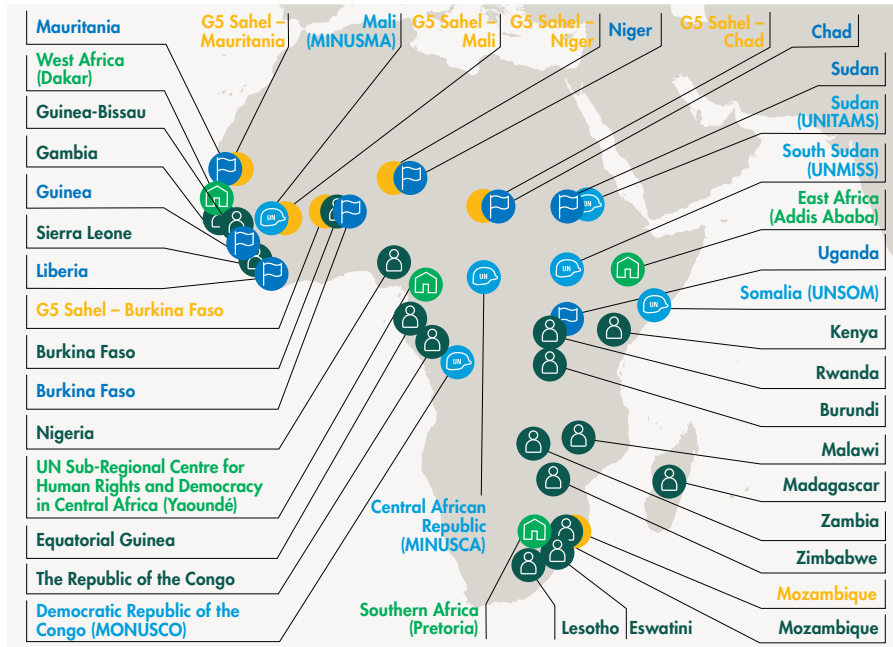


UN Human Rights in Africa



TYPE OF PRESENCE

- Country/Stand-alone Offices/Human Rights Missions
- Regional Offices/Centres
- Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions
- Human Rights Advisers^a
- Other types of field presences

LOCATION

- Burkina Faso^b, Chad, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan and Uganda
- East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa), UN Sub-Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (Yaoundé, Cameroon) and West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)
- Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO/UNJHRO), Mali (MINUSMA), Somalia (UNSOM), South Sudan (UNMISS) and Sudan (UNITAMS)
- Burkina Faso^b, Burundi, the Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea^c, Eswatini, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi^d, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- G5 Sahel Joint Force Compliance Framework Project^d, Mozambique

^a Human rights advisers are deployed under the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group.
^b Human rights adviser replaced by Country Office in 2022.
^c On hold until funding is available.
^d Further to Security Council resolution 2391 (December 2017), OHCHR supported the G5 Sahel Joint Force with the operationalization of a Compliance Framework to ensure that military operations to combat terrorism in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger comply with international human rights law and international humanitarian law. Mali withdrew on 30 June 2022.

LEGEND:

Spotlights:

- Disabilities
- Youth
- Women
- People of African descent

Shifts:

- Global constituency
- Prevention
- Civic space
- Climate change
- Corruption
- Inequalities
- New technologies
- People on the move
- Leveraging data for human rights

SDGs:



The UN Human Rights Africa programme covers 50 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and consists of four regional offices (Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa); eight country offices (Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan and Uganda); 16 human rights advisers (HRAs) in UN Country Teams (UNCTs) (Burundi, the Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Zimbabwe); six human rights presences in UN peace missions (Central African Republic (CAR) (MINUSCA), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (MONUSCO), Mali (MINUSMA), Somalia (UNSOM), South Sudan (UNMISS) and Sudan (UNITAMS)); and two project teams (G5 Sahel and Mozambique). In 2022, UN Human Rights increased its footprint in Africa, including through the deployment of HRAs in the Republic of the Congo, Eswatini and Mozambique and received further expressions of interest from Resident Coordinators (RCs)/UNCTs for the deployment of HRAs in Gabon and the United Republic of Tanzania. Existing country offices in Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger and Sudan were strengthened to increase their monitoring, reporting and capacity-building capabilities. Due to insufficient funding, however, the HRA positions in Equatorial Guinea and Malawi remained vacant.

