union developed a project to reinforce respect for the protection of human rights by internal security forces in Chad, Mauritania and Niger, including by strengthening the capacity of NHRIs and CSOs to monitor and report on violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. The Office continued to provide technical assistance to the G5 Sahel Joint Force on the development of rules and regulations that are compliant with international human rights law and international humanitarian law and regarding the integration of human rights and protection of civilians into the planning and conduct of operations. This included capacity-building with a focus on human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in situations of conflict.

The Office supported accountability mechanisms in Africa, including by providing assistance to the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan and the Team of International Experts on the situation in Kasai. OHCHR offered support to the AU-UN joint assessment missions in situations of crisis and to the deployment of surge capacity teams in the context of electoral violence in Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Uganda and the conflict in the Tigray region of Ethiopia. The Regional Office in Southern Africa continued to work with its national counterparts in Mozambique by strengthening institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in relation to accountability and the rule of law, and by responding to protection concerns in the northern part of the country.

Moreover, OHCHR engaged with regional economic communities and subregional organizations to strengthen their capacities in the area of human rights, such as the AU and its organs, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the International Conference for the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). On 9 December 2019, the joint AU-UN Framework on Human Rights concluded at the technical level and, in February 2020, it received leadership-level approval. The Framework is expected to be signed by UN and AU Principals in 2021. OHCHR also supported regional organizations, particularly the AU, with the elaboration of laws and policies in the context of emerging human rights concerns, including on climate change, digital technology, inequalities, corruption and people on the move. In addition, the Office supported the AU in mainstreaming human rights into its early warning system, strengthened the capacities of civil society and NHRIs and helped to advance the agendas related to women, peace and security and youth.

UN Human Rights initiated the operationalization of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which was concluded with the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and the ICGLR. The Office supported the implementation of the UN Strategic Framework for the Great Lakes Region. OHCHR is the co-leader of Pillar 6 on justice and conflict prevention. OHCHR engaged with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region and the ICGLR to strengthen the capacities of NHRIs, HRDs and CSOs in preventing and resolving conflicts and addressing political and electoral crises. In the context of implementing the Support Project for the Protection of Child Victims of Rights Violations (PAPEV), the Regional Office in West Africa collaborated with ECOWAS, through its Gender Development Centre, to encourage the

Governments of the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger and Senegal to include in their COVID-19 response plans the reintegration of children in street situations with their families, as these children constitute an important segment of the population that is frequently left behind.

OHCHR field presences supported the operationalization of transitional justice initiatives, in particular in the context of peace missions in CAR, the DRC and South Sudan. The Office also supported law reform, good governance and transitional justice, including by contributing to the UN strategic notes on the political transition in Mali and Sudan, and by supporting the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Liberia.

Focusing on ESCRs and the right to development, the Office supported a landmark class action lawsuit, in Kenya, on the right to a healthy environment. In July, the Environment and Land Court ruled in favour of the 3,000 residents of the Owino Uhuru informal settlement, awarding them US\$13 million in compensation for the impacts on their health and environment caused by lead poisoning from an adjacent smelter. With regard to the PAPEV project, the Office provided support to 3,310 children in the context of COVID-19 in the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Senegal and supported authorities who are responsible for child protection to evaluate their national child protection strategies.

UN Human Rights supported governments, CSOs and other actors to effectively engage with the international human rights mechanisms, integrate human rights into their implementation of the SDGs and link the principle of prevention with the human rights framework in order to guide UN responses in relation to civil unrest, political protests and other conflict triggers. The Emergency Response Team (ERT) in the Regional Office for Southern Africa strengthened the early warning and prevention agenda and operationalization of the regional Human Rights up Front (HRuF) Initiative by supporting the Resident Coordinators (RCs) and UNCTs on human rights risk analysis. This included the establishment of an integrated human rights monitoring and analysis platform in Malawi.

Finally, the Office advocated with partners to increase their awareness about the shrinking civic space in the region and the situation of HRDs. OHCHR strengthened the capacities of NHRIs and CSOs to monitor and analyse human rights violations in this context and assisted the ACHPR with developing a policy on reprisals.

BURKINA FASO

Population size ¹ 20.90 million		Human Development Index² NHRI (if applicable)³ 0.452 (rank: 182/189 in 2019) -
Type of engagen	nent	Human Rights Adviser
Year established		2020
Field office(s)		Ouagadougou
UN partnership f	ramework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2020
Staff as of 31 De	cember 2020	2

XB requirements 2020

US\$364,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020





Data sources and notes:

- ¹ UN (2020), Statistical Yearbook 2020: Sixty-Third Issue, UN, New York.
- ² UNDP (2020), Human Development Report 2020, The next frontier: Human development and
- ³ Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), Chart of the Status of National Institutions. Accessed 20 January 2021.

PILLAR RESULTS:



Peace and Security

PS3 - Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.





By providing advice to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), OHCHR supported the integration of human rights into UN programmes.

The HCT adopted a Protection Strategy and a corresponding Plan of Action with strong human rights foundations. To contribute to this result, the HRA provided normative guidance, robust analysis based on data and advice on the application of an HRBA to protection.

PS6 – Support provided by the United Nations to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP).



Through advocacy and technical support, OHCHR aimed to establish an HRDDP Task Force in the UNCT to ensure the consistent application of the policy to all UN activities across the country.

The HRA facilitated training sessions on the policy with 11 Heads of agencies and led the process of developing the terms of reference for the Task Force. While the UNCT has not yet formally established the Task Force, selected projects were analysed in light of the policy.



Participation

P2 - The UN system and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to CSOs and individuals, including from reprisals.



OHCHR supported CSOs to increase their participation in public processes related to their areas of concern.

As part of the overall UN effort, UN Human Rights contributed to supporting civil society platforms to monitor the presidential and legislative elections that took place in November. In addition, a number of special procedures mandate holders raised concerns with the Government regarding the human rights implications of legislation that was adopted in 2019, which amended the Penal Code to criminalize the publication of information that could be perceived as damaging to the Government's efforts to fight terrorism. It is believed that this legislation threatens the work of HRDs and potentially restricts freedom of information and the freedom of the press.

BURUNDI

•	Human Development Index ² NHRI (if applicable) ³ 0.433 (rank: 185/189 in 2019) "B" Status (2017)
Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2020
Field office(s)	Bujumbura
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023
Staff as of 31 December 2020	1

US\$1,560,000 XB requirements 2020

Key OMP pillars in 2020







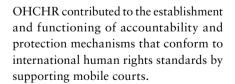
123 Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

PILLAR RESULTS:



A1 - The justice system and the judicial administration establish and apply laws, policies and practices that effectively address human rights violations, protect victims and others at risk and ensure that human rights complaints are investigated.





With technical support from UN Human Rights, the Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC) and the iudicial administration of Burundi held seven mobile courts within the jurisdictions of Ngozi (north), Muyinga (north-east), Ruyigi (east), Rumonge (south-east) and Bururi (south). In addition to expediting 206 case files and

processing the trials, the mobile courts ordered the release of four teachers from Kagamba, in Cankuzo Province, who had been arbitrarily detained. In addition, from 25 to 27 November, OHCHR and the INHRC co-organized a national consultation workshop for representatives of the INHRC, government departments, CSOs and other stakeholders on the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) under the OP-CAT. Burundi ratified the OP-CAT in 2013, yet it failed to establish an NPM within the required timeframe. The consultation workshop recommended the designation of the INHRC to host the NPM and the establishment of an ad hoc committee to draft the relevant governing provisions, which were submitted to the Government and the Parliament for consideration and adoption. The Government endorsed the recommendation and set in motion the process for the effective establishment of the NPM.



PS3 - A range of international actors and constituencies are mobilized to prevent conflict in Burundi. Their interventions take into account the specific needs of women, individuals at risk and marginalized groups.





OHCHR contributed to the increased protection of women, individuals at risk and marginalized groups from human rights violations by participating in mechanisms that were put in place in cooperation with other stakeholders.

UN Human Rights continued to participate, primarily through videoconference. in informal discussions of the Early Warning Group that it established in 2017. The discussions were held to enhance collaboration between the diplomatic community and international organizations with a human rights mandate on issues related to human rights protection in Burundi. In 2020, the Group discussed a number of emblematic cases of human rights violations, which were addressed through advocacy with competent authorities, whenever possible. The engagement of the Group resulted in the release of four journalists from the Iwacu Media House, who had been sentenced, in January, to two and a half years in prison for attempting to threaten the internal security of the State. The ruling was widely regarded by the human rights community as politically motivated and in violation of the right to a fair trial.



Participation

P1 - A national mechanism is created to protect the rights of CSOs and individuals, supported by a clear legal framework that complies with international human rights standards.



By facilitating training workshops, OHCHR sought to contribute to the functioning of protection mechanisms for civil society actors.

From 10 to 12 March, UN Human Rights organized a workshop for young girls and women from the Association for Progressive African Youth, which brought together 40 participants from Burundi's 18 provinces. The workshop addressed issues such as protecting human rights in the context of elections, gender stereotypes and their consequences and the impact of women and girls' participation in the democratic process. The workshop contributed to raising the awareness of attendees about their right to participate in the management of public affairs and equipping them with the skills to do so.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Type of engagement	nent Regional Office		
Countries of engagement	Burundi, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tomé and Principe		
Year established 2001			
Field office(s)	Yaoundé, Cameroon		
Staff as of 31 December 2020	15		
XB income	US\$1,045,126		
XB requirements 2020	US\$1,076,000		
XB expenditure Personnel 53% \$149,099	U\$\$281,408 Non-personnel 36% \$100,016	PSC ⁴ 11% \$32,294	
RB expenditure Personnel 73% \$1,050,643	US\$1,448,240 Non-per 27% \$397,59		

Key OMP pillars in 2020 Data sources and notes:







4 OHCHR, as part of the UN Secretariat, charges 13 per cent of Programme Support Cost (PSC) on all direct costs, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/217 of December 1980. For activities implemented jointly with other UN partners, however, the related indirect PSC is reduced to seven per cent. This explains a lower PSC percentage average.

PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

A2 – Protection mechanisms are in place and strengthened to ensure effective follow-up on human rights violations, including seeking redress on behalf of victims, in Cameroon and the Republic of the Congo.







OHCHR contributed to the functioning of national protection mechanisms in increased conformity with international standards, including by providing technical support.

From 22 to 23 July, the ICGLR Secretariat, UN Human Rights and the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions co-organized a virtual workshop for NHRIs and other stakeholders of the Great Lakes region aimed at discussing and defining strategies to support the strengthening and effectiveness of NHRIs. A total of 43 participants (17 women, 26 men) attended from ICGLR countries in which the NHRIs have not vet been accredited by GANHRI with "A" status, namely, Angola, Burundi, CAR and the Republic of Congo, as well as member countries of the Economic Community of Central African States, namely, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tomé and Principe. NHRIs from the DRC and Rwanda, which have been accredited with "A" status, were invited to share their experiences and good practices. Among other objectives, the workshop advocated for the creation of a platform through which NHRIs from the region can share their experiences and good practices and discuss how to strengthen their institutional and operational capacities with a view to becoming fully compliant with the Paris Principles. The workshop also enabled participants to draft road maps for the enhancement of their respective country's NHRI.

In November, the OHCHR Regional Office held a high-level consultation with the Parliament of Gabon on the Paris Principles and good practices that have been implemented by independent and effective NHRIs in the region. This activity was instrumental in encouraging the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). The 50 participating senators and the plenary of the National Assembly committed to the adoption of a draft law that would enhance the NHRC's capacity and urged the Government to expedite the reform process. OHCHR will follow up with the Government to facilitate the submission of the draft law to the Parliament for consideration during the second quarter of 2021.



PS3 - Regional bodies and national security authorities use information on conflict triggers and the impact of conflict on human rights to implement effective protection measures.



Either directly or by supporting targeted efforts of the international community, OHCHR increasingly advocated with relevant governments in the subregion regarding specific human rights issues.

UN Human Rights regularly engaged with UN entities and other actors to contribute to a number of prevention activities. In January, the Office participated in meetings of the Protection Cluster in Cameroon, during which human rights concerns were raised and strategies to address those concerns were discussed, leading to the development of an action plan. In addition, OHCHR participated in UN meetings related to the human rights impacts of COVID-19 in Cameroon, thereby contributing to the development of a communication and outreach strategy to inform local communities on preventive measures to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic. In this context, OHCHR met with authorities and other stakeholders in the country to discuss actions being taken in detention facilities to prevent the spread of the virus. Following OHCHR's advocacy and the adoption of Presidential Decree No. 2020/193, a total of 6,942 detainees were reportedly released.

PS5 - The UNCTs in Cameroon, the Congo and Gabon align their activities with the UN Secretary-General's Human Rights up Front Initiative.



OHCHR contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the humanitarian work of UN agencies in the subregion.

Based on the framework of collaboration with the Regional Office for Central Africa, UN Human Rights participated in regular meetings, during which human rights and other issues of concern were discussed. The Office contributed to the reports of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa, including on children and armed conflict, conflict-related sexual violence, strengthening human rights action in the field and the protection of civilians.



Participation

P6 - Marginalized groups participate more actively in political and public life, locally and nationally.



OHCHR trained rights-holders to support their meaningful participation in selected public processes.

On 20 June and 15 July, 105 media professionals (48 women, 57 men) from across Cameroon were trained on handling information during times of crisis. This activity helped to improve the way that journalists reported on the COVID-19 pandemic and enabled UN Human Rights to establish mechanisms for the rapid verification of COVID-19-related human rights concerns on the ground.

From 15 to 17 September, 28 representatives of law enforcement bodies and six representatives of media outlets in Cameroon were trained, resulting in the adoption of guidelines on working in the context of crises. The training led to the establishment of a collaboration framework that will enable journalists to more easily gain access to security and defence information sources.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UNITED NATIONS MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILIZATION MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (MINUSCA)

Surface area ¹ 623,000 km ²	O.397 (rank: 188/189 in 2019) -
nent	Peace Mission
	2000
	Bambari, Bangassou, Bangui, Berberati, Birao, Bossangoa, Bria, Kaga-Bandoro, Ndele, Obo and Paoua
ramework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2021
cember 2020	66
	623,000 km² nent

XB requirements 2020

US\$98,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020





123 Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

PILLAR RESULTS:



Peace and Security

PS4 - A comprehensive national transitional justice strategy is developed and implemented and it is gender-sensitive.



OHCHR provided technical support to develop a comprehensive national transitional justice strategy.

Significant progress was achieved in the transitional justice process with the adoption, in February, of Law No. 20-009, which established the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission. On 30 December, 11 candidates, including five women, were officially confirmed as commissioners by Presidential Decree No. 20-435. The 11 commissioners are from various organizations and professional backgrounds,

including CSOs, academia, legal practices and associations of youth, women, victims and religious communities. The next steps will include supporting the capacity-development of the commissioners, recruiting technical staff and developing the Commission's programme of work. UN Human Rights and the HRD collaborated with UNDP and experts from the International Center for Transitional Justice to provide technical support to relevant authorities and institutions, including the Steering Committee, that were tasked with drafting the law on the Commission. As a member of the Selection Committee, the HRD strongly advocated for the respect of the selection criteria outlined in Law No. 20-009 to ensure that candidates have strong human rights profiles.

The HRD supported the implementation and fulfilment of the mandate of the Inclusive Commission, which is composed of representatives of national authorities and the armed groups that signed the Peace Agreement. In accordance with article 11 of the Peace Agreement, the Commission was tasked with developing recommendations on seeking justice for crimes committed in the context of the armed conflict in CAR with a view to transmitting them to the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission. With the support of the HRD, the Inclusive Commission drafted and submitted its final report to the Prime Minister in May.

Since November, the HRD, UNDP and UN Women have cooperated to contract two consultants to work on a study on reparations that will inform the work of the Commission once it is operational.

PS5 - National institutions and non-State actors increase their capacity to promote and protect human rights more effectively.



OHCHR contributed to the increased compliance of State institutions with international human rights standards by providing guidance to relevant authorities.

Within the context of the implementation of its early warning mandate, the National Committee on the Prevention of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and Discrimination organized 10 field visits, with technical and financial support from the HRD, to Boali, Berberati, Nola, Mbaiki, Obo, Ndele, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bangassou and Sibut. Following these visits, focal points were established in these locations to provide information on human rights concerns linked to the presidential elections, in December.

The HRD continued to partner with and support the High Council for Communication to ensure the full implementation of its mandate on the prevention of hate speech and public incitement to violence. In April, the HRD and the High Council co-organized two workshops, in collaboration with associations of women, to prevent hate speech and incitement to violence in two districts of Bangui, Participants included 116 women and four men. The HRD was also involved in the delivery of seven workshops on the prevention of hate speech and misinformation relating to the COVID-19 outbreak in four districts of Bangui, which were attended by 124 women and 296 men. The workshops led to the establishment of community focal points to help prevent human rights violations, discrimination, stigmatization and misinformation related to COVID-19 in their respective communities. Finally, during the electoral process, the HRD supported field missions of the High Council for Communication to sensitize the population on the need to prevent electoral violence as a consequence of spreading hate speech.



Accountability

A1 – The actions of judicial institutions and defence and security forces increasingly comply with human rights.



OHCHR contributed to the improved compliance of State institutions with international human rights standards through technical and expert advice.

In collaboration with other components of MINUSCA and national authorities, UN Human Rights and MINUSCA's HRD jointly supported the Government's efforts in relation to security sector reform and the deployment of defence and security forces beyond the capital through the application of the HRDDP. The HRD led the HRDDP Secretariat and organized the HRDDP Task Force meetings, conducted 63 risk assessments and recommended mitigating measures to ensure that UN support to the national defence and security forces complied with the Policy. In addition, the HRD was closely involved with the vetting of eligible ex-combatants prior to their integration into socio-economic life. The HRD vetted a total of 2,807 candidates, 39 of which were excluded due to their alleged involvement in violations of human rights and domestic law.

The HRD regularly monitored the behaviour of national forces deployed in the region and documented every misconduct or human rights violation they committed. The HRD established a communication system with the Government to share reports, on a quarterly basis, on human rights violations that were primarily committed by the national defence and security forces. This helped draw the attention of relevant authorities, particularly the Minister of Defence, to these allegations and encouraged the Government to conduct investigations and implement disciplinary action in certain cases.

CHAD

Population size ¹ 16.43 million	Surface area ¹ 1,284,000 km ²	Human Development Index² 0.398 (rank: 187/189 in 2019) "B" Status (2009)		
Type of engager	nent	Country Office		
Year established		2018		
Field office(s)		N'Djamena		
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021		
UN partnership	IIdiliework	2017–2021		
Staff as of 31 De		10		
Staff as of 31 De		10		
Staff as of 31 De	cember 2019	10		
Staff as of 31 De	cember 2019	10 US\$999,152		
Staff as of 31 De XB income XB requirements	cember 2019	US\$999,152 US\$2,272,000		
XB income XB requirements XB expenditure	cember 2019	US\$999,152 US\$2,272,000 US\$1,340,967		

1234 Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229 and p. 231

PILLAR RESULTS:



A1 - The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is established and functioning in conformity with the Paris Principles.



OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the NHRC, which is operating in increased conformity with the Paris Principles, by providing it with technical and financial support.

Following the 2018 adoption of the legislation for the functioning of the NHRC, the Commission was formally established in February, and its 11 members, including five women, took office. By the end of 2020,

the Commission had greatly improved its capacity and had begun acting in defence of human rights, with an emphasis on detention and the freedom of peaceful assembly. UN Human Rights contributed to these results by consistently advocating for the reform of the NHRC with government authorities and offering advice as the Commission commenced its work. Further, it provided additional financial support and training for NHRC staff members on human rights monitoring and reporting.

A3 – Judicial authorities and the NHRC act on at least half of the cases they receive regarding crimes associated with gender, including those that involve women and youth.



OHCHR sought to increase the proportion of human rights violations cases that were positively addressed by relevant actors, including through advocacy work.

UN Human Rights conducted six field monitoring missions in the provinces of Ouaddaï, Lake Chad, Moyen-Chari, Mandoul, Logone Occidental and Logone Oriental. The missions were undertaken to monitor specific violations related to intercommunity conflicts, gender-based violence and child exploitation as well as the conditions in prisons and other places of detention. During the missions, UN Human Rights gathered information that formed the basis for its subsequent advocacy with authorities. As a result, five human rights violations were redressed in relation to the arbitrary arrest of journalists, HRDs, CSO leaders and alleged members of Boko Haram and the ill-treatment of detainees. Due to the overcrowding of detention centres, the Office advocated for the release of prisoners as an exceptional measure in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 3,050 prisoners were released within the framework of the Government's COVID-19 contingency measures. Among the 3,050 prisoners who were released, 21 were pregnant, 203 were over the age of 60, 225 were minors, 149 were ill and 518 had served three quarters of their sentences.