The UN Human Rights Africa programme provided support to five Human Rights Council special procedures country mandate holders, namely, Burundi, CAR, Eritrea, Mali and Somalia; the Designated Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan; the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan; the

Team of International Experts on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and the operationalization of the International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia.

In the East and Horn of Africa, ethnic violence and extreme poverty remained major challenges. The conflicts in Ethiopia and Somalia, which were compounded by acts of terrorism, resulted in the displacement of thousands of people, creating significant humanitarian and protection crises. The signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front, on 2 November, with clear commitments on human rights, accountability and transitional justice, was a first step in stabilizing the situation and reducing human rights violations and abuses in northern Ethiopia. In Sudan, the human rights situation continued to be of concern in the absence of a civilian-led government following the military coup of 25 October 2021. A surge in intercommunal violence was observed in Darfur. The signing of a political framework agreement in Sudan, on 5 December 2022, provided an opportunity to address long-standing issues of accountability, transitional justice and transition to a civilian administration. It is anticipated that a final political agreement will be signed on 1 April, followed by the formation of the civilian government. In South Sudan, intercommunal violence regularly spiked in the states of Jonglei, Pibor and Warrap. Several member countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), particularly Angola, Comoros, Eswatini, South Africa and Zimbabwe, continued to struggle to improve the protection of social, economic and political rights over the past year. The shrinking of civic space and targeting of human rights

defenders (HRDs) and journalists was noted. In March, OHCHR undertook an assessment mission on the human rights situation in the Abyei Administrative Area, recommending the deployment of human rights capacity within the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). In Eswatini, militarization of the rule of law and order negatively impacted on human rights. Climate change also adversely affected livelihoods, led to forced displacement and intensified conflicts between farmers and herders, exacerbating existing fragilities and underlying conflict triggers. The human rights situation in northern Mozambique continued to deteriorate amid ongoing fighting between non-State armed group insurgents and pro-government forces in the Cabo Delgado province.

Protracted conflicts and violence in Central and West Africa posed serious challenges in Burkina Faso, CAR, DRC, Mali and Niger. Weak domestic and regional institutions, with varying capacities, undermined human rights across both regions. Terrorist activities became increasingly entwined 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 Sahel region. Systematic attacks by violent extremist groups on civilian and military targets in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Nigeria posed serious threats to peace and security. In Central Africa and the Lake Chad Basin, attacks by Boko Haram and other Islamic insurgents increased, leading to insecurity for civilians and prompting the displacement of persons. General insecurity was at times exacerbated by excessive counter-terrorism responses and widespread human rights violations and abuses. Counter-insurgency operations undertaken by

foreign military personnel working alongside or independently of State forces in CAR and Mali, and by civilian auxiliaries working with security and defence forces in Burkina Faso, were marked by an increase in human rights violations and abuses. Regional partnerships and collective responses to security challenges and terrorism-related threats in the Sahel were hampered by Mali's decision in May, effective on 30 June, to withdraw from all organs and bodies of the G5 Sahel, including the G5 Sahel Joint Force. The human rights situation in eastern DRC deteriorated due to the activities of armed groups in the east, violent intercommunal conflicts in the west, heightened political tensions around the December 2023 elections, hate speech and harmful rhetoric.

The impact of unconstitutional changes in the Governments of Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea and Mali negatively affected the human rights situation on the continent. This included a narrowing of civic space, an inability of democratic institutions to function effectively, a weakening of justice and accountability mechanisms and extended transitional military rule. OHCHR's country and regional programmes contributed to political transition processes, including by advocating for transparent consultative and inclusive processes and supporting transitional justice and accountability efforts.

UN Human Rights supported field work on governance and the rule of law and the peace and security, development and accountability pillars, at both the country and regional level. In July, OHCHR held consultative sessions with the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACtHPR) and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). This led to

the development of a comprehensive outcome document detailing priorities and joint activities to be undertaken in 2022 and 2023. In addition, UN Human Rights assisted the African Union (AU) to: mainstream human rights into its early warning system; integrate human rights and humanitarian law standards into AU peace operations; implement the African Union Compliance Framework and Accountability (AUCF) project; strengthen the capacities of civil society and NHRIs; and advance the agendas related to women, peace and security and youth. Key deliverables of the AUCF project included the review and validation of foundational compliance instruments¹⁰ and the delivery of training sessions. OHCHR conducted capacity-building sessions to improve the compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law of the G5 Sahel Joint Force and of the national defence and security services. It also developed a G5 Sahel region-wide strategy on the protection of civilians. This work was complemented by OHCHR's increasing operationalization of the Internal Security Forces (ISF) project that aims at reinforcing respect and protection of human rights by ISFs in Chad, Mauritania and Niger. In 2022, major achievements of the project included: training of over 1,518 members of ISFs on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); the investigation and documentation of 13 cases of serious human violations committed by ISFs during law enforcement operations and; assistance provided to 16 victims and witnesses.