M1 – National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the international human rights mechanisms and the implementation of their recommendations.



OHCHR supported the Government of Chad in taking steps to implement its human rights commitments.

During Chad's third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the Government committed to abolishing the death penalty and ratifying ICCPR-OP2. In May, the President enacted anti-terrorism legislation, which abolished the previous dispositions that allowed the death penalty. The Government has not yet ratified ICCPR-OP2.

M1 - Chad submits the six reports to the human rights treaty bodies that are due, in compliance with reporting guidelines.



OHCHR contributed to the Government's submission of quality reports to the human rights treaty bodies by delivering training sessions and supporting the drafting process.

With sustained support from UN Human Rights, the Government worked to reduce the delay in the submission of its periodic reports to the human rights treaty bodies, in 2020. UN Human Rights facilitated the drafting of the national reports under ICCPR and ICESCR. The latter was submitted, in August, and the adoption of the list of issues is scheduled for 2021.



Development

D7 - UN strategic programmes take account of human rights when they are drafted, implemented and evaluated.





OHCHR provided substantial support, which contributed to the integration of international human rights standards into UN plans and programmes in Chad.

UN Human Rights regularly participated in inter-agency and Protection Cluster meetings. As a result, UN Human Rights succeeded in integrating human rights considerations into a number of common strategic and programmatic documents, such as the Common Country Analysis (CCA), the UN multisectoral strategy in support of the governmental response to COVID-19 and the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA).

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE (UNJHRO)

Population size¹ 89.56 million		Human Development Index ² NHRI (if applicable) ³ 0.480 (rank: 175/189 in 2019) "A" Status (2018)
Type of engagement		Peace Mission
Year established		2008
Field office(s)		Bandundu, Beni, Bukavu, Bunia, Butembo, Dungu, Goma, Kalemie, Kananga, Kindu, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Matadi, Mbandaka, Mbuji- Mayi, Thsikapa and Uvira
UN partnership f	ramework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2020-2024
Staff as of 31 De	cember 2020	96

XB requirements 2020

US\$10,902,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020







¹²³ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

PILLAR RESULTS:



D7 – The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2020-2024 integrates relevant international human rights standards and principles and references recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR contributed to the integration of international human rights standards and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into UN common country programmes.

The United Nations Sustainable **Development Cooperation Framework** (UNSDCF) process was largely informed by reports from the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO).

Consequently, its outcome is fully aligned with the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in relation to the DRC and the SDGs. Following this key achievement, the UNJHRO continued its engagement with the UNCT to support the integration of human rights into the SDGs. For instance, the Office led the UNCT-DRC National Voluntary Assessment of the SDGs and systematically included an HRBA and key indicators in the UNCT's annual workplan.

In the framework of the COVID-19 response for the country, the Office worked on the elaboration of the National Response Plan and the UN Response Plan to ensure the integration of key human rights activities and indicators. Furthermore, within the context of the UNSDCF, the UNJHRO engaged in the implementation of joint projects with UN agencies, funds and programmes, notably five projects that were funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) in the conflict-torn provinces of the Kasai, Kasai Central, Tanganyika and South Kivu.



PS5 - DRC security forces adopt an increased number of mitigation and corrective measures based on risk assessments that comply with the HRDDP.



OHCHR supported the functioning of accountability and protection mechanisms in greater conformity with international human rights standards.

In 2020, the UNIHRO continued its follow-up of emblematic cases with the military justice system to enhance the protection of civilians and improve the fight against impunity. The UNIHRO's collaboration with the HRDDP Secretariat, MONUSCO and national partners led to increased compliance with the HRDDP and standard operating procedures (SOPs) on the ground, in particular regarding the prosecution of alleged perpetrators of serious human rights violations. In 2020, more than 20 meetings were organized with judicial authorities to discuss technical aspects of judicial cases. This included designing a proper prosecutorial strategy and developing and implementing judicial protection measures for the benefit of victims and witnesses. The Comités de suivi of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) held 28 sessions and the Comités de suivi of the Congolese National Police (PNC) held 32 sessions in the provinces of North and

South Kivu, Kinshasa, Ituri, Tanganyika, Kasai and Maniema. The committees addressed human rights violations committed by State security and defence forces and followed up on remedial measures. In addition, during the period of January to June, the UNJHRO undertook 14 monitoring activities, with an emphasis on the trial of Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka in the Operational Military Court of North Kivu, in Goma.

The UNIHRO participated in the drafting of the Peace Accord Agreement between the Government and the Forces de résistance patriotique de l'Ituri (FRPI) to ensure its alignment with international law standards, including the right to justice, truth and compensation for victims, and to provide the UNIHRO with the opportunity to screen armed militants identified for demobilization and reinsertion. The HRDDP Secretariat conducted the background and profile checks of 1.185 individuals and created and updated 389 new profiles. Some of the updates formed the basis of the UNIHRO's constructive dialogue with FARDC, PNC and national authorities and its cooperation with judicial actors for the investigation and prosecution of officers alleged to have committed serious human rights violations.



A1 - The judiciary increases the number of convictions for human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence. Oversight mechanisms strengthen disciplinary measures for the same offences.



OHCHR contributed to the improved compliance of State institutions and programmes with international human rights standards, with a focus on women's human rights.

In support of the fight against impunity, the UNIHRO collaborated with civilian and judicial military authorities to undertake and participate in a total of 114 field investigations or monitoring missions, mainly in the Kasai and Kasai Central, Ituri, North and South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces. A total of 14 mobile court sessions were organized, primarily to address emblematic cases, and a total of 127 detainees were released as a result of the UNIHRO's efforts (18 women, 87 men, 23 children). The UNJHRO continued supporting judicial authorities in handling cases of international crimes. A total of 369 convictions (161 from FARDC, 68 from PNC, 87 members of armed groups and 53 civilians) were recorded for serious human rights violations. Among the emblematic cases that were supported by the UNIHRO, in collaboration with the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, was that of Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka, the former leader of the armed group Nduma Defense of Congo (NDC). Following a two-year trial, Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka was sentenced, on 23 November, by the Cour militaire opérationnelle, in Goma (North Kivu), to life in prison for war crimes, including murder, rape, sexual slavery and the recruitment of children.

In the fight against impunity, the UNJHRO funded the operationalization of four legal clinics operated by CSOs in conflict zones: one in Kigulube, one in Luvungi in South Kivu, one in Beni in North Kivu and one in Tshimbulu in the Kasai Central. The clinics provide assistance to victims of SGBV/CRSV. Out of 1,726 persons, 760 victims (330 women,

403 girls, 14 men, 13 boys) received legal, medical and psychosocial assistance, resulting in 80 judicial decisions, including 74 convictions (138 from civilian court, 40 from military court).

The UNIHRO cooperated with the Office of the Special Advisor to the Head of State on Youth and Gender-Based Violence and other partners to support the drafting and finalization of a road map in relation to gender, which covers all related FARDC and PNC action plans. The objective of the road map is to facilitate the implementation of the Addendum to the Joint Communique between the Government of the DRC and the UN on the fight against sexual violence in conflict. Support was also provided to establish a Call Centre for reporting gender-based crimes and domestic violence in the context of COVID-19 and to provide remote assistance to victims, in collaboration with partners.

Finally, the UNIHRO held monthly meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Justice and the Kinshasa Prosecutors' Office to follow up on cases of impunity and measures taken to reduce overcrowding in prisons, including in the context of the pandemic. Positive outcomes included the establishment of the Technical Group on Penitentiary Issues (Sub-group 2 on legislation), which is responsible for drafting texts on reform of the prison system and for ensuring the release of at least 3,288 prisoners from several prisons in the DRC.

EASTERN AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office		
ountries of engagement Djibouti, Ethiopia and Tanzania			
Year established	2002		
Field office(s)	Addis Ababa		
Staff as of 31 December 2020	23		
XB income	US\$4,121 <i>,7</i> 68		
XB requirements 2020	US\$7,381,000		
XB expenditure	US\$2,354,319		
Personnel	PSC⁴		
90%	10%		
\$2,121,953	\$261,699		
RB expenditure	U\$\$171,648		
Personnel			
100%			
\$171,648			
Key OMP pillars in 2020			

⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 231

PILLAR RESULTS:



A1 – Regional human rights mechanisms are increasingly accessible to all.



OHCHR contributed to enhancing the compliance with international human rights standards of the NHRI in Ethiopia.

UN Human Rights supported the strategic reform process of the Human Rights Commission in Ethiopia, including by outlining recommendations that were outlined in the new Ethiopian Human Rights Commission Establishment (Amendment) Proclamation No. 1224/2020.

Technical assistance was provided to the Commission for the investigation of alleged human rights violations that were committed in the wake of protests that occurred following the killing of a prominent musician.

A3 – Governments report, investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more consistently.



OHCHR contributed to strengthening accountability and protection mechanisms with a focus on women's human rights.

UN Human Rights engaged with judicial schools in the region to enhance their understanding of human rights in relation to harmful gender stereotypes. The Office developed specific training materials on the investigation of gender-related crimes that were included in the curricula of the International School of Judiciary Police, based in Diibouti.

In collaboration with the Centre for Reproductive Rights and the Institute of Judicial Administration Lushoto, the Office convened a webinar for judges from Africa and Asia to discuss access to justice and the protection of sexual and reproductive rights in the context of COVID-19. The webinar offered a platform to discuss the impact of State responses to COVID-19 in both regions.

OHCHR, UNODC and UN Women also organized a webinar on the criminal justice response to violence against women and girls in the context of COVID-19. Participants discussed some of the challenges faced by women and girls in Ethiopia during the pandemic.



Participation

P1 - CSOs, women human rights defenders (WHRDs) and other relevant stakeholders advocate for human rights, especially women's rights, more often and more effectively.



OHCHR contributed to building the capacities of WHRDs and other stakeholders to improve the compliance with international human rights standards of selected State institutions and programmes.

UN Human Rights strengthened the capacities of WHRDs and other stakeholders to advance the rights of women in the region. In collaboration with DefendDefenders, the Office provided training to 120 WHRDs in East and Southern Africa on secure ways to work online and how to navigate in the context of the pandemic. OHCHR also provided support for the creation of a national chapter of the East African Women Human Rights Defenders Network through the establishment of the Coalition for Women Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania.

To mark the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Office organized a webinar on WHRDs and how to address SGBV during COVID-19 in East and Southern Africa. A total of 127 WHRDs and CSO representatives discussed how COVID-19 had exacerbated instances of sexual and gender-based violence and how they had adapted their responses to protect survivors in light of movement restrictions. They also proposed solutions to protect survivors during the pandemic and prevent violence in the longer term.

The Office supported the launch by the Centre for Reproductive Rights of a report entitled The conflict in north-east Nigeria's impact on the sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls. The report notes that women and girls affected by conflict are particularly vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, sexually transmitted infections, sex trafficking, forced marriage and forced and unintended pregnancy.

In addition, the Office collaborated with the Federation of Ethiopian National Associations of Persons with Disabilities and the Ethiopian National Association of the Blind to increase their human rights awareness. A webinar was organized to validate a research paper on the impacts of COVID-19 on persons with disabilities

and was attended by approximately 25 CSO representatives. The Office provided financial and technical support to the Ethiopian National Association of the Blind to carry out the research, which identified gaps in laws, policies and practices in the protection of persons with disabilities and highlighted how the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the challenges they face. The research also provided recommendations to improve the protection of persons with disabilities.

In collaboration with CSOs in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region of Ethiopia, OHCHR conducted a radio programme on the impacts of COVID-19 on human rights, with a focus on vulnerable groups.

Peace and Security

PS3 - Regional and subregional bodies and individual States increasingly integrate human rights standards and policies into their conflict prevention and response strategies.



OHCHR ensured the integration of human rights into key strategies and action plans developed by UNCTs and regional actors on early warning and conflict prevention.

UN Human Rights significantly contributed to the development of the terms of reference, strategies and workplans of the Opportunity Issue-Based Coalitions (OIBCs) to ensure that human rights were at the forefront of strategic and operational frameworks. The Office was also a key partner in the implementation of the prevention strategy for the Horn of Africa.

The Office provided the AU with continuous support for the development of policies and manuals, including a human rights training manual for AU human rights observers. OHCHR enhanced its collaboration with various components of the AU to strengthen their capacities to work on human rights, including through the finalization of the joint AU-UN Framework on Human Rights. The Office launched Phase II of the joint AU-OHCHR-World Bank Group (WBG) project on integrating human rights into the AU Continental Early Warning System.

Moreover, OHCHR supported the AU Gender, Peace and Security Programme (GPSP) and the AU Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) to develop an advisory opinion to inform and guide the work of AU member states on advancing efforts towards the meaningful participation of women in peace processes. The Office supported the organization of six civil society consultations on women, peace and security (WPS) and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 across the African continent. These consultations brought together CSOs and WPS experts from all regions of the continent to identify key strategic recommendations and direction for member states on making Security Council resolution 1325 a reality for women in Africa.

Finally, the Office supported the integration of human rights into the UNCT's humanitarian preparedness plan, which was developed in response to the situation in Tigray, Ethiopia, including the principle of Leaving No One Behind, OHCHR played a key role in the development of the UNCT's strategy on the prevention of hate speech in Ethiopia.



Non-discrimination

ND4 - The decisions of national human rights and justice mechanisms increasingly promote gender equality and comply with international and regional human rights standards.



OHCHR contributed to raising awareness on SGBV and trafficking in women and girls.

UN Human Rights supported various activities to commemorate the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, including a social media campaign that provided an overview of gender-based violence (GBV) in the context of COVID-19. Furthermore, it provided 10 recommendations on how to address the issue and organized a virtual policy dialogue under the theme "Ending violence against women and girls: Action to guarantee women's safety in Africa," which resulted in commitments from AU member states and others to integrate gender equality and women's rights into COVID-19 recovery efforts. Participants included AU member states, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), development partners, CSOs, youth and media representatives.

The Office also offered support to the CEDAW Committee in the development of a general recommendation on trafficking in women and girls in the context of global migration by organizing a virtual regional expert meeting in Sub-Saharan Africa, in collaboration with UN Women and IOM. African experts and representatives of CSOs and UN entities discussed the root causes of the increased risk to trafficking faced by women and girls.



D4 – Sexual and reproductive health policies in the region increasingly comply with international human rights standards.



OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance with international human rights standards of sexual and reproductive health policies and programmes.

UN Human Rights developed a tool for the AU to integrate the needs of women and girls into internally displaced persons (IDPs)/refugee situations under the African Governance Architecture (AGA) and the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), in collaboration with the African Union Women, Gender and Development Directorate (AU-WGDD), UNHCR and UN Women, on the basis of a joint study entitled Assessing the status of women's rights in refugee and internal displacement settings in the context of AGA and APSA. The tool seeks to ensure that the needs of displaced women and girls are at the forefront of decision-making at the political level and in all stages of the process, from the design to the implementation of policies, programmes and initiatives.

D7 - When they implement the SDGs, UNCTs and the Governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Tanzania fully take into account human rights principles, including the right to development, as well as recommendations that have been issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR supported the integration of human rights in programmes and policies of UN and government partners.

UN Human Rights ensured that human rights were systematically integrated into

various documents that were developed in response to COVID-19 by UNCTs in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Tanzania. The Office also supported the development of strategic and technical documents by the AU and other regional actors, including the joint AU-UN Framework on Human Rights.

In Ethiopia, OHCHR facilitated a training on an HRBA for CSOs, with a focus on data collection and the measurement of progress in implementing human rights and achieving the SDGs.

The Office provided assistance to the AU in developing a policy on business and human rights, ensuring the application of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) to digital technologies, in the framework of the B-Tech Project.

OHCHR also coordinated the joint UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights expert consultation on the implications of digitalization of social protection systems in Africa.

GUINEA

Population size ¹ 13.13 million	Surface area ¹ 246,000 km ²	Human Development Index² 0.477 (rank: 178/189 in 2019)	NHRI (if a	ipplicable)³
Type of engagen	nent	Country Office		
Year established		2010		
Field office(s)		Conakry and Nzérékoré		
UN partnership	framework	United Nations Developme 2018-2022	nt Assistance	Framework
Staff as of 31 December 2020		18		
XB income		US\$3,248,646		
XB requirements 2020		US\$4,172,000		
XB expenditure Personnel 67%		U\$\$2,452,098 Non	-personnel	PSC ⁴
\$1,630,842		\$539	9,400	\$281,855
Key OMP pillars	in 2020			

¹²³⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229 and p. 231

PILLAR RESULTS:



P1 - A law that protects human rights defenders has been adopted.



By facilitating training activities, OHCHR aimed to build the capacity of civil society actors to participate in public affairs.

Prior to the 2020 parliamentary and presidential elections, UN Human Rights trained 537 HRDs (253 women, 284 men) and disseminated a guidebook on human rights monitoring and reporting during the elections. The Office organized a major campaign against hate speech and electoral violence and produced short videos and radio messages in the five main languages of the country, which were aired on national television, radio stations and community radios.

P6 – By 2021, the participation in public life of women and discriminated groups, including youth and people living with albinism, has increased. These groups are able to claim their rights.



OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders in public processes, especially women and discriminated groups, including persons with

disabilities, by raising their awareness about relevant human rights principles and standards.

Following capacity-building training that was facilitated by UN Human Rights, WHRDs were involved in advocacy activities, in Nzérékoré, to tackle gender-based violence and maternal mortality. In addition, local authorities, community and religious leaders received a briefing on these concerns and participated in an awareness-raising radio programme to inform relevant communities about these matters.

Through a partnership with a local NGO, OHCHR supported the dissemination of the law on the promotion and protection of persons with disabilities and the drafting of its three enforcement texts. On the legislative front, legislation and policies were adopted and amended, including a new Civil Code, which improves gender equality and addresses the rights of women and children, and the Children's Act, which was amended and promulgated, in March.



D7 - States integrate human rights, including the right to development and the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts. The UN supports them in these purposes and integrates human rights into its own development work.



Through technical advice, OHCHR supported the integration of human rights approaches into development efforts.

At the request of the Government, UN Human Rights began implementing a project on the right to development with a view to enhancing its realization. In 2020, the focus of the project was on closing the knowledge gap related to the right to development within the Government, civil society and UN entities. This was primarily achieved through the organization of four workshops for these stakeholders and the production and dissemination of a publication on the right to development and economic, social and cultural rights.

In the context of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, OHCHR and WHO approached the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health and advocated for the release of detainees being held in overcrowded prisons. As a result, three men and 18 minors were released from detention facilities. Furthermore, OHCHR provided health kits and related materials to institutions caring for children who were released from prison and removed from street situations in order to support the efforts of the Ministry of Social Affairs to implement the country's strategic COVID-19 response plan.



PS5 - Human rights are integrated into the UN contingency plan and UN Protection Clusters, particularly in the Forest region.



By providing technical advice, OHCHR contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into UN programmes.

UN Human Rights contributed to the integration of an HRBA into the UN's assistance to development planning through two workshops for programme officers and human rights focal points at UN agencies. The training focused on the fundamentals of the right to development, economic, social and cultural rights and the integration into UN programming of recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR.



M1 – An interministerial committee that is mandated to prepare State reports to the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR is fully operational by 2021.



OHCHR continued to support the existing mechanism for integrated reporting and the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

UN Human Rights supported the Human Rights Interministerial Committee by facilitating a workshop to increase awareness about the responsibility for and commitment to implementing the recommendations from the UPR. Guinea's third UPR cycle was broadcast live in Conakry and Nzérékoré. During the webcast, the Minister of Justice emphasized the Government's commitment to ensuring accountability for the events of 28 September 2009. The wide dissemination of the videos of the two sessions were key to fostering a sense of ownership of the UPR process among State officials and CSOs. In addition, the Government submitted its long overdue periodic report under the ICESCR, which was reviewed by CESCR.

Finally, the Office pursued advocacy to encourage the Government to take the necessary steps to transform the Human Rights Interministerial Committee into a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF).

GUINEA-BISSAU: UNITED NATIONS INTEGRATED PEACEBUILDING OFFICE IN GUINEA-BISSAU (UNIOGBIS)

Population size ¹ 1.97 million	Surface area ¹ 36,000 km ²	Human Development Index ² NHRI (if applicable) ³ 0.480 (rank: 175/189 in 2019)	
Type of engagen	nent	Special Political Mission	
Year established		2009	
Field office(s)		Bissau and Bafata	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Partnership Framework 2016-2020	
Staff as of 31 December 2020		2	

XB requirements 2020 US\$4,140,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020





123 Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

A1 - An NHRI is established that complies with the Paris Principles. Human rights training and education is institutionalized in the justice, health, education and defence and security sectors. The Government adopts a national policy on human rights, a strategic plan to combat impunity and a law that protects victims and witnesses.