¹⁰ The African Union Compliance and Accountability Strategic Framework, the African Union Policy on Selection and Screening and the African Union Policy on the Protection of Civilians.

UN Human Rights provided support to diverse actors in the promotion and protection of human rights by building national capacities and enhancing collaboration with the international human rights mechanisms, including in response to the humanitarian crises linked to insurgency by Boko Haram, terrorism and clashes between farmers and herders. In northern Mozambique, OHCHR deployed a Human Rights Officer in Pemba to work closely with the Protection Cluster and incorporate human rights into the humanitarian response to the conflict. OHCHR supported the integration of human rights into early warning and prevention efforts in the context of elections in the Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal and Somalia.

In relation to the development pillar, in particular socio-economic response plans, UN Human Rights worked with UNCTs, Member States, the AU and its organs, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and CSOs to monitor the human rights impacts of crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. This information contributed to the preparation of policy guidelines and advocacy for inclusive Socio-economic Response Plans (SERPs), Common Country Analyses (CCAs) and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). Technical macroeconomic analysis linking the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a human rights-based approach (HRBA) was provided and integrated into CCAs. UN Human Rights supported a Business and Human Rights (BHR) Africa Project that was launched, on a pilot basis, in Liberia, Mozambique, Uganda and the Regional Office in Addis. The project aimed to strengthen strategic and impactful BHR engagement in the region, expand local BHR expertise

and capacities dedicated to BHR engagement at the country level. It also worked to bolster the capacities of UN entities to support the uptake and implementation of policies and processes to identify, prevent and mitigate human rights risks that are related to business.

UN Human Rights reinforced accountability processes and mechanisms in Africa, including by providing secretariat support to the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, the Team of International Experts on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia. It also supported the development of transitional justice processes in CAR, Ethiopia and Sudan.

UN Human Rights in Africa supported governments, CSOs, NHRIs 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 to guide UN responses in relation to civil unrest, political protests and other conflict triggers. The Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) in the Regional Offices for Central Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa strengthened the early warning and prevention agenda by supporting the RCs and UNCTs on human rights risk analysis.

UN Human Rights will continue to invest in and strengthen its capacities to undertake human rights analyses, reporting and technical cooperation in Africa and at the regional level and ensure that country offices can respond to requests for assistance from governments, NHRIs, civil society and UN system partners in a timely manner. OHCHR will seek to reinforce its institutional relations with

the African Union (AU) and advocate for the signing of the draft Joint AU-UN Framework on Human Rights and the revival of a high-level dialogue between the AU and OHCHR on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 2023. All UN Human Rights field presences in Africa will contribute to the commemoration of UDHR75, including by leveraging partnerships with Member States, NHRIs and CSOs. UN Human Rights in Africa will support the full integration of human rights, accountability and transitional justice into political transitions and the implementation of peace agreements, including by ensuring participatory, transparent and meaningful consultative processes with all national actors. The presence of senior HRAs (SHRAs) in UNCTs/ Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) will ensure the application of an HRBA to UN humanitarian and development programming, with a view to achieving the SDGs, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. Engagement with African youth leaders and organizations will be prioritized in human rights advocacy and protection efforts. In 2023, UN Human Rights will focus on the impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights and the strengthening of business and human rights initiatives.

BURKINA FASO

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
22.67 million	274,000 km ²	0.449 (rank: 184/191 in 2021) -	
Type of engagement	Country Office		
Year established	2020		
Field office(s)	Ouagadougou		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2020 (extended to 2022)		
Staff as of 31 December 2022	13		

Total income 2022 **US\$3,545,844**

XB requirements 2022 **US\$1,965,000**

XB expenditure **US\$1,037,346**

Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
57%	33%	10%
\$596,026	\$338,160	\$103,160

Key OMP pillars in 2022



Data sources and notes:

¹ United Nations (2022), *Statistical Yearbook 2022: Sixty-Fifth Issue*, United Nations, New York.

² UNDP (2022), *Human Development Report 2021-2022, Uncertain times, unsettled lives: Shaping our future in a transforming world*.

³ Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, Chart of the Status of National Institutions. Accessed 15 December 2022.

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:

Peace and Security

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

16

By providing advice to the HCT, OHCHR supported the integration of human rights into UN programmes.

OHCHR contributed to progress made by the UNCT on the implementation of

the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP). Following the establishment of the OHCHR-led HRDDP Working Group within the UNCT, OHCHR met with assigned focal points every two months and organized three training sessions. It also held two briefings for 40 heads and deputy heads of UN entities, including seven women. Engagement with authorities on the HRDDP was strengthened and, on the request of the RC, four line ministries appointed departmental

focal points on the HRDDP. Furthermore, OHCHR organized a training on the HRDDP for 10 military engineers and an awareness-raising session for 65 non-commissioned officers from the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Security.

Accountability

A1 – Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems, including in the context of widespread criminality and insecurity.

OHCHR contributed to accountability efforts through enhanced monitoring of human rights violations.

As a result of its monitoring and reporting, OHCHR issued more than 30 flash reports on the human rights situation in the country, which were shared with OHCHR in Geneva and UNOCC. In addition, three quarterly notes were finalized, detailing trends in violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. To support its human rights monitoring and reporting, OHCHR finalized a comprehensive mapping of parties to the conflict. The mapping will facilitate the identification of those responsible for human rights violations and abuses and enhance OHCHR's engagement with national actors, in particular security forces.

A2 – Accountability or protection mechanisms that are in conformity with international human rights standards are in place and functioning.

Through technical cooperation, OHCHR aimed to support national accountability efforts.

After the September coup d'état, OHCHR established a cooperation framework with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to monitor, report and follow up on allegations of human rights violations by security forces and their civilian auxiliaries (Volontaires pour la Défense de la Patrie). The terms of reference (ToRs) of the cooperation framework were endorsed on 2 November and national authorities shared with OHCHR a draft decree to make this mechanism official. Discussions are ongoing with the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights regarding the development of human rights programmes for security and defence forces and their civilian auxiliaries.

Non-discrimination

ND1 – National laws, policies and programmes in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) increasingly protect children who are victims of abuse and exploitation.

5 10 16

OHCHR contributed to the increased compliance of national actors with international human rights norms and standards.

OHCHR established a working group on hate speech within the UNCT and organized two briefings on the issue for the Protection Cluster and the UNCT. On 6 September, the Office organized an awareness-raising session on hate speech for 33 journalists, including 10 women, which led to the establishment of an information-sharing mechanism for journalists.

BURUNDI

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
12.89 million	28,000 km ²	0.426 (rank: 187/191 in 2021)	"A" Status (2021)
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 2022		3	

XB requirements 2022 **US\$1,458,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation

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

16 

The HRA cooperated with the Union of Persons with Disability of Burundi to organize a workshop, in June, on the elaboration of implementation instruments related to Law No. 1/03 (2018) on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. The Law was adopted following Burundi's 2014 ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), but it has not been implemented. The workshop provided participants with an opportunity to discuss and initiate modalities for the preparation of implementation

instruments, such as decrees and by-laws, in particular regarding education, health and employment, which are essential for translating law into action. A road map was adopted, outlining steps for the drafting process, with concrete responsibilities and a timeline.

Development

D3 – Civil society is better able to participate in the preparation of development policies and decision-making. Civil society organizations work to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs).

1 11

OHCHR contributed to the enhanced participation of rights holders in selected public processes.

The HRA provided support to increase the awareness and participation of rights holders in domestic human rights processes. For example, a teacher's guide and student's book were drafted for human rights education in secondary schools. Distribution of these resources has begun and will continue in 2023. The HRA also provided technical and financial support for the establishment and functioning of 404 human rights clubs in selected secondary schools to foster the human rights culture and generate awareness about the principles of democracy and accountability.

The HRA facilitated capacity-building sessions for and consultations with national stakeholders to support the drafting of their contributions in anticipation of Burundi's fourth cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), scheduled for May. Unprecedented interest was demonstrated through the preparation of three submissions by UN entities and five joint submissions by national actors. The HRA provided substantive assistance in the drafting process. It is expected that this participatory process will lead to concrete actions for the implementation of recommendations emanating from the 2023 review.