OHCHR continued to implement activities aimed at institutionalizing human rights training in selected areas.

To facilitate the institutionalization of human rights training in the educational system, UN Human Rights and the Human Rights Section (HRS) of UNIOGBIS planned to implement a module on education for citizenship, human

rights and peace in 10 private schools and to support national authorities to implement the same initiative in 22 primary schools. Due to the political deadlock and COVID-19-related restrictions, it was not possible to realize these activities. The publications that were produced in 2019 to support these activities were printed in 2020 and over 4,000 copies of four pedagogical tools on education for citizenship, human rights and peace for children, teachers and schools were delivered to the Ministry of Education. The Ministry is expected to launch a pilot project using these tools in 2021.

With regard to the health sector, the HRS collaborated with the Medical Association to develop a series of trainings for members of the Medical Association, the Nurses Association, the Pharmaceutical Association, the Diagnostic Technicians

and Midwives Association and other health-related professional categories in the country. The initiative aimed to build the capacity of these actors to protect human rights as part of wider efforts to institutionalize human rights education in the health system. Nevertheless, no further progress was achieved in 2020 due to the political and health crises affecting the country.

A1 – The Government adopts a national policy on human rights, a strategic plan to combat impunity and a law that protects victims and witnesses.



By providing technical and financial support to national actors, OHCHR sought to contribute to the functioning of prevention mechanisms that comply with international human rights standards.

UN Human Rights and the HRS provided technical and financial support to the Human Rights Defenders Network, which was established and formalized with the support of UNIOGBIS, to monitor the human rights situation and strengthen public awareness regarding the protection of their rights in the context of COVID-19. In particular, the Network and the Association of Youth for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights developed and disseminated 20 radio programmes and media spots on human rights protection with a focus on the state of emergency and the role of law enforcement authorities during the emergency. Furthermore, the HRS supported a youth initiative to create a fact-checking team to trace and verify fake news related to COVID-19.

Participation Participation

P6 – The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.

OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes.

To promote the meaningful participation of rights-holders, UN Human Rights and the HRS facilitated the organization of meetings between CSOs, including members of the Human Rights Defenders Network, to promote their political participation and inform contributions to the review of the reform agenda (constitutional, military justice and related reforms) and the review of the women, peace and security agenda. In this context, civil society actors agreed to establish a common platform, strategy and plan of action.

In partnership with the Federation of Associations for the Defence and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Guinea-Bissau, the HRS conducted a training of trainers on human rights, in Bubaque, Bolama region, for 11 women and 19 men. The three-day training concluded a series of trainings that were conducted in four regions to enable a pool of trainers to deliver capacity-building and sensitization activities on human rights and the rights of persons with disabilities.



Non-discrimination

ND3 – Laws are passed that ensure women's equality. They include a quota system for women's political participation and representation and prohibit early and forced marriage. Laws are passed that guarantee land rights and prohibit forced begging.

5 9 10

By providing technical advice, OHCHR aimed at supporting the increased compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights standards.

With the technical and financial support of UN Human Rights and the HRS, draft bills on forced marriage and forced begging were developed. In addition, the HRS continued to contribute technical expertise to the development of a Comprehensive Child Protection Code.

KENYA

Population size¹ 53.77 million		Human Development Index2 NHRI (if applicable)3 0.601 (rank: 141/189 in 2019) "A" Status (2014)		
Type of engagem	ent	Human Rights Adviser		
Year established		2008		
Field office(s)		Nairobi		
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022		
Staff as of 31 December 2020		6		

XB requirements 2020 US\$1,709,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020











123 Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

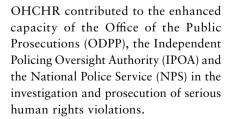
PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

A2 – The Kenyan authorities strengthen and enforce measures to prevent human rights violations, including SGBV, by police and other security agencies. Those responsible for violations are held accountable and prosecuted.





UN Human Rights continued to provide technical and financial support to the Tripartite Task Force (TTF), composed of the ODPP, the IPOA and the NPS. With OHCHR's support, the TTF developed

standard operating procedures regarding the investigation and prosecution of serious human rights violations committed by police officers. Investigators and prosecutors worked together to investigate allegations of serious human rights violations, such as killings, physical assaults, sexual violence and inhuman treatment, including during the enforcement of COVID-19 curfew regulations and in the context of electoral processes. Several officers were charged with committing serious human rights violations, including murder and serious assaults.

Following OHCHR's support to the TTF and civil society organizations on police reforms, a Rapid Reference Guide was produced on the investigation and prosecution of cases under the Prevention of Torture Act, 2017. The Guide contains the elements of proof of the offences under the Act and the sample charge sheets for each offence that is described in the Act.

The Guide was used to support the first charge in court of a police constable for assaulting his colleague under the Act.

The Directorate of the National Police Service Reforms Office invited OHCHR and UN Women to participate in the governmental Police Reforms Working Group, following the launch of Breaking cycles of violence: Gaps in prevention of and response to electoral-related sexual violence in Kenya. Four workshops were held to disseminate the report, which enabled OHCHR to strengthen linkages between duty-bearers and rights-holders in four counties (Nairobi, Kisumu, Bungoma and Vihiga). It also provided duty-bearers with a deeper understanding of the barriers that survivors face while accessing essential services. Participants expressed a commitment to eliminating those barriers and undertaking a structured engagement with the Survivors' Network to hear their perspectives and enhance the delivery of services in relation to GBV. The members of the Survivors' Network from Vihiga County and Bungoma County were asked to join the respective GBV County Technical Working Groups. The partnership between OHCHR, UN Women and the Working Group will be instrumental in advancing OHCHR's work on prevention and accountability for human rights violations. As a result of advocacy efforts by OHCHR and UN Women, the NPS Reforms Office agreed to dedicate efforts and resources to ensure that the establishment of a gender unit is included in the Police Gender Policy, which is currently under development.



D1 - Two landmark litigation cases are successfully completed and remedies are provided to victims.

3 5 8 16 17

OHCHR supported efforts to ensure that oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms conform to international human rights standards in Kenva.

As part of UN Human Rights' mandate to support the implementation of the UNGPs and protect civic space, OHCHR has been providing technical and financial support since 2016 for a case on environmental rights to ensure that oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms in Kenya conform to international human rights standards. The Centre for Justice, Governance and Environmental Action (CIGEA) litigated a case in which two companies and the Government were sued for polluting the environment. In what is being called a positive milestone for environmental justice, the Owino Uhuru settlement in Kenya won the equivalent of US\$13 million in compensation for damage to the environment and the negative health of the community. In July, the Land and Environment Court in Mombasa awarded the compensation to the Owino Uhuru community for the deaths and health impacts caused by lead poisoning from a nearby smelter that recycled batteries. The ruling declared that the community's rights to a healthy environment, the highest attainable standard of health, clean and safe water and life had been contravened. It ordered the Government and two companies to pay compensation and clean up the surrounding soil, water and waste.

D3 – Kenya implements the judgments of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Endorois and the Ogiek cases relating to the right to adequate housing and the right to land of indigenous peoples.



OHCHR supported efforts to strengthen Kenya's compliance with international human rights standards relating to indigenous peoples.

UN Human Rights worked with and supported indigenous HRDs as intercommunal tensions and violence flared in the Eastern Mau forest. The HRA engaged with the Regional Commissioner to support efforts to defuse the situation.

The OHCHR Surge Initiative enabled the HRA to undertake a scoping initiative on the human rights impacts of the COVID-19 crisis in indigenous communities in order to guide the implementation of COVID-19 response and recovery plans. The HRA collaborated with 49 indigenous HRDs and the Defenders Coalition to operationalize the scoping initiative in seven counties. The HRA also provided inputs to the OHCHR Guidance Note on COVID-19 and indigenous peoples.

D7 - The UNDAF 2018-2022 integrates human rights norms, standards and principles into its design and implementation.

OHCHR successfully integrated human rights into the UN common country programme and COVID-19 response plan.

UN Human Rights continued to participate in the implementation of the UNDAF, including through mainstreaming human rights and building the capacity of UNCT agencies. OHCHR was instrumental in monitoring the implementation of the Strategic Result Area (SRA) 1 workplan for 2019-2020 by leading the outcome area on human rights and rule of law. The HRA also coordinated reporting and the development of the SRA 1 workplan for 2020-2022 with the Government and the UNCT.

OHCHR participated in the UNCT COVID-19 Emergency Appeal, which recognized human rights monitoring and documentation and addressing SGBV as key elements of the COVID-19 response. As a result of OHCHR's input to the development and finalization of the COVID-19 SERP, human rights are now an integral part of the Plan for the UNCT and are linked to the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation framework and indicators.



PS4 – The reparation policy and framework are finalized and reparations are provided to survivors of SGBV.



OHCHR advocated for the inclusion of GBV in transitional justice mechanisms.

UN Human Rights partnered with the NPS, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Independent Policing Oversight Authority, the State Department of Gender Affairs (SDGA) and county governments to advocate for the prioritized establishment of gender units in their respective offices and to enhance the capacity of police officers in relation to the prevention of and response to gender violence. On OHCHR's recommendation, the SDGA County Gender Directors agreed to involve survivors in the SDGA County Gender Committee on GBV.

The HRA engaged in advocacy activities with the SDGA to address the need for the prioritization of GBV within the response to the COVID-19 crisis, particularly in light of the sharp increase in GBV. As a result, the SDGA submitted an advisory note to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government and the NPS on the creation of specific measures that would enable individuals to report incidents of GBV during the pandemic. The NPS rolled out a dedicated GBV toll-free hotline to enhance reporting of GBV. Further, the SDGA broadened the membership of its weekly Gender Working Group to include police officers and CSOs providing legal aid and psychosocial support to GBV survivors. These meetings facilitated rapid responses by the actors and strengthened GBV referral pathways.

In order to implement the recommendations outlined in the report on Breaking cycles of violence, OHCHR developed the capacity of WHRDs and members of the Survivors' Network to address instances of GBV. This support led to the assistance of 555 GBV survivors (477 women, 78 men) in four counties who reported cases to police stations and accessed safe shelters and medical and psychosocial services. The HRA also developed the capacity of 42 HRDs within the SGBV Network and CSOs (31 women, 11 men) on county budgeting processes and strengthened linkages for engagement with duty-bearers who are working on the prevention of and response to GBV. These linkages will be critical for enhanced SGBV prevention and responses during the electoral period.

Accountability in relation to prevention, mitigation and responses to electoral-related sexual violence was strengthened following the incorporation into the SOPs of accountability measures for electoral-related sexual violence perpetrated by police officers. The standard operating procedures are being developed by the ODPP, the IPOA and the NPS, with OHCHR's support.

PS5 – UN early warning and advocacy initiatives regularly integrate human rights principles and analysis. The Government finalizes a reparations policy and framework, which covers survivors of SGBV.

3 5 8 10 13 16 17

Through engagement with the international community and the Government, UN Human Rights strengthened a shared commitment to prevention, sustained peace and human rights.

UN Human Rights worked closely with the UNCT's Peace and Development Adviser (PDA) to expand work on prevention within the UNCT. The UNCT Prevention and Integrated Analysis Platform was revitalized and expanded to reflect that shared commitment to prevention, sustaining peace and human rights. Its membership now encompasses all UNCT members, represented by a Prevention and Human Rights Focal Point. The HRA collaborated with the PDA to prepare quarterly reports on prevention and integrated analysis reports that analyse past and evolving trends and outline recommendations on prevention and human rights considerations. The Assistant Secretary-General of the **Development Operations Coordination** Office (ASG DOCO) and the Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG) cited the reports as innovative and examples of good practice.

At the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis, OHCHR partnered with the PDA to

undertake analyses and develop scenarios related to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya, with the aim of developing a UNCT shared assessment/ integrated analysis to guide programmatic interventions and support the Government during the crisis. OHCHR and the PDA prepared a joint update on the pandemic and presented an integrated analysis of human rights, political and peacebuilding perspectives on the crisis and ramifications for the UN's engagement in the country. Furthermore, as advisers to the RC, OHCHR and the PDA collaborated on other initiatives relating to human rights, risk analysis and prevention. A round-table discussion was held on prevention in the context of the COVID-19 crisis to facilitate discussions between UN agencies and external experts in the fields of human rights, political and socio-economic analysis on strategies to prevent and mitigate risks.



Mechanisms

M2 – The Government, the NHRI, CSOs and the UNCT regularly submit reports to the international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR supported CSOs in their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR engaged with CSOs and HRDs to document the forced evictions of thousands of families in Kariobangi and Ruai (Nairobi), in May, during the COVID-19 curfew. Through this engagement, information on the forced evictions and threats to HRDs was provided to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances, the Special

Rapporteur on the right to food, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, the Special Rapporteur on human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation and the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls. The special procedures issued a joint urgent appeal to the Government, which raised concerns about the forced evictions and threats against an HRD working with the residents of Kariobangi, who were forcefully evicted from their homes. The urgent appeal was followed by a joint public statement that highlighted concerns regarding the manner in which the evictions took place during the COVID-19 pandemic.

UN Human Rights also engaged with CSOs and HRDs to compile information on increased cases of extrajudicial killings during the enforcement of the COVID-19 curfew and other emergency measures. This informed a confidential communication that was sent, on 6 July, by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions.

The UNCT increased its engagement with the special procedures. OHCHR and UN Women prepared a joint UNCT report on COVID-19 and domestic violence, with inputs from other UN agencies. The report was prepared in response to a call from the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences for submissions to inform the preparation of her upcoming report to the General Assembly. The report is intended to be used by UN agencies to analyse GBV interventions that are undertaken in the context of COVID-19 and to identify existing gaps and challenges that may arise in their coordinated interventions.



Participation

P1 - The Kenyan authorities institute measures to protect civic space, including the Public Benefits Organizations Act. The measures and policies on public participation comply with international human rights standards.



OHCHR contributed to the full participation of civil society in national processes.

UN Human Rights continued to ensure the full participation of civil society in national processes, including through the provision of support to CSOs and HRDs to prepare and make submissions to the Building Bridges Initiative process, which includes proposals for amending the Constitution. The HRA mobilized and supported civil society efforts around the tenth anniversary of the Constitution and Bill of Rights to highlight various perspectives on priorities for implementation.

OHCHR supported the process for developing the Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the SDGs. The HRA worked closely with the Government, CSOs and the NHRI and submitted inputs to the Government's report and the alternative report by CSOs.

Landmark judgment in Kenya in favour of victims of sexual violence

Human Rights Day in 2020 represented a milestone for victims of post-election sexual violence in Kenva. On 10 December, the High Court delivered a landmark judgment, holding the Government responsible for the violations of the rights of victims of sexual violence that occurred during the 2007-2008 post-election violence. The Court ruled that the Government had failed to investigate and prosecute perpetrators or to provide victims with effective remedies. Four of the eight victims were each awarded KES4 million (approximately US\$40,000) in compensation.

"After more than seven years of litigation and delays, some justice has finally been served," said Naitore Nyamu, Head of Physicians for Human Rights in Kenya. The organization is one of four CSOs that filed the petition, along with the Independent Medico-Legal Unit, the International Commission of Jurists and the Coalition on Violence Against Women. "This is an historic day for the survivors of the rampant sexual violence perpetrated in the aftermath of the 2007 election, who have waited for accountability for far too long. The Court's decision will reverberate widely for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence in Kenya and around the world," Naitore Nyamu continued.14

In recent years, UN Human Rights supported the work of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) and the National Police Service Internal Affairs Unit (NPS-IAU), with the aim of advancing accountability for human rights in Kenya. Following a needs assessment, a Civil and Human Rights Division and a Tripartite Task Force (ODPP, IPOA and NPS-IAU) were established, in 2019 and 2020, respectively. The objective was to strengthen the investigation and prosecution of human rights violations committed by the police. In accordance with the recommendations outlined in a joint report on electoral-related sexual violence by UN Human Rights, UN Women and Physicians for Human Rights,15 the Office worked closely with the ODPP on the prosecution of cases of sexual violence committed by police officials.

The fight for justice continues.

"By granting compensation to four of the eight petitioners in the case, the court partially fulfilled the reparation principle of compensation. But this is not enough," noted Kevin Mwangi, Programme Officer at the Independent Medico-Legal Unit. "We had hoped that the case would establish the reparations' principles of non-repetition, to deter the perpetration of electoral-related sexual violence, and rehabilitation, to ensure the provision of





Cover page of the Breaking cycles of violence report. © OHCHR

comprehensive medical and psychosocial support to the survivors," he continued. The Independent Medico-Legal Unit plans to institute a partial appeal on behalf of the four victims who did not receive compensation.

¹⁴ See "Court Delivers Justice for Several Survivors of Post-Election Sexual Violence in Kenva," 10 December 2020.

¹⁵ Breaking Cycles of Violence, issued in December 2019.

LIBERIA

Population size ¹ 5.06 million	Surface area ¹ 111,000 km ²	Human Development Index ² 0.480 (rank: 173/189 in 2019)	NHRI (if applicable) ³ "A" Status (2017)	
Type of engagen	nent	Country Office		
Year established		2018		
Field office(s)		Monrovia		
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020-2024		
Staff as of 31 December 2020		8		

XB income	US\$2,906,226 US\$6,770,000	
XB requirements 2020		
XB expenditure	US\$2,539,657	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
50%	39%	11%
\$1,273,361	\$996,196	\$270,100

Key OMP pillars in 2020









PILLAR RESULTS:



A1 - The Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) increases its capacity to fulfil its mandate in accordance with the Paris Principles.



OHCHR supported the implementation of the INCHR mandate through monitoring, reporting and issuing recommendations to redress human rights concerns.

UN Human Rights supported the INCHR, four CSOs and the Human Rights and Protection Department of the Ministry of Justice to monitor human

rights in Liberia's 15 counties. This support enabled partners to conduct monitoring and document the impacts of the COVID-19 emergency measures on economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights across the country. In line with OHCHR's COVID-19 guidance, partners monitored the implementation of the Government's COVID-19 response plan. With support from OHCHR, the INCHR sensitized law enforcement agencies (police, immigration and corrections) through examples of good practices wherein human rights were respected in responses to public health emergencies, such as COVID-19. The Office reminded the Government of its obligations to

promote and protect human rights, including in emergencies.

In collaboration with the INCHR and the Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform, OHCHR conducted regional consultations with traditional leaders on transitional justice processes in the western region of Liberia. More specifically, the consultations focused on accountability for past crimes committed during the Liberian civil war and the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Liberia (TRC).

A2 – The INCHR commences the national Palava Hut Hearings on memorialization and reparations.



OHCHR ensured that transitional justice mechanisms are in place and operating in conformity with international human rights standards.

UN Human Rights supported the Transitional Justice Working Group to mobilize civil society in the campaign for accountability. With financial support from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and technical support from OHCHR, the INCHR Transitional Justice Unit was established and began to effectively fulfil its mandate. The recommendations of the 2019 National Colloquium on the Implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission continue to have an impact as advocacy and demands increase for ensuring accountability for past atrocities. The colloquium raised public awareness about the core relationship between peace and accountability and generated public support for accountability and the full implementation of the TRC's recommendations. In partnership with the INCHR, the Office supported a study

to map existing peace infrastructures in five counties (Bomi, Bong, Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh and Lofa) and to assess their gender-responsiveness. The research analysed the mechanism of coordination and intersection between the Palava Huts. the Peace Huts and other decentralized peace infrastructures. The findings and recommendations of this research, which will be validated by stakeholders, will inform the implementation of the TRC's recommendations and will be used for policymaking purposes and future programming actions.

A3 – CSOs and HRDs improve their capacity to assist marginalized and vulnerable groups to seek redress and accountability for human rights violations.



OHCHR provided support to increase the conformity of oversight and accountability mechanisms with international human rights standards.

UN Human Rights supported the INCHR to conduct visits to national prisons and conduct advocacy on pretrial detention and to sensitize the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice and prison services on access to justice. In commemoration of World Day against the Death Penalty, OHCHR supported All Christians against Torture (ACAT), a local human rights-based CSO, to visit the Monrovia Central Prison to monitor the conditions of death row inmates. The engagement of CSOs with the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and death row inmates provided an opportunity to determine if the prison conditions and treatment of death row inmates are in accordance with international human rights standards.

A4 - The INCHR assists and advises members and committees of the legislature and the Human Rights Legislative Association on human rights to prepare relevant bills, for example on domestic violence and female genital mutilation.

UN Human Rights supported a number of selected policy areas, resulting in a significant improvement in the compliance of legislation and policy with international human rights norms and standards.

UN Human Rights supported the development of a human rights and gender checklist to facilitate the alignment of draft bills with international human rights standards and principles before being submitted to the President of the Republic of Liberia for approval. UN Human Rights supported the Liberia Law Reform Commission to propose a human rights-based legal reform, resulting in the identification of two laws for amendment. Amendment acts were drafted for validation and submitted to the Legislature of Liberia for enactment. The objective of the checklist and amendments is to ensure that promulgated legislation mainstreams human rights and a gender perspective. These documents will be reviewed by legislators prior to their adoption. The following laws were identified for possible alignment with international human rights standards and will be tabled before the Parliament when COVID-19 restrictions are lifted: 1) the New Elections Law; 2) the Aliens and Nationality Laws; and 3) the Act to Govern the Devolution of Estates and Establish Rights of Inheritance for Spouses of Both Statutory and Customary Marriages.

A5 - The INCHR will implement the TRC's 2009 recommendations to ensure accountability for past crimes.



By providing technical and financial support to national mechanisms, OHCHR contributed to integrated reporting and the implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR.

UN Human Rights provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Justice in relation to the NMRF. This initiative revived the Liberia NMRF, known as the National Body on Treaty Obligations (NaBTO) and built the capacity of technical experts to conduct national consultations, collect data and prepare Liberia's State Party reports to the human rights treaty bodies and the State reports to the UPR.

In collaboration with UPR Info, the Office provided technical and financial support to organize preparatory pre-sessions for Liberia's delegates to the third UPR cycle. The sessions enhanced the knowledge of delegates and prepared them for the UPR session. Since the delegates were unable to travel to Geneva due to COVID-19 restrictions, OHCHR offered financial assistance to enable them to present their opening statement and engage in a dialogue with the UPR Working Group through live videoconferencing. This assistance also ensured that the general public was able to access the broadcast of the proceedings.

OHCHR provided additional technical and financial support to the technical committee, which is composed of representatives from various ministries and agencies, to review the recommendations issued by the UPR. The technical

committee disaggregated and categorized the recommendations in accordance with the relevant mandates of Liberia's ministries, agencies and commissions and proposed other actions that the Government needs to take to implement the recommendations. In February 2021, the Government notified the UPR Working Group that of the 218 recommendations it had received, it had accepted 166 and taken note of 52.



Non-discrimination

ND1 - Protection mechanisms, including the INCHR and the Ministry of Justice Human Rights Protection Division, monitor and report on efforts to strengthen access to justice, the rule of law and the justice system. They give particular attention to impunity and discrimination against marginalized groups.



OHCHR supported targeted protection mechanisms to improve the implementation of their respective mandates.

UN Human Rights supported the Ministry of Justice Human Rights Protection Division to monitor the human rights situation in the context of COVID-19. Broad public discussions about SGBV and three days of anti-rape protests took place following advocacy efforts that were undertaken by CSOs and the Human Rights Protection Division, with support from OHCHR. The Government convened a conference entitled "A national call to action: Inclusive involvement to fight rape and sexual and gender-based violence in Liberia" to validate the National Road Map on Rape and SGBV. The President declared rape and all forms of SGBV as a national emergency.

OHCHR supported the review of customary law in Liberia to identify laws that are discriminatory and fail to take gender into account and to raise the public's awareness about the availability of laws to protect and claim their rights. OHCHR and its partners engaged with the Law Reform Commission (LRC) and the Legislative Drafting Bureau (LDB) to integrate a human rights-based approach into legislative reform and to simplify three laws, namely, the Rape Law, the Domestic Violence Act and the Inheritance Law. The Office convened stakeholder consultations to identify gaps and propose amendments to address the concerns of women, girls and vulnerable groups, including LGBTI communities. OHCHR enhanced the capacity of 750 stakeholders (449 women, 301 men) on human rights and these three laws, in three counties (Grand Cape Mount, Lofa and Nimba). OHCHR also provided support to CSO partners to conduct a one-day working session in Montserrado County with 125 participants (51 women, 74 men), including traditional and religious leaders, representatives from women's groups, advocates and representatives of CSOs. The session was a landmark event in the fight against violence against women and girls.

ND3 - The INCHR assists the Government and the Ministry of Justice Human Rights Protection Division to draft and implement the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP), fulfil its UPR and human rights treaty body obligations and strengthen legal and policy reforms to advance gender mainstreaming and prohibit discrimination, especially with regard to women and marginalized groups.



OHCHR supported the development of rights-based approaches in areas related to harmful practices, gender-based violence and the appropriate use of criminal law from a women's rights perspective, in conformity with international human rights standards.

UN Human Rights trained 104 (43 women, 61 men) monitors from INCHR and other entities to investigate, document and report on allegations of human rights violations related to sexual and reproductive health rights/harmful practices. Participants included representatives of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the judiciary, the Ministry of Education and CSOs.

OHCHR and other partners supported the drafting of the Law Reform Policy, which was validated and is pending submission to the Cabinet. A total of 125 representatives (51 women, 74 men) of traditional religious leaders, women's groups and CSOs engaged in the process. They indicated their full commitment to actualizing relevant legal frameworks and using the law to combat all forms of violence against women and girls.



D7 - The UNDAF One Programme promotes human rights objectives, particularly protection of the most vulnerable, and assists Liberia to implement its NHRAP and the UPR recommendations that it has accepted.

OHCHR supported the integration of human rights into SDG implementation and the mainstreaming of an HRBA into UN common country programmes.

The OHCHR Surge Initiative enabled the Office in Liberia to support consultant-led research on the economic context in Liberia and how the pandemic affected the communities left behind. The research reviewed the situation in Liberia from the post-conflict to the development phase and considered the impacts of COVID-19 in relation to the SDGs. The research was undertaken in collaboration with major national partners, stakeholders and rights-holders.

This also supported the implementation of the Government's Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), which highlights issues related to ESCRs and SDGs mainstreaming. The objective of the PAPD is to strengthen the capacity of people to thrive and to encourage all Liberians living in-country and abroad to participate in the national development process over a five-year period. The PAPD incorporates a road map for the domestication of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union's Agenda 2063. The road map outlines key steps to translate the SDGs and Agenda 2063 into practical plans, policies and programmes, while also recognizing that Liberia is a fragile State.

OHCHR focused on the formulation and implementation of recommendations under Pillar 3 of the PAPD, Sustainable Peace, which aims to create a more peaceful and unified society that provides opportunities for economic transformation and sustainable development. The primary outcomes under this Pillar include ending fragility and identifying the root causes of conflict, improving the justice system and human rights protection and enhancing national defence and security.



Mechanisms

M1 – Liberia complies more fully with its international human rights obligations, including by reporting to the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR and implementing their recommendations. To this end, the Government ratifies more human rights instruments, creates an NHRAP and appoints a drafting committee and NHRAP steering committee.

Through targeted assistance, OHCHR contributed to an enhanced framework for the implementation of treaty body obligations and UPR recommendations.

UN Human Rights supported the elaboration of the State report and the inputs from other stakeholders and the UNCT in anticipation of Liberia's third UPR cycle. In addition, OHCHR facilitated a workshop, led by UN Info, to prepare the delegation for the interactive UPR dialogue and organized a public viewing of the proceedings.

The Office revived the NMRF and built the capacities of its members. The NMRF is composed of technical experts dedicated to drafting Liberia's reports to the human rights treaty bodies, the UPR Working Group and the special procedures. It provided support in drafting and submitting Liberia's State report to the UPR and

its State Party report to CRPD. It also assisted the INCHR and the Civil Society Organizations Human Rights Advocacy Platform to draft a stakeholders' report prior to Liberia's third UPR cycle.

MADAGASCAR

Population size¹ 27.69 million	Surface area¹ 587,000 km ²	Human Development Index² 0.528 (rank: 164/189 in 2019)	NHRI (if applicable) ³ "A" Status (2019)	
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser		
Year established		2011		
Field office(s)		Antananarivo		
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023		
Staff as of 31 December 2020		4		

XB requirements 2020

US\$1,157,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020





¹²³ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

A1 – The Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC) is fully operational by 2020.



OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the INHRC, in compliance with the Paris Principles, by strengthening the capacity of its members and providing technical support for institution-building.

After being accredited with "A" status by GANHRI, in 2019, the INHRC received ongoing technical advice from UN Human Rights to enable it to operate in compliance with the Paris Principles. In 2020, OHCHR supported the INHRC's membership renewal process through technical and financial assistance that ensured its compliance with international human rights standards. This resulted in

the nomination of 11 new commissioners (six women, five men). The HRA will facilitate capacity-building workshops for the new commissioners on organizational development, human rights and the functional aspects of NHRIs.

A1 – Law enforcement officials comply more fully with international human rights norms and standards when they fulfil their functions. An effective accountability mechanism has been established.



By implementing training programmes, OHCHR contributed to the improvement of selected State institutions in their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

UN Human Rights provided technical support to strengthen the capacity of 25

human rights trainers (one woman, 24 men) of the National Gendarmerie. Human rights modules were integrated into the curricula of the Gendarmerie academies. The trained Gendarmerie instructors provided human rights training to thousands of officers within the country's 22 regions to promote respect for international human rights standards and norms in the discharge of their functions.

In addition, OHCHR provided technical and financial support to the Members of the High Council for the Defense of Democracy and the Rule of Law to conduct in situ human rights monitoring and investigations and to promote their mandate and mission in three of the 22 regions. This resulted in a substantial increase in submitted complaints from the regions to the Council.



Participation

P2 – National and international mechanisms are established to protect civil society and human rights defenders. They are sustainable and supported by the UN.



Protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards are in place and functioning, with support from OHCHR.

The new National Disability Inclusion Plan is being developed with the technical and financial assistance of UN Human Rights. With the support of the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women, the UNCT and OHCHR, the Platform for People with Disabilities conducted a series of consultation workshops in different regions of the country. The objective of the workshops was to assess the previous National

Disability Plan and gather recommendations from national key stakeholders to inform the drafting and validation of the new Plan.



Mechanisms

M1 - The government committee in charge of drafting State reports to the international human rights mechanisms is effective. It has established a monitoring mechanism.



OHCHR aimed at supporting the establishment and functioning of a national mechanism for integrated reporting and the implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

With the support UN Human Rights, a draft plan for the implementation of recommendations issued by the UPR, the human rights treaty bodies and the special procedures is being developed by an intragovernmental committee in charge of drafting of national reports and the follow-up to recommendations, the INHRC and CSOs. The draft plan will be presented to the Government for validation in 2021. Once it is approved, the Office will support the establishment of a database that is dedicated to monitoring recommendations within the Ministry of Justice Human Rights Department.

OHCHR actively participated in UN working groups on the socio-economic response to COVID-19 to ensure that human rights are at the heart of the response. To this end, the HRA contributed to the drafting and dissemination of the UNCT's Advocacy Note on Gender and COVID-19 and provided input to the drafting of the Madagascar Emergency Appeal, which was launched by the RC. Furthermore, the UNCT and OHCHR advocated with the Minister of Justice for the adoption of concrete measures to decrease the number of people in detention, thereby reducing the potentially devastating impacts of COVID-19 in overcrowded prisons. This advocacy contributed to the implementation of a number of measures by the Government, including the closure of all courts and tribunals, the suspension of prison visits, instituting mandatory, regular temperature screening for inmates and penitentiary officers and consistently disinfecting the prisons. As a result of OHCHR's advocacy, the President issued a decree, on 24 June, granting presidential pardons to 1,695 detainees, including 89 juveniles and 55 women inmates.

In May, OHCHR met with the President of the National Assembly to discuss health and human rights. The HRA stressed the importance of placing human rights at the centre of the national response to COVID-19. The Parliament subsequently adopted a resolution reiterating that the right to health is a fundamental right and called upon the Government to allocate at least 20 per cent of the national budget to improve and support the health sector. The Government agreed to consider the Parliament's recommendation in 2021.

MALAWI

Population size ¹ 19.13 million	Surface area ¹ 118,000 km ²	Human Development Index2 NHRI (if applicable)3 0.483 (rank: 174/189 in 2019) "A" Status (2016)		
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser		
Year established		2019		
Field office(s)		Lilongwe		
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023		
Staff as of 31 December 2020		1		

XB requirements 2020

US\$482,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020









123 Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

A2 – NHRIs and other national protection systems are established that comply with international human rights standards.





OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC), in increased compliance with the Paris Principles, by strengthening the capacity of its members and through targeted advocacy.

UN Human Rights provided technical assistance to the commissioners and staff of the MHRC, resulting in increased knowledge and a better understanding of the international human rights system and how to apply international human rights standards in their daily work. This was of particular importance in the context of the COVID-19 response.

Following OHCHR's guidance, the MHRC undertook a comprehensive analysis, monitoring and advocacy programme on the human rights implications of COVID-19. In addition, the HRA collaborated with the MHRC on addressing the requirements of persons with disabilities during the pandemic.

OHCHR coordinated the advocacy efforts of the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT on the alleged rape and sexual assault of 18 women and girls by police officers in October 2019. Through engagement with civil society, the MHRC and the Women Lawyers Association representing the survivors, the Office provided the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT with regular updates. These efforts contributed to effective advocacy, including through private dialogue with senior officials, the issuing of press releases, the suspension of engagement with the police

by several agencies and the adoption of a UNCT risk analysis with mitigating measures under the HRDDP. The HRA coordinated the delivery of assistance from UN agencies and NGOs to ensure that survivors had access to essential support services.



Development

D7 - All UNDAF roll-out countries adopt a human rights-based approach to programming and link the SDGs to international human rights standards.



By providing technical guidance, OHCHR aimed at ensuring that UN common country programmes integrated international human rights standards and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

In 2020, UN Human Rights was a co-drafter of the revised CCA for Malawi. While the document has not been finalized, human rights will form an important part of the analysis. In November, Malawi underwent its third UPR cycle. In preparation for the review, the HRA engaged with UN agencies to update the UNCT progress report, which was used to advocate with various embassies in Malawi to ensure that the UPR recommendations would be comprehensive. In 2021, OHCHR will collaborate with UN Malawi, the MHRC and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to develop a strategy for their implementation.



ND1 - The country adopts legal and policy measures, aligned with human rights, that prevent discrimination against women, migrants, persons with albinism and persons with disabilities.



Technical advice, capacity-building and coordination by OHCHR aimed to contribute to the increased compliance of legislation and policy with international human rights norms and standards.

In 2020, UN Human Rights promoted the rights of persons with disabilities by undertaking activities on several fronts. For instance, as part of the global UN pilot roll-out of the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy accountability scorecards in seven countries, the HRA led the roll-out process in Malawi. More specifically, a UN disability team was established, with designated focal points in each agency. that worked together to develop and implement the scorecard indicators.

OHCHR also supported the UN's engagement with organizations of persons with disabilities. A consultation was held between UN technical staff from eight agencies and seven organizations of persons with disabilities, resulting in recommendations for their enhanced inclusion in UN programmes. The Government and the MHRC were observers at the consultation and both undertook commitments to facilitate the increased engagement of persons with disabilities in order to promote and protect their rights. This was a first step towards a greater integration of disabilities into all aspects of UN programming, in line with achieving the UN Global Disability Integration Strategy.

ND7 - Public support increases for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination.



Through training and advocacy, OHCHR contributed to processes seeking to prevent violent conflict by promoting equality, diversity and inclusiveness.

In the south of Malawi, increased tension and violence between Muslim and Christian communities occurred when some Christian-managed schools refused to educate girls wearing a hijab. The ensuing violence resulted in severe injuries and the burning of churches, mosques and schools. Five schools were closed, putting more than 10,000 children out of school. Given the sensitive and powerful role of religious organizations in Malawi, the Government asked the Public Advisory Committee (PAC), an NGO of religious leaders, to mediate between the religious leaders and negotiate an agreed dress code for schools to resolve the issue.

Together with PAC, UN Human Rights delivered a series of workshops and dialogues with Malawi Muslim and Christian leaders in the south that focused on international human rights standards relating to the rights to freedom of religion or belief, the rights of minorities, the rights of the girl child to equality and education and the right of women and girls to be free from discrimination. As a result of the workshops, the religious leaders used international human rights principles to frame their dialogue, which was reflected in their report to the President of Malawi and their draft outcome statement. The dialogue on a common dress code for schools, which seeks to accommodate all religions and beliefs, is ongoing and

it is anticipated to yield concrete results in 2021. By end of 2020, four of the five closed schools were re-opened to include girls wearing a hijab.



PS5 - In at least four countries, the UNCTs integrate human rights into their early warning, prevention, preparedness and response plans.



OHCHR contributed to the increased integration of prevention and rights-based approaches into specific UN programmes.

The Malawi Prevention Platform and the UNCT Prevention Strategy, drafted by UN Human Rights in 2019 and updated in 2020, played an important role in informing the UNCT throughout the pre- and post-election process, which was marked by rising levels of protests and civil unrest. The Prevention Platform, managed by the HRA, facilitated the regular collection of data that indicated trends in human rights violations and violent conflict. This informed weekly and monthly reports to the UNCT, which identified early warning indicators and prevention actions. Through this process, the RC ensured that human rights were mainstreamed into the UNCT response to the mass protests that occurred in 2020, thereby contributing to a strategic and targeted UN response that helped to calm civil unrest. With the increasing impacts of COVID-19 on the population and economy in Malawi, the Platform was adjusted to identify trends and provide early warning guidance on civil unrest and human rights violations triggered by the pandemic.

While responding to a serious child smuggling situation in the country during

COVID-19, OHCHR mobilized national and regional UN agencies, the MHRC and local authorities to intervene on the basis of human rights principles. Consequently, a multi-agency project that was designed and implemented to address increased trafficking during the COVID-19 period, between August and December, integrated a human rights framework.

MALI: UNITED NATIONS MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILIZA-**TION MISSION IN MALI (MINUSMA)**

Population size ¹ 20.25 million		Human Development Index² 0.434 (rank: 184/189 in 2019)	NHRI (if applicable) ³ "B" Status (2012)	
Type of engagement		Peace Mission		
Year established		2013		
Field office(s)		Bamako, Mopti, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka and Timbuktu		
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020-2024		
Staff as of 31 December 2020		69		

XB requirements 2020

US\$853,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020





¹²³ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

PILLAR RESULTS:



Peace and Security

PS1 - Violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law are monitored, documented and reported. Particular attention is given to abuses by armed groups and violations by State actors, especially in the Central and Northern regions of Mali. Perpetrators and those responsible are identified.





Through reporting and advocacy, OHCHR aimed to contribute to the increased proportion of human rights violations cases that were positively addressed by authorities.

In 2020, UN Human Rights and MINUSMA's Human Rights and Protection Division (HRPD) published two quarterly notes on trends of human rights violations and abuses attributed to Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDSF), G5 Sahel forces as well as armed groups. In the first note, covering the period from 1 January to 31 March, the HRPD documented 598 human rights violations and abuses, representing an increase of 61 per cent compared to the number reported in the previous quarter. This upward trend was observed in the second quarter of 2020, the period covered by the second quarterly note, during which the HRPD documented 632 human rights violations and abuses. The HRPD brought these documented cases to the attention of relevant authorities and provided recommendations on how they should be addressed. The HRPD had several formal and informal meetings with the former Minister of Justice and Human Rights to discuss 129 of these cases. As a result, investigations were opened in 35 cases.

Within the framework of the information-sharing mechanism established with the Malian Armed Forces Chief of General Staff, the HRPD met with the Chief of General Staff and his legal adviser on several occasions to follow up on cases of human rights violations involving the MDSF. The HRPD shared a list of 43 alleged human rights violations involving the MDSF. The military authorities consequently opened investigations into 17 of these cases and, in some instances, statements were issued condemning the attacks that led to the alleged violations.

PS4 - The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) fulfils its mandate and issues its final report. The Malian authorities implement their key recommendations and prioritize victims' rights, in accordance with Mali's international obligations.

5 | 16

With technical support from OHCHR, transitional justice mechanisms in Mali increasingly operate in line with international human rights norms and standards.

The TJRC made progress towards the fulfillment of its mandate. UN Human Rights and the HRDP provided the Commission with technical and logistical support for the organization of a second public hearing, which took place on 5 December. During the hearing, 12 victims, including three women, testified regarding the abuses they suffered during armed attacks in 2019. The event was broadcast on national television and covered by international media outlets. The HRDP is supporting the TJRC in the drafting of its final report.

PS5 – UN-led prevention and protection strategies more fully integrate human rights information and standards.