Finally, a UN-led scoping mission that was conducted by DESA, OHCHR and IFAD, in June, provided the momentum for discussions on the National Strategy for the Socio-economic Inclusion of the Batwa for Sustainable Development 2022-2027, which has not yet been adopted by the Government. The scoping mission also informed the drafting of a multi-year UN programme to support the implementation of the Strategy, once adopted, and in response to the challenges and priorities identified during the scoping mission and analytical frameworks.

SUB-REGIONAL CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY IN CENTRAL AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and Sao Tomé and Príncipe
Year established	2001
Field office(s)	Yaoundé, Cameroon
Staff as of 31 December 2022	17

Total income	US\$425,787		
XB requirements 2022	US\$2,045,000		
XB expenditure	US\$662,656		
	Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
	31%	57%	11%
	\$207,326	\$380,742	\$74,588
RB expenditure	US\$1,445,895		
	Personnel	Non-personnel	
	76%	24%	
	\$1,096,809	\$349,086	

Key OMP pillars in 2022



⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – Judicial actors increasingly apply human rights principles and standards and institutions of law enforcement gradually comply with international human rights norms and standards relating to torture, ill-treatment and the deprivation of liberty.

16

OHCHR contributed to selected State institutions/programmes that

demonstrated significant improvement in their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

In Equatorial Guinea, after years of advocacy undertaken by OHCHR on the implementation of UPR recommendations that called on the Government to abolish the death penalty, the President of the Republic promulgated the new Penal Code, on 17 August, which abolished the death penalty for civil offences. The Penal Code was adopted in August and

took effect in December, 90 days after it was published in the official bulletin, on 7 September.

OHCHR supported the organization of a workshop from 24 to 25 May to train 47 officials from the **Cameroon** Human Rights Commission (including 15 commissioners, one permanent secretary, 21 heads of office and 10 staff members) on the functioning of the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). The workshop familiarized participants with instruments and mechanisms for the prevention of torture and good practices to fulfil their mandate as an NHRI. It also covered basic principles and instruments of the NPM and highlighted fundamental concepts, such as torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, the prevention of torture, places of deprivation of liberty, constructive dialogue and techniques for visiting detention facilities and drafting visit reports.

From 23 to 24 August, in Bertoua, Cameroon, OHCHR partnered with the Ministry of Justice of **Cameroon** to organize a workshop on international human rights law and international humanitarian law for military and civilian magistrates, as well as lawyers. The workshop focused on incorporating international human rights law and international humanitarian law standards into legal analysis and judicial decision-making processes. It was attended by 30 participants, including 10 women. Presentations addressed international, regional and national human rights standards and mechanisms; international humanitarian law; the right to a fair hearing and the right to liberty; the protection of victims and witnesses in cases of sexual violence; and the right to redress under international human rights law.

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

10 16

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

From 25 to 26 May, OHCHR collaborated with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in **Sao Tomé and Príncipe** to deliver a workshop on a strategy for implementing the recommendations issued by the UPR and the process of establishing a NHRI. Presentations and discussions included: the Paris Principles and good practices as a basis for the independence and efficacy of an NHRI; the mandate for the promotion and protection of human rights; and how to set up an NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principles. Examples of NHRIs from Portuguese-speaking countries were reviewed. Following the discussions and group work, participants adopted a road map, which consisted of: inclusive consultations and the establishment of a technical committee by decree that is scheduled for January 2023; advocacy before the National Assembly in January 2023; validation of the draft law by other actors in March 2023; adoption and popularization of the law in September 2023; and the establishment of an NHRI by December 2023.



Participation

P1 – Parliaments, law enforcement institutions and other actors implement measures that protect fundamental freedoms and HRDs.

16

With OHCHR's support, the level of compliance with international human rights standards of legislation and policies in countries of the subregion has improved, including through capacity-building activities and advocacy.

In June, OHCHR and the RC in **Gabon** held consultations and advocacy sessions with members of the Senate, the National Assembly, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the President of the Gabonese electoral management body (Centre Gabonais des Elections). Discussions focused on the anticipated adoption by the Parliament of the draft law aligning the Gabonese NHRC with the Paris Principles and the preparation of Gabon's fourth UPR cycle, scheduled for 2023. OHCHR advocated for measures to implement the right to participate in electoral processes for women, youth, persons with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples. The Gabonese electoral management body committed to ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups in the electoral process and proposed measures to guarantee accessibility and reasonable accommodation, in line with CRPD.