3 5 8 10 13 16 17

OHCHR contributed to the increased integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the work of the Peace Mission through technical support and advocacy.

In 2020, the Director of MINUSMA's HRPD participated in 12 meetings of the UNCT, during which he provided recommendations and strategic advice on how to better integrate a human rights-based approach into UN projects and programmes. The HRPD also participated in 32 Protection Cluster coordination meetings to provide technical guidance and share information, which prompted early warning and early responses to human rights-related incidents. As a result, six protection projects were implemented by the HRPD, resulting in the safe relocation of 253 victims and/or witnesses of human rights violations (35 women, 218 men). Malian investigation police officers were supported during their interviews of complainants. These projects enabled the HRPD to conduct more than 50 in-depth investigations into allegations of serious human rights violations.

PS6 - National and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors seeking support from the United Nations implement mitigation measures in accordance with the HRRDP, most notably in programmes that are assessed to be high or medium risk.

5 16

In order to facilitate the implementation of the HRDDP, OHCHR took steps to establish procedures that would contribute to protection from human rights violations.

During the reporting period, UN Human Rights and the HRPD conducted 68 risk assessments on MINUSMA's support to non-UN security forces. The HRPD established a mechanism to follow up on mitigation measures that were recommended in cases that were reviewed between October 2019 and December 2020. To date, the HRPD has reviewed 50 per cent of those recommended mitigation measures.

Accountability

A2 - Criminal courts increasingly process human rights-related cases promptly and in compliance with international due process standards. Serious violations that occurred after 2012 are prosecuted, regardless of whether they involved members of armed groups or members of the MDSF.

10 16

OHCHR monitored the trial of human rights violation cases to ensure their compliance with international human rights standards.

In 2020, UN Human Rights and MINUSMA's HRPD monitored 38 trials that were before the Court of Assizes in

Bamako and Mopti to assess the extent to which they conformed to international fair trial standards. A total of 325 cases were tried, including 10 cases of human trafficking and 50 cases of terrorism. The HRPD identified a number of concerns regarding the respect for certain procedural rights, particularly the right to effective assistance of counsel and the duration of pretrial detention. Moreover, the HRPD met with the Prosecutor of the Pôle Judiciaire Spécialisé on five occasions, during which it shared a list of cases that failed to comply with international human rights standards and advocated for immediate compliance. In addition, the HRPD collaborated with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism to co-organize a training of trainers course on respect for human rights during counter-terrorism operations in Mali. The five-day training was delivered to 16 law enforcement officers, security officials and judges. It was held within the framework of the third phase of a broader training programme that began in 2017. The objective of the programme is to develop training tools and materials that are adapted to the Malian context and to cultivate a pool of trainers with expertise in human rights and counter-terrorism.

MAURITANIA

Population size¹ 4.65 million		Human Development Index² 0.546 (rank: 157/189 in 2019)	NHRI (if applicable) ³ "A" Status (2020)		
Type of engagen	nent	Country Office			
Year established Field office(s) UN partnership framework Staff as of 31 December 2020		2010 Nouakchott Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2018-2022			
				14	
				XB income	
		XB requirements 2020		US\$1,980,000	

Key OMP pillars in 2020

XB expenditure

Personnel

\$824.002

66%





US\$1,254,858



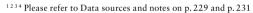






\$138.337

Non-personne



PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

A1 – Prison conditions increasingly comply with international standards due to monitoring and the coordination of assistance efforts.





Through monitoring, technical support and advocacy activities, OHCHR contributed to the improved compliance with international human rights standards of detention facilities.

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, UN Human Rights and its partners engaged with the Directorate of Penal Affairs and Prison Administration, the Commission on Human Rights, Humanitarian Action

and Relations with Civil Society and the Ministry of Justice to advocate for a reduction in the number of detainees to counter the spread of COVID-19 in prisons. A number of detainees were consequently released. The Directorate of Penal Affairs and Prison Administration reviewed its visits protocol, restricted visitation at various prisons and equipped detention facilities with the necessary tools to decrease the risk of contamination. The Office also monitored arbitrary arrests and detention during the COVID-19 period and consistently advocated for the release of children, vulnerable individuals and those awaiting trial for minor offences.

The Office continued to work with the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH) and the NPM to reinforce their respective mandates and provide them with technical assistance. With the reshuffling of the NPM, OHCHR provided new members with an induction training on the international human rights mechanisms and international human rights law.

In May, the Office released a public report on the treatment of detainees in prisons in Mauritania, which was the result of work undertaken in 2019 and 2020. The report provided an opportunity for further advocacy by stakeholders at the national level to promote respect for human rights in detention.



Participation

P1 - When the Government develops and implements human rights-related national action plans and legislation, it adopts processes that enable meaningful participation by civil society.



Rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, increasingly participated in selected public processes, due in part to OHCHR's advocacy.

In July, a decree was adopted regarding the establishment of an observatory on the rights of women and girls. The decree came about following ongoing engagement between UN Human Rights and the Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and Family Affairs, various actors and civil society. UN Human Rights also delivered a technical workshop and undertook a study in 2020. Moreover, the Office and UNFPA produced a joint study on the impacts of COVID-19 on gender-based violence, which mapped specific vulnerabilities and informed the UN response on this issue.

P1 - The law on civil associations and the law on public assembly are applied in compliance with international human rights standards.



OHCHR sought to contribute to the improved compliance of legislation with international human rights norms and standards through advocacy and technical assistance.

UN Human Rights participated in workshops that were organized by the Commission for Human Rights,

Humanitarian Action and Civil Society Relations to consult with civil society actors about the draft law on civil societv. OHCHR worked closely with the Commission and the Ministry of Justice to ensure the draft's compliance with international standards. It also collaborated with other UN agencies to coordinate advocacy efforts. Concerns were raised with the Government regarding the law on fake news. The Office prepared a review and identified areas where the law fails to comply with international human rights standards.



Non-discrimination

ND6 – Human rights institutions establish a monitoring mechanism on the detention of migrants.



By providing recommendations and support, OHCHR supported the establishment and functioning of protection mechanisms that comply with international human rights standards.

Through the Task Force on Migration, a paper was produced on migration challenges being faced in the country. Subsequently, the Task Force engaged with the Administration of Immigration and working groups were set up to align the national strategy with the Global Compact for Migration. UN Human Rights participated in the working groups and provided recommendations on legislative revisions that are needed in relation to migration and the protection of migrants.



D7 - Communities in the regions, women, local authorities and the central Government are more knowledgeable about economic, social and cultural rights.

OHCHR contributed to the enhanced integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the work of UN agencies and other actors.

Through its leadership of the Protection Working Group, which was set up under the social and economic pillar of the UN COVID-19 response, UN Human Rights contributed to the national Intersectoral Action Plan on COVID-19 and drafted the section on human rights and humanitarian action. As a result of the Working Group's work and advocacy, the Action Plan now incorporates a comprehensive human rights-based approach and promotes activities aimed at protecting women and girls and vulnerable groups, such as marginalized populations, migrants and children. The Action Plan was developed in coordination with a technical committee that is comprised of representatives from various ministries and included the participation of civil society and other partners in Mauritania.

Since the onset of the COVID-19 crisis. the Office has enhanced its work around economic, social and cultural rights by monitoring and documenting violations in relation to these rights during periods of lockdown and stay-at-home orders. More specifically, OHCHR interacted with communities on the ground, partnered with various NGOs to document cases of human rights violations and engaged in advocacy with relevant ministries. This work began in June and the results are expected to be published in a report in 2021.



PS3 - The host populations that are affected by the presence of Malian refugees and victims of other humanitarian emergencies are increasingly involved in the development and implementation of response strategies.





OHCHR supported the increased participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected processes to prevent conflicts between host populations and refugees. This was primarily done through capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.

UN Human Rights continued to build the capacities of the women's network in host communities, in Bassikounou, while also organizing training sessions for women's organizations throughout the country, including in the Adrar and Inchiri regions. In Bassikounou, a meeting was held with local authorities to discuss the challenges and solutions relating to the region.

In February, OHCHR and other UN agencies participated in a border mission to Fassala, where large numbers of newly arrived Malian refugees are located. The Office conducted an assessment in the settlement, which was set up by UN agencies and NGOs to provide temporary accommodations. It produced an internal report that highlights protection and human rights risks and outlines recommendations to address those risks.

MOZAMBIQUE

Population size¹ 31.26 million		Human Development Index ² NHRI (if applicable) ³ 0.456 (rank: 181/189 in 2019) -
Type of engagement		Project (Other type of field presence)
Year established		2019
Field office(s)		Maputo
Staff as of 31 December 2020		2

XB requirements 2020	US\$1,865,000	
XB expenditure	US\$272,157	
Personnel	Non-personnel*	PSC⁴
98%	-10%	11%
\$267,281	-\$26,410	\$31,286

Key OMP pillars in 2020







- 1234 Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229 and p. 231
- * Includes prior period expenditure adjustments.

PILLAR RESULTS:



A2 – NHRIs and other national protection systems are established that comply with international human rights standards.



Through the provision of technical advice, OHCHR contributed to the establishment and functioning of NHRIs. which conform to international human rights standards.

In February, UN Human Rights supported a five-day capacity assessment of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), with the participation of the Secretariat and members of the Network of African NHRIs, the Portuguese Ombudsperson's Office and UNDP. The event aimed at evaluating the capacities, needs and operational challenges

of the National Commission. Further to the assessment, a draft review of the Commission's legislation was undertaken. which reflected some of the elements raised by participants in the assessment. UN Human Rights is working to ensure that the draft is aligned with the Paris Principles before it is submitted to the Council of Ministers and the Parliament for review.

OHCHR provided financial and technical assistance to the NHRC to enable it to more effectively monitor emblematic human rights cases and consolidate and advance its role as the NPM, including by mapping all detention institutions in the country and building partnerships. The Office also contracted a consultant to support the Commission in developing monitoring checklists as part of its NPM mandate.



M1 - Three countries strengthen or legally establish NMRFs.



OHCHR advocated for the establishment of an NMRF on the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

Through the part-time deployment of a staff member to the Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, UN Human Rights provided the Ministry with guidance on the preparation of 12 submissions that address questions raised by the special procedures mandate holders and the human rights treaty bodies. At the same time, the Office advocated for and supported the efforts of authorities and stakeholders in reporting to the human rights mechanisms, including broad consultations for submissions to the UPR, and the institutionalization of an ad hoc interministerial committee for reporting on human rights and humanitarian law obligations to render it the permanent NMRF.

M2 - More NGOs and NHRIs engage with the international human rights mechanisms.



With OHCHR's guidance, CSOs and other actors increased their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

UN Human Rights delivered targeted training to organizations of persons with disabilities and older persons to encourage their increased engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. As a result, and for the first time, the two main umbrella organizations for persons with disabilities and the rights of older persons, representing over 30 organizations, had the opportunity to consult with local stakeholders and prepare two dedicated reports on the situation of these groups in anticipation of Mozambique's third UPR cycle. The organizations indicated that OHCHR's support enabled them to gain better access to authorities and the UN to express their concerns and appeal for resources.

OHCHR and the Swedish faith-based development organization, DIAKONIA, organized a six-week online training series for 35 civil society representatives (17 women, 18 men) from across the country. The representatives were members of a network of key organizations working on civil and political rights, freedom of the press, environmental and business and human rights and the rights of women and youth. In particular, the training developed the capacity of participants in relation to the protection mechanisms and referral pathways that are available at the national level and through the AU and the UN. Following the training events, at least three entities sought follow-up engagements with the special procedures and developed submissions to the UPR.

The Office also coordinated the drafting of the UNCT joint submission to the UPR, in collaboration with 11 UN entities. The collected inputs are informing the development of the CCA.



P6 – CSOs are able to participate in public affairs and advocate for democratic space.



By engaging with CSOs, OHCHR aimed at increasing the level of their meaningful participation in selected public processes.

At the end of 2020, UN Human Rights supported the establishment and launch of a national network of HRDs. In 2021, OHCHR will provide guidance to help define working modalities and will facilitate capacity-building sessions for its members. OHCHR continued to reach out to a broad range of stakeholders to identify relevant local human rights organizations and determine their capacity needs at the national and provincial levels, in particular in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula and Tete.

NIGER

Population size¹ Surface area¹ 24.21 million 1,267,000 km²	Human Development Index2 NHRI (if applicable)3 0.394 (rank: 189/189 in 2019) "A" Status (2017)	
Type of engagement	Country Office and Human Rights Adviser	
Year established	2019 (CO) and 2008 (HRA)	
Field office(s)	N'Djamena	
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021	
Staff as of 31 December 2020	3	

XB requirements 2020 US\$859,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020





¹²³ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

PILLAR RESULTS:



A2 - The action plan of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is updated and fully implemented.







OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the NHRC, in increased conformity with international human rights standards, including by providing technical support to the NHRC.

The NHRC was designated as Niger's NPM through the adoption of Law No. 2020-02 on 6 May. UN Human Rights provided technical support for the drafting process, in particular during the drafting of the section relating to the role, powers and mission of the NPM as well as the protection of its members.



Mechanisms

M1 – Niger submits reports promptly to the UPR and to the human rights treaty bodies, engages with and responds to the special procedures and implements their recommendations.



OHCHR provided technical support to Niger to encourage the timely submission of its reports.

In 2020, Niger continued to submit outstanding reports to the international human rights mechanisms. As a result, two interim reports on the implementation of priority recommendations relating to CEDAW and ICESCR as well as the State report for Niger's third UPR cycle were prepared and validated. UN Human Rights trained the members of the interministerial committee on the reporting guidelines for preparing these documents and built their capacity to prepare quality reports.

M2 - UN agencies, civil society organizations, the NHRC and other key actors prepare and submit at least one contribution or alternative report each year to the UPR, the human rights treaty bodies or the special procedures.



Technical guidance was provided by OHCHR to civil society actors to increase their substantive submissions to the UPR, the human rights treaty bodies and the special procedures.

UN Human Rights provided guidance to the CSO network Collectif des Organisations de Défense des Droits de L'Homme et de la Démocratie in its preparation of an alternative report on the implementation of CED and a CSO report in anticipation of Niger's third UPR cycle. OHCHR also coordinated the drafting of the contribution of the UNCT to the UPR.

NIGERIA

Population size Surface 206.14 million 924,00	•
Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2014
Field office(s)	Abuja and Makurdi
UN partnership framewo	United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2018-2022
Staff as of 31 December 2	020

XB requirements 2020

US\$1,012,000

Key OMP pillars 2020





123 Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

A2 - Nigeria domesticates at least one human rights treaty and accepts at least two additional individual complaints and inquiry procedures by 2021.



Through technical support that was provided to the Resident Coordinator, OHCHR sought to influence the passage of legislation that complies with international human rights standards.

UN Human Rights prepared position papers and notes to support the RC's advocacy efforts to encourage the adoption of the draft Gender Equality Bill by the National Assembly. The draft Bill, which complies with international human rights standards, is currently under consideration by the Assembly. The HRA further supported the RC in his advocacy campaign in five states of the country to urge the domestication of the Child Rights Act, the

Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Act and the Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act. The states of Yobe and Bauchi domesticated the Violence against Persons (Prohibition) Act in late 2020.



Peace and Security

PS2 - Oversight and accountability mechanisms, including the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the National Committee against Torture and the internal oversight mechanisms of the security agencies (the Human Rights Desk and court martials), are in place and functioning.



Through technical and financial support, OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the NHRC in increased compliance with international human rights standards.

The NHRC made substantial progress in the implementation of its monitoring mandate by deploying 15 human rights monitors to Benue state, which is one of the states that is most affected by clashes between herders and farmers. The NHRC monitors, who were deployed in conjunction with OHCHR human rights officers, conducted a total of 2,208 monitoring missions to IDP camps and host communities. The monitors reported 8,131 human rights violations and referred 6,002 cases to community Heads, the Benue State Emergency Management Agency, the police, the military, the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, the Benue State Action Committee and the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons. As a result, 4,972 cases were managed by relevant government agencies and a total of 3,691 cases were positively resolved.

RWANDA

Population size ¹ 12.95 million		Human Development Index2 NHRI (if applicable)3 0.543 (rank: 160/189 in 2019) "A" Status (2018)	
Type of engagem	ent	Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2007	
Field office(s)		Kigali	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2018- 2023	
Staff as of 31 December 2020		3	
Staff as of 31 Dec	ember 2020	3	

XB requirements 2020 US\$284,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020



PILLAR RESULTS:



D7 - States integrate human rights, including the right to development and the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts. The UN supports them in these purposes and integrates human rights into its own development work.



Through the provision of technical support, OHCHR sought to increase the integration of rights-based approaches into the programmes of UN entities.

UN Human Rights chaired the One UN Rwanda Human Rights Task Force and contributed to the inclusion of a section on human rights in the reviewed CCA. In addition, under the coordination of OHCHR's HRA, the Task Force developed and validated indicators for assessing and monitoring the impacts of COVID-19 on human rights by the UNCT.



Mechanisms

M2 - NGOs and UN agencies have increased their engagement with the UPR and the human rights treaty bodies.





OHCHR aimed at supporting CSOs and UN entities in preparing submissions to the international human rights mechanisms by facilitating training and advice.

UN Human Rights provided technical support to the Government of Rwanda in the preparation and validation of its State report in anticipation of its third UPR cycle. With the participation of the HRA, the One UN Rwanda Task Force on Human Rights prepared the UN State report for Rwanda's third UPR cycle, which was submitted to the Human Rights Council in July.

¹²³ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

G5 SAHEL JOINT FORCE COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK PROJECT

Type of engagement	Project (Other type of field presence)	
Year established	2018	
Field office(s)	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger	
Staff as of 31 December 2020	23	

XB income	US\$11,267,326	
XB requirements 2020	US\$12,502,000	
XB expenditure	US\$8,910,235	

US\$8,910,235

Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
75%	17%	7 %
\$6,714,683	\$1,547,343	\$648,209

Key OMP pillars in 2020



4 Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 231

PILLAR RESULTS:



Peace and Security

PS2 - The G5 Sahel Joint Force has established mechanisms for the arrest, detention, interrogation and transfer of those apprehended during operations, in accordance with international human rights and international humanitarian laws and standards.



Through the provision of technical advice, OHCHR contributed to the establishment and functioning of oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms, which conform to international human rights standards.

In June, the G5 Sahel Joint Force Commander approved the Directive of the Joint Force Police Component, which outlines its missions and functioning, however, it has not yet been approved

by the G5 Sahel Defence and Security Committee. The Force Commander also adopted the SOP on the conduct of internal investigations, representing an important step towards accountability as it provides for internal investigations when members of the Joint Force are suspected of violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. It also requires that OHCHR be informed when a commission of inquiry is constituted and any results. OHCHR supported the G5 Sahel Joint Force in establishing internal procedures and mechanisms to implement the Compliance Framework and integrate human rights and international humanitarian law standards into legal documents, rules and regulations.

OHCHR led the work on the creation of a dedicated training for the Police Component of the G5 Sahel Joint Force. The structure and training modules

were developed through a Technical Committee that was composed of key partners, including the European Union-Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell, MINUSMA, UNODC, INTERPOL and AFRIPOL. The Committee's work culminated in a validation workshop that was held from 16 to 19 November, in Niger, and was attended by 38 participants from the G5 Sahel countries. A pilot training session based on the validated modules is planned for 2021 in Nouakchott.

PS2 - The G5 Sahel Joint Force has established monitoring, accountability and response mechanisms and procedures.



With substantive support from OHCHR and other partners, significant progress was made by the G5 Sahel Joint Force towards the establishment of monitoring, accountability and response mechanisms and procedures that comply with international human rights norms and standards.

UN Human Rights and the Centre for Civilians in Conflict (CIVIC) supported the Joint Force to establish its internal Civilian Casualty and Incidents Tracking and Analysis Cell (CITAC) mechanism. This will enable the Joint Force to ascertain the circumstances of and responsibility for casualties and violations. Since the establishment of the CITAC and the nomination of Joint Force personnel to serve as members of the cell, OHCHR and CIVIC have conducted trainings for Joint Force personnel on the functioning of the mechanism and undertook three sensitization visits with key CITAC members. The first two missions were to Dori, Burkina Faso, followed by missions to Bankilaré and Téra in Niger. The goal of the missions was to reinforce the capacities of

officers, teams and group leaders of the respective battalions operating in the border region of Mali and Niger on civilian harm mitigation and the CITAC. In December, a third mission took place in Mauritania. Additional visits to the battalions in Chad and Mali will take place in 2021 and SOPs will be developed on the functioning of the CITAC.

PS2 – UN Human Rights provides ongoing political and strategic support for the implementation and maintenance of the Compliance Framework.



Through advocacy and outreach, OHCHR helped to ensure that critical human rights issues were raised and taken up in international forums in a timely manner.

UN Human Rights continued to engage with Member States, international organizations and other partners to advocate for the sustained political, technical and financial support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force Compliance Framework. Numerous meetings were organized to update all stakeholders on the operationalization of the Compliance Framework and to seek sustained political support. The meetings were organized by the High Commissioner with the European Union's Special Representatives for Human Rights and the Sahel, in December, and by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights with the European Union's Political and Security Committee, in October. The participation of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights at the high-level segment of the Ministerial Round-Table on Central Sahel, co-organized by Member States, the European Union and the United

Nations, on 20 October, was an additional occasion to echo the message about the importance of compliance by security forces with international human rights law and international humanitarian law. As a result of this advocacy, support was expressed for maintaining the Compliance Framework approach in the Joint Force's counter-terrorism operations, including through the integration of relevant language in Security Council resolutions and the Secretary-General reports pertaining to UN support to the Joint Force.

The Office strengthened its engagement with partners in the region to ensure that adequate international human rights and international humanitarian standards are put in place across new security initiatives in the Sahel, in line with the Compliance Framework. Following a series of credible reports about serious human rights violations committed by the G5 Sahel Joint Force and national armies against civilians in the course of counter-terrorism operations, OHCHR engaged with the G5 Sahel countries and other partners with concrete operational recommendations aimed at facilitating the full investigation of the allegations and seeking justice and redress for the victims.

PS6 - United Nations support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force complies with the HRDDP.



Through technical advice and training, OHCHR contributed to the increased compliance of relevant actors with the HRDDP.

Since Security Council resolution 2531 (2020) formally requested MINUSMA to expand the provision of its life support consumables to G5 Sahel Joint Force contingents operating outside of Malian territory, in compliance with the HRDDP, the Joint Force has submitted 16 support requests to MINUSMA. In turn, MINUSMA has responded favourably and within the timeframe set by the technical agreement to 14 of these requests. Following each request, MINUSMA undertook a comprehensive risk assessment and subsequently identified a series of mitigation measures. Throughout the year, OHCHR increased its technical and substantive support to MINUSMA and to its HRDDP Task Force and Secretariat to help facilitate the implementation of the Policy.

Following a request by the Resident Coordinator in Burkina Faso, OHCHR provided assistance to the UNCT to enhance the implementation of the HRDDP and ensure a coherent and collective approach by all stakeholders. The Office worked with the UNCT to draft standard operating procedures on the HRDDP and to establish a Task Force. Finally, OHCHR worked on the creation of a regional HRDDP coordination structure in the Sahel region, which is planned to begin operating in 2021.

SOMALIA: UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN SOMALIA (UNSOM)

Population size¹ Surface area¹ 15.89 million 638,000 km ²	Human Development Index ² NHRI (if applicable) ³
Type of engagement	Peace Mission
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Mogadishu, Jubaland, Puntland, Hirshabelle, Somaliland and South West State
UN partnership framework	United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework 2017-2020
Staff as of 31 December 2020	20

XB requirements 2020

US\$580,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020







¹²³ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

PILLAR RESULTS:



Participation

P6 – Human rights violations and abuses against IDPs, minorities, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups that suffer discrimination are monitored, documented and reported for purposes of advocacy and protection.

Through capacity-building activities, OHCHR contributed to the increased participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes.

Somalia's 2019 ratification of CRPD facilitated the increased engagement of persons with disabilities in public processes regarding the protection of their rights. In Somaliland, UN Human Rights and the Human Rights and Protection Group (HRPG) of UNSOM supported civil society in conducting consultations on crafting a disability law from the Somaliland

Disability Policy that is compliant with CRPD. In Mogadishu, the HRPG supported the Federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development to conduct consultations with relevant stakeholders on the Persons with Disabilities Bill, which is compliant with international standards and is ready to be tabled before the Cabinet.

In addition, the HRPG carried out an assessment of the capacities of CSOs to monitor, report and advocate on human rights in Somalia. A total of 67 CSO networks were identified and approximately 75 per cent of them unite organizations that are involved in similar human rights thematic areas. The assessment showed that although CSOs are engaged in monitoring and reporting on human rights, their capacity to effectively discharge these functions requires strengthening. As a result, the HRPG took steps to enhance their capacities to better monitor and report on human rights. This will continue in 2021.



Non-discrimination

ND2 – Formal justice institutions increasingly address cases of sexual violence and positive measures and legislation are adopted that protect equality and the inclusive participation of vulnerable groups in political, social and economic spheres.

5 10 16

OHCHR advocated for the increased compliance of legislation with international human rights norms and standards.

In Mogadishu, UN Human Rights, the HRPG and the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict supported the Somali Women and Child Care Association and the Somali Women and Child Cluster in organizing a high-level meeting to urge the Federal Parliament to withdraw the Sexual Intercourse-Related Crimes Bill and instead table the 2018 Sexual Offences Bill. Participants included representatives from the Office of the President, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, women and youth groups, religious leaders, the Office of the Attorney General, traditional elders, academia, media and other stakeholders. As a result, adoption of the Sexual Intercourse-Related Crimes Bill has been put on hold.

In Somaliland, the HRPG raised concerns with the Somaliland National Human Rights Commission (SLNHRC) regarding the Somaliland Rape, Fornication and Other Related Offences Bill, which does not comply with international human rights standards, particularly in relation to the rights of women and girls. The SLNHRC is spearheading advocacy with government institutions, senior officials and members of the Somaliland

Upper House of Parliament to prevent the approval and enactment of the controversial Bill in its current format.



Development

D7 - The National Development Plan and the UN Integrated Strategic Framework for Somalia integrate relevant human rights norms, standards and principles and recommendations.

By engaging with the UNCT, OHCHR aimed at integrating international human rights standards as well as recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms into UN common country programmes.

UN Human Rights and UNSOM's HRPG collaborated with UN agencies in Somalia to ensure the centrality of human rights in all humanitarian and protection interventions. It contributed substantive inputs to the CCA and the UNSDCF and helped to identify economic and social rights priorities and entry points to advance the implementation of the SDGs and the Leave No One Behind principle.



Peace and Security

PS1 - A total of 10,000 members of the Somali National Army (SNA) are trained, including through training of trainers sessions. A new Human Rights Cell is established in the SNA and one of its responsibilities is to ensure that the SNA mainstreams human rights and training on international humanitarian law.



With the technical support of OHCHR, training on key human rights areas was institutionalized for security forces.

During 2020, a total of 789 members of the SNA, including 20 women, were trained on international human rights law and international humanitarian law. UN Human Rights and the HRPG also trained 29 Hirshabelle State Police officers on international human rights law and international humanitarian law to enhance their knowledge about the promotion and protection of human rights. Furthermore, the HRPG conducted a verification mission on the training of 600 army troops at the General Gordon Military Training Centre, in Mogadishu. The objective of the mission was to assess their proficiency and knowledge about the application of international human rights and international humanitarian standards ahead of their deployment to Lower Shabelle operations. The mission found that the troops had good knowledge about international human rights and humanitarian standards and their obligations to respect and protect human rights.

PS1 – At least six laws and policies relating to security institutions, including laws and policies on counter-terrorism, are adopted or revised and improve compliance with international human rights standards.



16

OHCHR advocated for the compliance of laws, accountability and protection mechanisms with international human rights standards.

In Jubaland, regular engagement and technical assistance provided to the Ministry of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights led to the finalization of the Sexual Offences Bill. The HRPG's inputs were incorporated into the Bill which, when adopted, will help to increase the protection of victims of sexual violence.

With the support of the HRPG, the Somali Police Force is in the process of drafting a disciplinary policy and code of conduct. The goal of these efforts is to build effective and efficient institutions at the federal and state levels with a strong foundation for combating crimes against women and children, including sexual violence.

PS6 - Six risk assessments are conducted and at least 40 per cent of mitigation measures are implemented.



OHCHR contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards, principles and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the work of the Peace Mission.

UN Human Rights and UNSOM's HRPG provided technical support to the implementation of the HRDDP through the finalization of three risk assessments and the implementation of mitigation measures regarding the Somali Police Mobile Vehicle Checkpoint Project, the Custodial Corps and the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA). The HRPG provided support to the roll-out of identified prevention measures for the Somali Police Force, which was led by UNMAS, by training five UNMAS staff and six contractors. It also provided advice on the development of key tools, including an HRDDP risk matrix and a logical framework, for monitoring compliance. Furthermore, the risk assessments and mitigation measures related to NISA were developed and shared with the two UN entities providing support to NISA.

In order to provide support to the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM), the HRPG convened three HRDDP

technical meetings to review AMISOM's implementation of prevention and response measures. The technical meetings discussed a variety of issues, including allegations contained in the UNSOM/ OHCHR report on the Protection of Civilians, AMISOM's draft SOPs for the Boards of Inquiry, the provision of joint support to the Somali Security Forces to strengthen their compliance in the context of Somalia's security transition and updates on actions undertaken by AMISOM to address their alleged violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. The HRPG provided inputs to AMISOM's draft SOPs for the Boards of Inquiry, which are currently being finalized and will serve as a key accountability mechanism for AMISOM forces.



Mechanisms

M1 - Support is provided for an annual visit by the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia. Somalia submits one UPR report and at least one periodic report to the international human rights mechanisms.



OHCHR supported the increased engagement of the Federal Government of Somalia and civil society with the international human rights mechanisms.

The Federal Government of Somalia submitted its mid-term UPR report and is currently preparing its final report to account for the commitments it made during the second UPR cycle in 2016. UN Human Rights and the HRPG provided extensive support to the Federal Government to prepare and submit, in October, the State Party report under ICCPR, which was overdue by nearly 30 years.

The HRPG also advised on the preparation and submission of a CSO report in relation to Somalia's third UPR cycle. The report was produced as a result of collective and participatory efforts, with contributions from 126 CSOs from across the country.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office	
Countries of engagement	Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe	
Year established	1998	
Field office(s)	Pretoria, South Africa	
Staff as of 31 December 2020	9	

XB income	US\$1,030,286	
XB requirements 2020	US\$3,424,000	
XB expenditure	US\$571,976	
Personnel	Non-personnel*	PSC ⁴
99%	-10%	11%
\$255,512	-\$56,222	\$60,900
RB expenditure	US\$161,548	

Key OMP pillars in 2020













^{*} Includes prior period expenditure adjustments.

PILLAR RESULTS:



100%

\$166,653

Accountability (A)

A2 - NHRIs and other national protection systems are established that comply with international human rights standards.





OHCHR increased the capacity of NHRIs and relevant stakeholders to promote and protect human rights with a focus on accountability and economic, social and cultural rights.

UN Human Rights continued to provide support to NHRIs in Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique to ensure their compliance with the Paris Principles.

Following the Cabinet's approval of the amended Human Rights Commission Act, in Lesotho, OHCHR collaborated

with the National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section (NIRMS) to facilitate a workshop with government ministries, CSOs, the media and the UNCT to sensitize district administrators about the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission and its relationship with various national strategies, such as Lesotho's National Strategic Plan and the SDGs. Contentious provisions in the Act, including on the recruitment, appointment, tenure and removal of the Chair and commissioners, were amended, as were other internal procedures pertaining to investigations. The Act will be submitted to the Parliament for promulgation. In collaboration with the UNCT, OHCHR committed to providing ongoing technical support towards the establishment and strengthening of the Commission.

In South Africa, OHCHR focused on supporting the establishment of an NPM under the OP-CAT and an independent monitoring mechanism (IMM) under CRPD. A recent constitutional court decision confirmed the authority of the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) to oversee the NPM.

OHCHR engaged in significant work on COVID-19 regulations, law enforcement and human rights in the subregion. The Office produced guidance on COVID-19 and the alignment of legislation with international human rights standards and provided technical assistance with the integration of human rights into SOPs that were adopted by the Zambia Police Service. In partnership with UNDP and the United Nations Standing Police Capacity, the Office delivered virtual training to the Zambia Police Service and the Angola Ministry of Interior on international human rights standards in relation to law enforcement and non-discrimination, vulnerable groups, arrest, detention, the use of force and accountability. In both countries, the training was rolled out to all law enforcement officials with COVID-19 policing responsibilities. OHCHR also engaged with the SAHRC, which has an MoU with the South African Police Service (SAPS), to discuss working together to review the curriculum for the Police Academy and to deliver training on human rights to SAPS officials. OHCHR also provided inputs to the South Africa COVID-19 needs assessment regarding the human rights implications of the actions of law enforcement officials during the pandemic.



Participation

P6 – CSOs are able to participate in public affairs and advocate for democratic space.



OHCHR ensured the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes.

UN Human Rights enhanced its advocacy and monitoring of civic space through partnerships and engagement with CSOs and promoted a global constituency for human rights. Continued support to the Southern Africa Human Rights Defenders Network (SAHRDN) enabled the Office to indirectly influence the development of strategies for the protection of HRDs and promote the legitimacy of SAHRDN as a representative subregional network for HRDs. OHCHR also supported the initial steps taken towards the formal establishment of the Southern Africa Women Human Rights Defenders Network (SAWHRDN) and convened several meetings with the East

African Women Human Rights Defenders Network to share experiences and provide technical support.

OHCHR continued to monitor and report on civic space and participation issues in three priority countries, namely, Eswatini, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Specifically, the Office engaged with CSOs in each country to follow up on strategies to ensure a safe and enabling environment for HRDs, including the submission of communications to special procedures mandate holders. It also established an advocacy tool, which it used to highlight the key findings of a 2019 study on civic space in Southern Africa. In addition, the Office published a report on civic space, outlining trends that demonstrate the key legal, policy and operational challenges that HRDs face and the opportunities available to CSOs to engage in the SDG Decade of Action, Furthermore, OHCHR enhanced its cooperation and partnership with CSOs by organizing a virtual meeting with regional CSOs, based in South Africa, to gain an understanding of their COVID-19-related activities and to explore opportunities for collaboration on civic space issues. CSOs submitted a joint open letter to the Heads of State and governments of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) regarding the impacts on human rights of restrictive COVID-19 regulations.

In Eswatini, OHCHR enhanced the capacity of 30 CSO representatives to effectively engage with the international human rights mechanisms in order to protect civic space. The training included practical exercises on how to prepare a communication to the special procedures mandate holders.

OHCHR provided support to global civic space monitoring efforts through the monitoring and collection of data

on the killings of HRDs, journalists and trade unionists, based on SDG Indicator 16.10.1. The Office reached out to CSOs. HRAs and UNCTs in the subregion to verify reports of killings. At least 12 cases of enforced disappearances and killings of HRDs were added to OHCHR's database.

OHCHR undertook strategic research, analysis and advocacy regarding laws and policies that shrink civic space and limit participation in the subregion, particularly in the context of COVID-19. This analysis led to the development of guidance notes for the country engagement of RCs in Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The RCs focused on addressing the impact of legal measures that unduly restrict freedom of expression, such as laws on disinformation and misinformation. OHCHR's work also included three referrals to special procedures mandate holders in relation to cases in South Africa and Zimbabwe.

As part of the Office's effort to promote a global constituency for human rights, OHCHR collaborated with the Centre for Human Rights at the University of Pretoria to host a webinar on the impacts of COVID-19 on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly in Southern Africa, which was attended by at least 150 participants. Moreover, the Office provided support to the UNCTs in Southern Africa to enhance their engagement with CSOs on COVID-19.

Finally, UN Human Rights developed an internal information note for the UNCTs in Southern Africa on protecting civic space in the context of elections, which will be used for the first time in the context of the August 2021 general elections in Zambia.



ND1 – At least three countries adopt legal and policy measures, aligned with human rights, that prevent discrimination against women, migrants, persons with albinism and persons with disabilities.



OHCHR continued to work towards advancing the protection of women in Southern Africa from gender-based violence and femicide by providing technical support to governments, the judiciary, law enforcement, NHRIs, CSOs and other stakeholders.

UN Human Rights contributed to the United Nations Gender Theme Group (GTG) in South Africa by integrating human rights into various assessments, action plans and reports and formed part of a technical team on gender-based violence under the auspices of the GTG. The Office provided technical support to a focused situational analysis of the COVID-19 pandemic. Additional support was extended to the Government of South Africa in the implementation of its Emergency Response Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence, including the 100 Days Rapid Results Challenge to eliminate the backlog of cases relating to gender-based violence and femicide in the South African justice system.

OHCHR intensified its collaboration with the South African Judicial Education Institute (SAJEI) and provided financial and technical support to SAJEI-organized workshops. The workshops strengthened the capacity of the South African judiciary to be sensitive towards gender stereotypes and to promote and protect freedom from discrimination and violence as well as the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights

(SRHR). OHCHR worked closely with CSOs, NHRIs and other stakeholders to advocate for changes in laws, policies and practices on SRHR. More specifically, the Office conducted a survey following the regional workshop on "Promoting human rights standards and guidance on sexual and reproductive health and rights in Southern Africa," which was jointly organized by OHCHR and UNFPA.

Furthermore, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNESCO, WHO and UN Women agreed to jointly develop two advocacy papers on promoting the sexual and reproductive health and rights of adolescents in East and Southern Africa. This initiative will enable relevant UN agencies to advocate on issues related to the age of consent for sexual and reproductive health services in a coordinated and harmonized manner. In addition, the papers will serve as a foundation for all interactions and communications that the contributing UN agencies will undertake in the East and Southern Africa region on this thematic area.



D7 - All UNDAF roll-out countries adopt a human rights-based approach to programming and link the SDGs to international human rights standards.

OHCHR continued to support the integration of human rights into international human rights norms, standards and principles and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

UN Human Rights successfully integrated human rights and recommendations issued by the international human rights

mechanisms into the CCA and UNSDCF documents of Eswatini and South Africa. Eswatini's UNSDCF includes an outcome area on "accountable governance, justice and human rights" and South Africa's UNSDCF builds on the CCA and includes two relevant priority areas, namely, "effective, efficient and transformative governance" and "human capital and social transformation." These Cooperation Frameworks provide an opportunity for the UNCTs to develop joint programmes and advance the realization of human rights in Eswatini and South Africa until 2025.

OHCHR continued to provide technical support to the UNCTs in Eswatini and South Africa for the development of joint workplans (JWPs) by applying a human rights-based approach to development and ensuring the integration of a human rights marker into all workplans. The Office committed to the delivery of trainings to UN colleagues on the application of an HRBA to development, the international human rights mechanisms and human rights markers. It also nominated several CSOs to take part in the development of JWPs to ensure the inclusion of voices from marginalized communities.

In South Africa, OHCHR supported UN agencies, the Department of Social Development and other partners to incorporate human rights, ILO standards and the principle of Leaving No One Behind when implementing the programme on integrated social protection, which is supported by the joint SDG Fund. To facilitate this result, the Office collaborated with ILO to develop a human rights checklist that can be used in relation to studies and activities that are undertaken within the programme.

The Office reviewed and submitted comments on the draft VNRs of the Seychelles

and Zambia and provided guidance to the UNCT and government officials in Comoros on the synergies between human rights and the SDGs. Finally, OHCHR conducted a mapping of SDG coordination structures in Southern Africa, at the country level, in order to record which ministry is leading the coordination of each SDG.



PS5 – In at least four countries, UNCTs integrate human rights into their early warning, prevention, preparedness and response plans.

3 5 8 10 13 16 17

OHCHR supported the incorporation of human rights-based approaches into the programmes of UN entities.

Through its Emergency Response Team, UN Human Rights provided human rights inputs and risk analysis to various CCAs and VNR processes, including early warning, food insecurity and democratic space, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups.

Following a mission to Malawi to assess the effectiveness of the Prevention Platform, which was established in the run up to the 2019 general elections, the Office issued recommendations and provided technical support on the relaunching of the Platform for use in a post-electoral and deteriorating socio-economic context.

The Office provided human rights inputs regarding specific country situations in Madagascar, Zambia and Zimbabwe, including through its participation in regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) meetings. Discussions primarily focused on food insecurity in Southern Africa and the adverse impacts

of COVID-19 on already vulnerable groups in the subregion, particularly migrants. Moreover, the Office contributed to the draft Regional Framework for Action to Address Disaster Displacement in Southern Africa and provided the RCs in Zambia and Zimbabwe with analytical updates on human rights concerns in relation to the respective political situations.

OHCHR supported the preparation of a Protection Strategy for the UN in South Africa and provided comprehensive feedback on the establishment of a UN Social Protection Theme Group. OHCHR participated in the Theme Group to ensure the integration of human rights. In addition, the Office liaised with the UNCT in South Africa during the development of a COVID-19 needs assessment and a Humanitarian Response Plan and incorporated information relating to vulnerable groups.

OHCHR produced two country risk assessments for Zambia to inform the Regional Monthly Review (RMR) Regional Scan on Sub-Saharan Africa. It also prepared an overview document and risk assessment for the RMR on Southern Africa, with a focus on the human rights and humanitarian situation in the subregion before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. It further highlighted risks in relation to climate change, food security and agriculture as well as economic stability, poverty, inequality and access to social services. Underlying risks related to democratic space, good governance and the rule of law were also identified. The risk assessment included a section on strategies and entry points for prevention and early action.

In the Seychelles, the Office produced two situational reports (pre- and post-election) in relation to the presidential and legislative elections and issued a post-election

update on the outcome of the first and second round of the National Assembly elections in Comoros.

UN Human Rights produced 19 situation reports on the impacts of COVID-19 on human rights in 14 countries of the Southern Africa region and an advocacy brief on the state of emergency measures adopted in various countries of the subregion. This brief was shared with both UN and non-UN stakeholders. The Office also produced two reports on South Africa

Moreover, participation in the South Africa UN Protection Working Group and its Advisory Group enabled the Office to share a number of guidance notes and press statements that were issued by the international human rights mechanisms in relation to COVID-19, with a focus on the human rights of migrants.

The work of UN Human Rights on hate speech progressed and a pilot project with UN Global Pulse was established to investigate the use of AI in monitoring incitement and xenophobic speech in the South Africa context. It is envisaged that this type of analysis could feed into a wider UN strategy in South Africa on hate speech and the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund project that is slated to begin in 2021.

The Office continued to strengthen its information management capacity and use of open source information and data by developing more structured methods of monitoring, information gathering and analysis. The Office worked on the development of new tools for visualizing human rights violations, trend analysis and the establishment of integrated UN information and risk analysis, including in electoral contexts.



M1 – Three countries strengthen or legally establish NMRFs.



OHCHR strengthened reporting to the international human rights mechanisms.

With technical support and guidance from UN Human Rights, national capacity was enhanced in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia to report effectively to the human rights treaty bodies. In collaboration with UNFPA, UN Human Rights assisted Eswatini, Namibia and the Seychelles with the preparation of their State reports to the UPR through focused trainings and consultative workshops.

In cooperation with the Treaty Body Capacity-Building Programme and UNDP Botswana, UN Human Rights continued to promote the implementation of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in relation to Botswana, including through the provision of technical support on the use of the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) and the development of a plan for the implementation of recommendations. Furthermore, the Office provided technical support to the Namibia National Disability Forum (NDF) on the implementation of CRPD, in collaboration with the UNCT in Namibia.

In South Africa, OHCHR focused on strengthening the NPM, in collaboration with SPT, and provided technical guidance on the role of CSOs in the South Africa NPM. UN Human Rights worked closely with SPT to support a research paper by the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum (APCOF) entitled Promoting the effectiveness of the South Africa National Preventive Mechanism:

The case of civil society collaboration. The research highlights the strategic benefits of integrating CSOs into the operations of the South African NPM, outlines the legal and practical rationale for the establishment of NPMs and reflects on the functioning of NPMs in other jurisdictions. The paper is intended to inform the engagement of OHCHR and other partners to strengthen the NPM and advance the role of CSOs in its work.

M2 – More NGOs and NHRIs engage with the international human rights mechanisms.



OHCHR intensified its efforts to provide technical support to CSOs regarding their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

To enable CSOs to engage effectively with the international human rights mechanisms, UN Human Rights provided technical support to organizations of persons with disabilities in Namibia for the preparation of an alternative report to CRPD.

In Eswatini, OHCHR assisted CSOs to enhance their capacity to engage effectively with the international human rights mechanisms. Specifically, it provided technical guidance to CSOs and the UNCT in Eswatini on the preparation of a stakeholders' report for submission to the UPR. It also collaborated with UNDP in Eswatini and the Coordinating Assembly of Non-Governmental Organizations (CANGO) to deliver a virtual training on civil society engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, with a focus on alternative reporting under ICESCR. The training was attended by various CSOs from across the country.

In Zambia, OHCHR promoted the engagement of the Zambia National Human Rights Commission (ZNHRC) with the international human rights mechanisms through technical support and guidance. This resulted in the preparation of alternative reports to CRPD and the Human Rights Committee.

Support and guidance were provided to the UNCTs in Eswatini, Mozambique, Namibia, the Seychelles and Zambia in the preparation of their submissions to the UPR.

SOUTH SUDAN: UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN (UNMISS)

Population size¹ 11.19 million	Surface area ¹ 659,000 km ²	Human Development Index ² NHRI (if applicable) 0.433 (rank: 185/189 in 2019)	
Type of engagen	nent	Peace Mission	
Year established		2011	
Field office(s)		Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Kuajok, Malakai, Pibor, Rumbek, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Yei	
UN partnership f	ramework	United Nations Cooperation Framework 2019- 2021	
Staff as of 31 De	cember 2020	88	
		ustana ana	

XB requirements 2020

US\$238,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020





¹²³ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

A1 - South Sudan authorities release individuals who are arbitrarily detained or held incommunicado, provide information on disappeared persons and grant access to rule of law institutions, including detention facilities.

State institutions sought to improve their compliance with international human rights norms and standards with the support of OHCHR.

In 2020, UN Human Rights and the Human Rights Division (HRD) of UNMISS regularly investigated cases of prolonged and arbitrary detention in civilian detention facilities across South Sudan, undertaking a total of 1,250 monitoring visits. When in-person visits were

not possible due to COVID-19 restrictions, human rights officers conducted remote monitoring and engagement with police, prison and security service officials. Following the monitoring visits, the HRD advocated with actors from the justice system to secure the release of detainees who were subjected to arbitrary arrest and detention and to ensure compliance with international human rights standards. Between March and October, the HRD documented the release of 3,322 individuals (2,774 men, 432 women and 166 children) from police and prison facilities in the context of efforts to decongest prisons in response to the COVID-19 crisis. In addition, the HRD monitored and documented cases of arbitrary arrest and detention related to COVID-19 restrictive measures and advocated with relevant authorities. The HRD's documentation

of these cases informed the drafting of a legal analysis on the lawfulness of restrictive measures that were introduced by the Government and supported advocacy efforts with national authorities

South Sudan's imposition of the death penalty continued to be a serious concern. In addition to its engagement with relevant stakeholders on the establishment of a de facto moratorium on the use of the death penalty, the HRD provided technical and financial support to national CSOs and legal aid providers. The objective of this support was to strengthen their capacities to protect the rights of death row inmates, support reconciliation efforts as alternatives to the imposition of death sentences and to assist with the submission of information to the international human rights mechanisms. As a result, 18 individuals (two women, 16 men) who had been convicted, sentenced to death and served a minimum of nine years on death row were released under the reconciliation approach.

A3 – Monitoring, investigating, verifying and reporting abuse and violence against women, including CRSV, are strengthened. Formal justice institutions increase their capacity to address cases of sexual violence. The proportion of sexual violence cases they address increases.



Through reporting and advocacy, OHCHR contributed to the functioning of accountability and protection mechanisms.

In 2020, UN Human Rights and the HRD reported and verified 146 incidents of CRSV affecting 218 survivors, including 54 girls and women and eight men. UN Human Rights and the HRD and the Office of the Senior Women's Protection Adviser (OSWPA) in the Peace Mission regularly raised cases of CRSV with parties to the conflict. Advocacy undertaken with the Chief of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces (SSPDF) and the Minister of Defence, in May, regarding concerns over the continued prevalence of sexual violence perpetrated by the SSPDF in the Yei-Lasu area, was instrumental in the deployment of the District Court Martial to the area. In September, the District Court Martial handed down a landmark ruling in which 26 suspects were convicted and received sentences ranging from seven to 14 years in prison for the rape of six women and five girls. The HRD monitored the two-month-long trial and worked with CSOs to support and accompany the victims and their families before, during and after the trial. The HRD also engaged with the judges to address issues and concerns observed during the initial stages of the trial.

The OSWPA engaged with field commanders to advocate for the release of women and girls who were held against their will by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLA-IO) in Western Equatoria. As a result, in January and February, over 80 women and girls were handed over to the Catholic Diocese of Nzara for two weeks, during which they had access to medical and psychosocial care.

The HRD and the OSWPA provided technical support to the SSPDF for the drafting of a comprehensive training manual on CRSV, including images that were tailored for illiterate security forces. The manual was launched during a training of trainers workshop for 25 SSPDF instructors on 20 October. The OSWPA supported the unification of the SSPDF and SPLA-IO action plans to address

CRSV. In October, a Joint Committee on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence was established, composed of 11 representatives from the SSPDF, the SPLA-IO, the South Sudan Opposition Alliance and the Ministry of Defence and Veterans' Affairs. The drafting of the unified action plan was finalized, at the end of December, with support from the OSWPA and the UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict. The membership of the Joint Committee was inclusive, in line with the revitalized peace agreement.



PS5 - Human rights data contribute to early warning mechanisms and responses and to decision-making strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate and respond to emerging crises in South Sudan.

3 5 8 10 13 16 17

By tracking and generating reports on casualties, OHCHR advocated with authorities for their compliance with human rights and prevention norms and standards.

Through its tracking system of incidents, UN Human Rights and the HRD generated weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual analyses on casualty trends. In 2020, the HRD documented at least 2,421 civilians who were killed, 1,531 who were injured and 1,655 who were abducted in the context of conflict-related violations and abuses in South Sudan. These numbers represent a substantial increase over the previous year. Furthermore, the HRD published a major thematic report on access to health for CRSV survivors and three quarterly briefs on violence affecting civilians. Additionally, the Division

developed monthly hotspot maps identifying major areas where conflict-related violations took place, including in Central Equatoria, Warrap, Lakes, Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile.

The HRD also established coordination mechanisms to integrate human rights approaches and share relevant information with government stakeholders and NGOs, primarily through weekly and monthly meetings and joint working groups. This included weekly Humanitarian Country Team briefs on COVID-19-related human rights and protection issues. The briefs mapped conflict-related and socio-economic human rights situations across South Sudan to enhance advocacy with stakeholders on human rights concerns. In order to streamline information-sharing between the Protection Cluster and the HRD, two separate databases were developed to track incidents in the cantonment sites and other protection-related issues in the context of COVID-19. The dashboards created from the databases provided realtime information, which was shared with the UNCT and the diplomatic community in South Sudan.

PS6 - UNMISS and UN agencies apply the standards set out in the HRDDP when they provide support to national security forces, the SPLA-IO, the police and other security forces.



OHCHR led the HRDDP Task Force and supported the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the work of the Peace Mission.

As Secretariat of the HRDDP Task Force, UN Human Rights and the HRD reviewed 51 risk assessments relating to the support provided to non-UN security forces and facilitated their clearance by the Task Force and endorsement by the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The HRD developed a tracking mechanism regarding the level of implementation of mitigating measures. The HRD also supported and promoted

the consistent implementation of the HRDDP by all UN entities through the development of a new draft SOP, which has not yet been approved by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan.

Justice and reparations for victims of sexual violence in South Sudan

In July, the Chief of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces established a District Court Martial, the first of its kind in Yei, to try members of the armed forces who were accused of sexual violence, looting of civilian property and other offences that were committed in the context of armed conflict in the country. On 7 September, the Court handed down a landmark ruling in which 26 suspects were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from seven to 14 years for the rape of six women and five girls. The pronouncement of this verdict was a positive step towards combating the rampant culture of impunity within the security forces. This process also underscored the critical role played by civil society actors and grassroots associations in advancing demands for justice.

The Human Rights Division of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan monitored the two-month-long trial and worked with CSOs to support and accompany the victims and their families before, during and after the trial. In addition, the Division engaged with the judges of the Court to address issues and concerns observed during the initial stages of the trial. To ensure the sustainability of the gains made during the Court Martial process, the Division organized a series of human rights training sessions for the South Sudan People's Defence Forces in Yei. This contributed to enhancing the engagement between the Defence Forces with local authorities and civilians, thereby improving the civil-military relationship that has been significantly soured by a years-long conflict. Finally, the Human Rights Division continued to advocate for the deployment of a court martial to other regions of South Sudan, where serious human rights violations have been committed by members of security forces.

After the verdict was announced, the mother of a 16-year-old survivor stated: "When I saw the judges in military uniform, I thought they would be on the side of the soldiers. I am happy with the conviction. I never thought the perpetrators would face justice. The judge told us that the perpetrators would pay 500,000 South Sudanese Pounds and two bulls as compensation. This will help us rebuild our life."

SUDAN

Population size¹ Sur 43.85 million -	rface area¹	Human Development Index ² 0.510 (rank: 170/189 in 2019)	NHRI (if applicable) ³	
Type of engagement		Country Office		
Year established		2019		
Field office(s)				
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2021		
	ner 2020	15		
Staff as of 31 December 21 December 22 Staff as of 31 December 22 December 22 December 23 December 24	JC1 2020	US\$4,560,623		
XB income		US\$4,560,623		
XB income XB requirements 202 XB expenditure Personnel		U\$\$4,560,623 U\$\$4,919,000 U\$\$1,877,096 Non-personnel	PSC ⁴	
XB income XB requirements 202 XB expenditure		U\$\$4,560,623 U\$\$4,919,000 U\$\$1,877,096	PSC ⁴ 11% \$215,667	
XB income XB requirements 202 XB expenditure Personnel 66% \$1,240,158		U\$\$4,560,623 U\$\$4,919,000 U\$\$1,877,096 Non-personnel	11%	
XB income XB requirements 202 XB expenditure Personnel 66%		U\$\$4,560,623 U\$\$4,919,000 U\$\$1,877,096 Non-personnel 22% \$422,081	11%	

¹²³⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229 and p. 231

PILLAR RESULTS:



A1 - The new Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC) is established and effectively complies with the Paris Principles.



Through technical advice and advocacy, OHCHR supported the establishment of an NHRI that is in conformity with international human rights standards.

UN Human Rights conducted advocacy efforts to raise the awareness of national authorities, including the National Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Justice, on the importance of establishing an NHRI that is compliant with the Paris Principles. More specifically, OHCHR advocated for a transparent and participatory drafting process and provided comments and recommendations to ensure that the draft law establishes a broad mandate of the NHRI, a guarantee of independence, representativeness and autonomy. In July, the Ministry of Justice finalized the first draft and agreed to submit it for public consultation in four regions, with the

support of the Office. OHCHR will continue supporting the drafting process and the creation and operationalization of the new NHRI.

A1 – Domestic legislation and policy increasingly comply with international human rights standards.





Technical assistance provided by OHCHR sought to improve the compliance of selected legislation and policies with international human rights standards.

UN Human Rights provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice in drafting key legislation that ensures accountability for human rights violations. Through more than six joint working sessions with the Ministry's Department of Legislation, the Office contributed to the drafting of the laws establishing the Transitional Justice Commission (TIC) and the NHRI, which included many of the comments provided by the Office. OHCHR also facilitated public consultations with civil society on the draft laws.

In July, following the Government's historical step to reform provisions of the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Law on Combating Cybercrimes, the Office analysed the proposed provisions in light of international human rights standards and highlighted significant concerns regarding their potential impact on the safety of journalists and online civic space. This prompted the Office to raise its concerns with CSOs and the international community in Sudan.

A2 - Transitional justice mechanisms that conform to international human rights norms and standards and are victim-centred are established and have the capacity to deliver on their respective mandates.



OHCHR provided technical support to governmental institutions to contribute to the creation of transitional justice mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.

UN Human Rights strongly advocated for the swift establishment of the TIC and provided the Ministry of Justice with technical advice to lead a participatory process to draft the TJC law. In December, the Ministry adopted a final draft that addresses the concerns raised by civil society and incorporates OHCHR's recommendations related to the independence and composition of the TIC. The draft is currently being discussed with the armed groups that signed the Peace Agreement. OHCHR played an important role in supporting the meaningful participation of CSOs in this process by facilitating consultation meetings that brought together the Ministry of Justice, representatives of CSOs, academia and national and international lawyers.

The Office established a strong partnership with the Sudan Bar Association, through which it has built the capacity of 28 defence lawyers, including six women, on engagement with the International Criminal Court. The partnership also led to the mapping of ongoing accountability initiatives to address past human rights violations and inform a joint plan for monitoring trials.



Participation

P6 - Rights-holders meaningfully participate in the design of public policy and processes, in compliance with international standards.



By facilitating capacity-building sessions, OHCHR encouraged the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes.

In cooperation with the Regional Centre for Training and Development of Civil Society, OHCHR facilitated a four-day training, in September, to enhance the capacities of 18 CSO representatives (10 women, eight men) from across Sudan to monitor and document human rights violations. The training included sessions on the international human rights mechanisms, monitoring and documentation and the integration of a gender perspective, interview principles and techniques, analysis of information and reporting, protection of victims and witnesses and how to access information on human rights protection and mechanisms on the Internet.

The Office also facilitated the establishment of a network of CSOs on monitoring economic, social and cultural rights in Sudan, composed of 30 organizations, to promote the sharing of experiences, cross-learning and collective advocacy and engagement with the Government and other actors for the protection of these rights and the implementation of the SDGs.



Non-discrimination

ND3 - Legal and social frameworks increasingly comply with international human rights norms and standards regarding the autonomy and choices of women and girls and their protection from violence.



OHCHR worked towards increasing the compliance of legislation with international human rights norms and standards through advocacy and building the capacity of national actors.

From 30 November to 1 December, UN Human Rights worked with UNDP and UN Women to co-organize a workshop on mapping necessary legal reforms in accordance with a gender perspective and non-discrimination and in light of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms with regard to Sudan. The workshop was attended by 24 participants (23 women and one man) from CSOs whose organizations operate across Sudan and focus on women's rights. The participants developed a series of concrete recommendations, which were shared with relevant authorities, to align Sudan's legal framework with its international human rights commitments and discussed a strategy to fully implement these recommendations, including by using the UPR process.



D8 - National stakeholders apply a human rights-based approach to data collection and the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs.



OHCHR pursued the objective of institutionalizing human rights approaches in data collection efforts through advocacy and technical support.

UN Human Rights continued to support the Government and other national stakeholders in their efforts to integrate a human rights-based approach into data collection, disaggregation and analysis. A strategic partnership was established with the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and OHCHR participated in an expert group to review and update the CBS strategy for data collection. To this end, the Office advocated for the integration of human rights considerations into the national census planned for 2021, shared international standards and commissioned a consultancy to apply a human rights-based approach to data and the design of training sessions and modules for CBS staff.



PS6 - The HRDDP is systematically applied when UN entities support national or regional security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors.



By liaising with its partners, OHCHR advocated for the integration of rights-based approaches into specific programmes of UN entities and national actors.

To follow up on the High Commissioner's call to Member States to decongest prisons as a way to help prevent COVID-19 outbreaks in detention facilities, UN Human Rights intensified its monitoring of the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its engagement with relevant national stakeholders. OHCHR sought to ensure that the Government's response and engagement applied a human rights-based approach, particularly in relation to vulnerable groups and detainees. OHCHR actively engaged with the Office of the Attorney General to advocate for the provision of health care and prevent the spread of COVID-19 in prisons. A total of 7,700 detainees were released, due in part to these advocacy efforts.



Mechanisms

M1 – Increased engagement by Sudan with international and regional human rights mechanisms.



OHCHR advocated with national authorities for the country's increased engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, including by providing support for the establishment of an institutionalized structure to facilitate reporting on and the implementation of recommendations issued by these mechanisms.

UN Human Rights engaged with the Ministry of Justice to advocate for the establishment of an NMRF that is in compliance with international standards. In 2020, OHCHR met with the Head and staff of the Consultative Council of Human Rights (CCHR), the national body that is responsible for reporting and follow-up. During the meetings, OHCHR provided technical advice to overhaul the CCHR, including by reviewing its legal statute and sharing good practices and comparative experiences with other NMRFs. With the support of the Office, a draft ministerial decree on the NMRF and a road map to support its establishment were developed, in July. It is anticipated that they will be approved in 2021.

SUDAN: AFRICAN UNION-UNITED NATIONS HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR (UNAMID)/UNITED NATIONS INTEGRATED TRANSITION **ASSISTANCE MISSION IN SUDAN (UNITAMS)**

Population size ¹ Surface are 43.85 million -	orface area ¹ Human Development Index ² NHRI (if applicable) ³ 0.510 (rank: 170/189 in 2019) -		
Type of engagement	Peace Mission		
Year established	2008		
Field office(s)	Addis Ababa, El Fasher, Khartoum, Nyala, Port Sudan and Zalingei		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2021		
Staff as of 31 December 202	27		

XB requirements 2020 US\$89,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020





123 Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229

PILLAR RESULTS:



Mechanisms

M1 - Sudan ratifies more international and regional human rights instruments.





Through the provision of technical advice, UN Human Rights and the Human Rights Section (HRS) of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) sought to contribute to the increased ratification of treaties by Sudan and its increased implementation of the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

The Government of Sudan signed a Framework of Cooperation with the United Nations on addressing CRSV, banned female genital mutilation and expressed its intention to ratify CEDAW. In addition, the Government introduced new bills and proposed major amendments to existing laws that negatively impact on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of civilians in Darfur, in compliance with recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies. For instance, laws and policies which restricted freedom and impeded women's rights for decades, including the crime of apostasy punishable by death, were abolished through amendments of the Criminal Code 1991. The HRS advocated with the Government for the reform of legislation in line with international standards and contributed to building the capacity of government officials, CSOs and community leaders in Darfur on combating violence against women.



PS3 – The UNCT integrates human rights considerations into its policies and programmes for humanitarian action, early recovery and security in Darfur.



UN common country programmes increasingly incorporated international human rights standards, with support from the HRS.

Through capacity-building and awareness-raising activities, and in the context of the Cooperation Framework between UNAMID and the UNCT to jointly implement programmes on peacebuilding, the HRS enhanced the capacity of State authorities, including judicial and law enforcement personnel, as well as civil society actors on human rights and protection approaches. Financial support was provided for the construction of office space and the acquisition of equipment for a regional office of the National Commission for Human Rights. The construction was completed in November 2019 and was inaugurated in January 2020. The Commission's regional office will contribute significantly to the Commission's strategic plan to decentralize its activities and enhance operational presence in Darfur.

UGANDA

Population size ¹ 45.74 million	Surface area¹ 242,000 km ²	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Type of engagen	nent	Country Office		
Year established		2005		
Field office(s)		Kampala, Gulu and Moroto		
UN partnership f	framework	United Nations Development 2016-2020	Assistance Framework	
Staff as of 31 De	cember 2020	30		
XB income		US\$2,973,156		
XB requirements 2020		US\$4,831,000		
XB expenditure		US\$3,172,192		
Personnel		Non-personnel	PSC⁴	
59%		30%	11%	
\$1,864,655		\$952,728	\$354,810	

1234 Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 229 and p. 231

PILLAR RESULTS:

Key OMP pillars in 2020



A1 – State and non-State actors enhance their capacities to institute legal and policy reforms and implement and enforce existing laws. They improve the investigation and adjudication of cases that entail human rights violations, including within their own ranks.



With technical support from OHCHR, selected policies were amended to enhance their compliance with international human rights standards.

UN Human Rights co-organized a human rights workshop with the Wakiso District

Human Rights Committee, which is the local entity that addresses human rights issues with authorities from the district. A total of 21 participants (13 women, eight men) improved their skills in relation to human rights and received IT and telecommunication equipment to strengthen the Committee's capacity to perform virtual human rights monitoring and reporting tasks during the electoral processes of 2020 and 2021 and in the context of COVID-19.

At the beginning of the 2020-2021 electoral process, OHCHR and the Resident Coordinator co-organized a high-level meeting that brought together leaders of four of Uganda's political parties

and the representatives of the Electoral Commission. During the meeting, the participants agreed to contribute to a peaceful environment in the context of the electoral process.

A2 – National justice and human rights mechanisms, including the Uganda Human Rights Commission and the judiciary, provide redress and accountability to victims in an increased number of reported cases.



Through advocacy and technical cooperation, OHCHR contributed to strengthening national accountability and protection mechanisms to ensure that they are functioning in increased compliance with international human rights standards.

UN Human Rights engaged with UN Women during the lockdown period to follow up with security officers on the increasing number of cases of gender-based violence. As a result of advocacy efforts undertaken by OHCHR, women who were assaulted by security forces in the enforcement of curfew guidelines, in Elugu, received medical assistance from UN Women. The Office engaged in advocacy efforts with other partners at the national level, which resulted in the identification of District Community Development Workers as "critical staff," enabling them to move more freely and effectively carry out their work. Although the security officers are essential to following up on cases of gender-based violence, they were immobilized by the Government's directives to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

OHCHR finalized the *Citizens' Handbook* on *Law and the Administration of Justice*, which will enable the general public to better understand the Justice, Law and Order Sector. OHCHR also worked with the Judicial Service Commission to print 3,000 copies and formally launch the Handbook. Dissemination activities are underway, including the widespread distribution of the Handbook and interviews on regional radio talk shows.



Participation

P5 – National human rights institutions, in particular the Uganda Human Rights Commission, increasingly monitor and raise concerns about restrictions of civic space.



OHCHR took steps to increase the meaningful participation of rights-holders in selected public processes, including by delivering training sessions.

In September, UN Human Rights organized two workshops to build the capacity of 84 human rights defenders (50 women, 34 men) from the Kampala, Wakiso, Kasese and Bundibugyo districts. The participants enhanced their capacity to observe, report and advocate on human rights issues and to apply a gender perspective. They also formed a wider civil society human rights reporting network to share information and monitor and report on human rights violations during the electoral period. In November, OHCHR organized two workshops for journalists in Kampala, which included the participation of 37 journalists (24 women, 23 men). As a result, the journalists have increasingly used human rights and gender perspectives in their reports and articles, particularly those related to the general elections.



Non-discrimination

ND1 – National laws, policies and practices increasingly comply with international human rights norms and standards on equality and non-discrimination, in particular with regard to persons with disabilities, minorities and the rights of women.

5 10 16

Through advocacy and building the capacity of relevant stakeholders, OHCHR sought to contribute to the improved compliance of selected legislation and policies with international human rights norms and standards.

UN Human Rights planned to hold a meeting with representatives of government ministries, departments and agencies to validate the draft National Action Plan on Albinism, which was developed by CSOs in 2019, and to outline an advocacy plan to secure its funding and ensure its implementation. The onset of the pandemic delayed work in this area, which will be resumed in 2021.



Development

D4 – Government offices increasingly apply a human rights-based approach to maternal health when they formulate and implement policies and programmes.

3 5

Policies and strategies in the area of health were more compliant with international human rights standards. OHCHR contributed to this result by providing technical guidance and facilitating consultations with all stakeholders.

The Ministry of Health has not approved the 2019 multisectoral strategy to reduce preventable maternal mortality, which was drafted by the Ministry of Health with the technical support of UN Human Rights. The emergence of COVID-19 shifted the Ministry's focus to responding to the pandemic.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WHO, UN Women, UNFPA, UNAIDS and UNDP, UN Human Rights convened a consultative meeting on a human rights-based approach to sexual and reproductive health and rights for women living with HIV/AIDS, in February. The meeting was attended by 25 women from across Uganda and enabled participants to share their experiences, identify concerns and develop advocacy messages. They also delivered a joint statement with concrete recommendations for duty-bearers and service providers, who joined the meeting. Participants called for improved access to medicines to treat sexually transmitted infections and raised concerns about the lack of integrated HIV services and gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health services at public health centres. Duty-bearers and service providers, including the Ministries of Health and of Gender, Labour and Social Development, the Uganda AIDS Commission, the Uganda Human Rights Commission and the Equal Opportunities Commission committed to following up on their recommendations.

OHCHR finalized and launched a case digest on maternal health, in September, which provides national and regional jurisprudence related to the advancement of the right to health in the country. The digest was distributed to the Ministries of Health and of Local Government.

D8 - The State's statistical frameworks. including the National Standards Indicator Framework (NSIF) and the Results and Resources Framework (RRF). increasingly comply with international human rights norms, standards and principles with respect to data for national development.



To support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, OHCHR sought to improve the compliance of selected State programmes with international human rights standards, including by facilitating technical advice on the application of a human rightsbased approach.

In September, UN Human Rights supported a technical meeting to share an update on the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding on human rights-based approach to data and to develop a road map for moving the MoU forward. The MoU was signed, in 2019, by the Office of the Prime Minister, the Uganda Human Rights Commission, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and the National Planning Authority in order to Leave No One Behind in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Uganda. The road map will serve as an important monitoring and accountability tool between the four institutions.

Furthermore, the Office engaged in the development of the UNSDCF and the third phase of the National Development Plan (NDPIII). Both documents were formally launched and, as a result of OHCHR's efforts, reflected human rights considerations, including through enhanced references to the linkages between human rights and the SDGs,

a human rights-based approach and business and human rights. OHCHR contributed substantively to the CCA, ensuring the inclusion of references to

marginalized and vulnerable groups, and advocated for the disaggregation of data so that every effort is made to implement the Leave No One Behind principle.

WEST AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo
Year established	2007
Field office(s)	Dakar, Senegal
Staff as of 31 December 2020	16
XB income XB requirements 2020	US\$1,278,762 US\$7,735,000
XB expenditure Personnel	U\$\$787,614 Non-personnel PSC ⁴
77 %	6% 17%
\$605,110	\$45,041 \$137,464
RB expenditure	US\$810,942
Personnel	Non-personne
96%	4%

Key OMP pillars in 2020

\$779,493





⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p. 231

PILLAR RESULTS:



PS3 – National policies and programmes comply with international human rights standards and principles and integrate the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.





OHCHR contributed to early warning and risk analysis, improving levels of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights standards.

The UN Human Rights ERT in the Regional Office for West Africa played a key role in gathering and analysing information on potential human rights violations in the context of COVID-19 that informed OHCHR's regional reports and snapshots. The ERT created an interactive dashboard to maintain an

almost real-time overview of COVID-19-related developments in the region. In particular, the Team engaged with the regional working groups on operational coordination, risk communication and community engagement, for instance in Benin, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo, ensuring that COVID-19 responses in West Africa are guided by a human rights-based approach.

OHCHR's ERT used the RMR process and the CCAs to enhance the understanding of the Resident Coordinator's Offices (RCOs) and the UNCTs about human rights-sensitive approaches to risk assessment and early warning. In April, the ERT carried out a stocktaking exercise and risk analysis in anticipation of Benin's RMR. It also undertook a multidimensional risk assessment of the CCA process in the Gambia. In addition, the Team contributed to OHCHR's early warning products and the products of other entities, such as the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), the IASC and the UN Operations and Crisis Centre (UNOCC), facilitating the systematic inclusion of human rights-based approaches in all products.

In the context of the 2020 presidential election in Côte d'Ivoire, the ERT engaged in a human rights risk assessment within the UN's prevention processes. Following an RMR recommendation, OHCHR deployed a team for two months to support the RCO with human rights analysis and monitoring prior to the elections. Information collected on key human rights concerns provided the basis for two public statements that were issued by the Office and included recommendations for follow-up action.

Moreover, the ERT created an information management system to enable up-to-date human rights analysis to

inform UN decision-making at various levels. To this end, it accessed information gathered through the daily media monitoring of nine countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo) and categorized that information in accordance with the RMR risk framework. The ERT then produced a monthly early warning media analysis that included a regional overview of trends and patterns. After one year of daily media monitoring (December 2019 to November 2020), OHCHR produced an infographic to demonstrate the main risk areas and factors that were identified during the analysis of 2,260 media articles. Most of the noted risk areas were related to political stability (559 or 24.7 per cent), followed by justice and the rule of law (438 or 19.4 per cent). Due to concerns regarding the use of hate speech in the region, both online and offline, the ERT began monitoring hate speech through the Mediatoolkit platform.



Non-discrimination

ND1 – In one country, the number of selected policy areas that comply with international human rights norms and standards has significantly improved. In ECOWAS countries, national laws, policies and programmes increasingly protect children from abuse and exploitation.



OHCHR contributed to strengthened legal, political and institutional frameworks for the protection of the rights of the child.

In partnership with ECOWAS, UN Human Rights continued to implement the Support Project for the Protection of Child Victims of Rights Violations in six West African countries. The studies that were undertaken in 2019 to assess the legal and institutional frameworks for child protection were finalized in 2020. Various activities were initiated in the six countries. In Guinea, technical support was provided for the drafting of the Government's periodic reports on the implementation of the recommendations issued by CEDAW. In Guinea-Bissau, OHCHR supported a constitutional reform process through a study on the integration of the rights of the child in the new Constitution. The initial draft failed to include specific provisions on the promotion and protection of those rights. In Niger, the Office supported the review of legal texts on the acquisition of nationality and advocated with authorities on the issue. In Senegal, the Office supported the preparatory process in view of the adoption of legal reforms to fight the exploitation of children, including in relation to forced begging and children in street situations. In the Gambia, a report that outlines the results of the 2019 studies on the legal and institutional frameworks for child protection was validated by a technical committee.

The Regional Office advocated for an integrated system for the protection of child victims of abuse and exploitation in the ECOWAS region, with a focus on children in street situations. OHCHR also ensured that the issue was included in national response plans to COVID-19. Moreover, it contributed to the provision of equipment and materials to 39 shelters (22 in Mali, 10 in Guinea, five in Senegal and one in the Gambia), two spaces for minors in the civil prison of Niamey and Conakry and 14 orphanages in Conakry. As a result of its work, 118 Koranic schools engaged in the promotion of children's rights. In total, OHCHR supported the delivery of assistance to 3,310

children in the context of the pandemic, including 34 Gambian children who were removed from the streets in Senegal and placed in quarantine; 250 Nigerian children who were expelled from Algeria; and 54 children who were reintegrated into their families in the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau.

Through support from OHCHR, two national steering committees were established, in Mali and in Senegal, for consultation and dialogue on the rights of the child. OHCHR's technical assistance enabled the committees to elaborate national action plans for the withdrawal of children from the streets, in compliance with international human rights standards, and to integrate the recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies on the protection of children in street situations in Senegal. During his address to the nation, on 17 September 2020, the President of the Republic of the Gambia praised OHCHR's contributions to combating COVID-19.

ND6 - Legal frameworks and protection mechanisms promote and protect the human rights of migrants in their countries of origin and in transit.



OHCHR supported participatory processes to contribute to the functioning of oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms, including on the human rights of migrants.

UN Human Rights took up a leading role in the development of the workplan of the Regional UN Network on Migration, which it co-chairs. Significant progress was made in enhancing regional-level

coordination and information-sharing to promote and protect the human rights of migrants. This was primarily accomplished through processes that engage representatives of CSOs, migrant associations and NHRIs, such as the Regional Review of the Global Compact for Migration.

While the implementation of the regional UNODC-OHCHR migration project, "PROMIS," was severely affected by the COVID-19 crisis, progress was made at different levels. In Niger, OHCHR supported the finalization of the National Action Plan against Smuggling of Migrants, which was officially validated, in March, to ensure that human rights were fully mainstreamed into the draft. The Office conducted an in-depth analysis of Law No. 2015-36 on the smuggling of migrants and proposed an amendment to the Ministry of Justice to increase its conformity with international human rights standards. In Senegal, OHCHR and other partners assisted the Ministry of Justice and the National Unit for Combating Trafficking in Persons to support over 80 women victims of trafficking. Through the PROMIS project, the Office provided grants to six CSOs and one NHRI to enhance access to justice for migrants in the West Africa region. OHCHR provided mentoring to assist the grantees with the implementation of activities that were affected by the pandemic. This included capacity-building in relation to remote monitoring of migrant rights and the planning of awareness-raising campaigns on how to prevent the spread of the virus.

With the technical support of the OHCHR Surge Initiative, the Regional Office collaborated with the Mixed Migration Centre to collect specific data on the economic and social rights of migrants in Niger in the context of the pandemic. The survey reached 527 migrants and refugees and the collected information informed analyses on the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on migrants in the Agadez Region, in particular their access to health services, sanitation, housing and education. Furthermore, in collaboration with UN Women and UNICEF, OHCHR carried out a number of surveys on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in selected countries in West Africa to build the analytical capacity of the UNCTs concerned and to provide accurate, quality data to inform the adoption of sound policies.

Reuniting children with their families: A new start for Amadou

Amadou, a 13-year-old Gambian child, was sent to Senegal by his father to receive a religious education in an Islamic school and to become a talibé child. His Koranic master, however, forced him to beg in the streets of Dakar. If the boy did not gather CFA750 a day - the equivalent of US\$1.50 - he was beaten. Amadou decided to run away and began living in the streets, where he faced exposure to violence and COVID-19 infection.

In the context of the pandemic, UN Human Rights and local partners advocated with the Government to provide support to talibé children who are in street situations or are forced to beg. The Office highlighted the importance of including these children in COVID-19 response plans. With support from UN Human Rights, the Government undertook operations to remove them from the street. As a result, young Amadou was placed in a centre where he received health care and psychosocial assistance.

A team of social workers investigated Amadou's case and actively listened to the child. Amadou expressed his desire to be reunited with his family and return to the home of his parents, in Banjul.

A total of 174 children like Amadou, including 34 from the Gambia, were removed from the streets in 2020. The Senegalese ministry that is responsible

for child protection requested the assistance of UN Human Rights, through the Support Project for the Protection of Child Victims of Rights Violations (PAPEV), to facilitate their reintegration into their families or their placement in appropriate childcare facilities.

Following an agreement between the Governments of the Gambia and Senegal, UN Human Rights cooperated with the West African Network for the Protection of Children, a transnational mobility management mechanism, to launch a family reintegration process for the 34 Gambian children who were removed from the streets, including Amadou. The boy's family was identified and prepared for his return. After three months in reception centres in the Gambia and Senegal, Amadou was finally reintegrated into his family, in early October.

In November, a UN Human Rights team visited Amadou as part of its monitoring activities. His parents indicated that they were happy to see him again, as they had not heard from him for a long time. Amadou was also content to be near his family. He said that he did not want to return to the streets, where he faced high levels of violence, and instead preferred to continue the apprenticeship in mechanics that his father arranged at a garage. Finally, Amadou's new guardian committed to looking after him and ensuring that he learns the necessary skills to help him resettle with his family.



UN Human Rights staff with Amadou, who has been reunited with his family and is learning mechanics. © OHCHR

ZIMBABWE

Population size ¹ 14.86 million		Human Development Index ² NHRI (if applicable) ³ 0.571 (rank: 150/189 in 2019) A" Status (2016)	
Type of engagen	nent		Human Rights Adviser
Year established			2018
Field office(s)		_	Harare
UN partnership f	ramework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020
Staff as of 31 De	cember 2020		1

XB requirements 2020

US\$229,000

Key OMP pillars in 2020









PILLAR RESULTS:



Participation

P6 – CSOs are able to participate in public affairs and advocate for democratic space. **~**

OHCHR provided technical support to empower rights-holders to participate in public processes and engage with the international human rights mechanisms to claim their rights.

The UN Human Rights HRA in Zimbabwe took advantage of the briefings conducted for CSOs on human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to strengthen the capacities of CSOs to monitor and report on ESCRs. Following the outbreak of COVID-19 in the country, the HRA provided technical advice and information on applicable human rights standards to enable CSOs to monitor. report and conduct advocacy on the

impacts of COVID-19 and related restrictions. As a result, several NGO networks issued regular reports on the impacts of and responses to the pandemic from a human rights perspective.



Development

D7 - All UNDAF roll-out countries adopt a human rights-based approach to programming and link the SDGs to international human rights standards.



UN common country programmes integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles resulting from technical advice provided by OHCHR.

UN Human Rights provided technical support to the UNCT and the Humanitarian Country Team. This resulted in the integration of human

rights and protection concepts into the various responses and contingency plans and activities developed by the UNCT to support the public health measures that were put in place to contain the pandemic and reduce its negative impacts. Measures included the Addendum to the Zimbabwe Humanitarian Response Plan 2020 (on COVID-19); the Global Protection Cluster Contingency Plan and Guidance on COVID-19; and the Framework for Integrated Policy Analysis and Support for the Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19. UN Human Rights prepared a checklist of international human rights standards to inform the preparation of COVID-19 responses in Zimbabwe, which was made available in accessible formats for persons with disabilities. With support from the HRA, guidance was developed on ensuring that COVID-19 responses in Zimbabwe address the needs and human rights of older persons to assist the UN in implementing COVID-19 responses and activities that are compliant with human rights.

Finally, by the end of the year, the UNCT had begun drafting the new CCA and the UNSDCF. The HRA actively engaged in this process with a view to mainstreaming human rights into the UNCT's analysis and programming.



A2 - NHRIs and other national protection systems are established in compliance with international human rights standards.



Following technical guidance and briefings from OHCHR, NHRIs worked in conformity with international standards.

UN Human Rights continued to strengthen the capacities of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission and the Zimbabwe Gender Commission by providing technical support and delivering targeted briefings for the members and staff of the respective commissions. As a result, both commissions conducted monitoring of the human rights situation and issued at least 15 public statements touching on various human rights concerns in the country.