From March to June, with the support of the OHCHR Regional Office for Central Africa (CARO), the HRA in the **Republic of the Congo** held numerous meetings with the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) on the draft law to align it with the Paris Principles. The draft law is ready and will be transmitted to the Government and the Parliament in 2023.

On 9 December, CARO and the HRA in the Republic of the Congo donated approximately 1,500 publications to the NHRI documentation centre for its second exhibition on legal and human rights publications. In addition, with the support of the NHRI, the HRA facilitated the translation of the UDHR into Kituba (one of the three official languages of Congo).

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.

From 21 to 22 September, in Buea, **Cameroon**, OHCHR organized a two-day training workshop on enhancing safety and digital security for journalists reporting on crises. A total of 31 journalists attended, including 13 women, from online, radio, television and print media outlets. The training enhanced the knowledge of participants in relation to international human rights law and the application of an HRBA to reporting; equipped them with tools for their online presence and safety and; developed their capacities to mitigate risks involved in online journalism and field reporting. It covered key human rights principles, the right to freedom of expression, terminology of international human rights law and international humanitarian law and tools that can be adopted for their own safety. Participants shared their experiences and a platform was created to enable journalists working in crisis regions to share their experiences on an ongoing basis. The training resulted in the preparation of the draft Declaration on the Protection and

Safety of Journalists Online and Offline During Crises, which will serve as an advocacy tool to enhance the safety of journalists in Cameroon.

From 28 to 29 June, OHCHR and the RCO in **Gabon** organized a Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop on the rights of vulnerable groups in the electoral process. It was attended by 26 participants, including 12 women, representing actors involved in the electoral process, such as the electoral management body, ministries, journalists, the media regulatory body (Haute Autorité de la Communication), the National Youth Council of Gabon and CSOs. Discussions focused on international human rights norms related to elections and good practices to guarantee the participation of women, persons with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples in elections. Participants committed to addressing accessibility issues faced by persons with disabilities during elections, in particular in the context of the presidential elections that are scheduled for 2023.



Development

D7 – States integrate human rights, including the right to development and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts. The UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights into its own development work.



OHCHR contributed to the integration by UNCTs of a human rights perspective, including recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, into their plans to implement the SDGs

and in other development programmes, such as the UNSDCF and strategic documents on poverty reduction.

From 17 to 20 May, OHCHR cooperated with the HRA, the RCO and the Ministry of Planning of **the Democratic Republic of the Congo** to conduct a training on the application of an HRBA, the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) principle and results-based management (RBM) for government actors and members of the UNCT's Programme Management Team. A total of 38 participants, including 12 women, attended the training. The participants were involved in the revision and implementation of the UNSDCF to ensure its alignment with the new National Development Programme 2022-2026, which was adopted by the Government in the context of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The sessions focused on: international human rights standards and linkages between human rights and the 17 SDGs; the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly on vulnerable groups; the integration of an HRBA and the LNOB principle into the UNSDCF; and RBM. The discussions enabled participants to identify the capacity-development needs of stakeholders involved in the revision and implementation of the UNSDCF. Participants made recommendations regarding the revision of the UNSDCF to ensure that an HRBA, the LNOB principle and RBM were fully integrated.

In Bujumbura, **Burundi**, from 9 to 10 June, OHCHR worked closely with the HRA and the RCO to deliver a training on the HRBA and the LNOB principle in post COVID-19 programming. A total of 29 participants attended, 12 of whom were women, including government officials and representatives of UN agencies

responsible for coordinating the 2023-2027 UNSDCF process. The training outlined the key principles of the HRBA and the LNOB principle and focused on how to ensure their integration into the UNSDCF. Following the training, the theory of change was analysed in relation to the HRBA and LNOB principles in order to strengthen its human rights dimension.



Peace and Security

PS2 – Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law.

16

With OHCHR's support, national laws, policies and strategies to combat terrorism and violent extremism progressively integrate and comply with international human rights norms and standards.

OHCHR organized several training sessions on human rights in counter-terrorism, highlighting the international, regional and national legal frameworks on terrorism and substantial divergences between national law and regional and international frameworks. The trainings also facilitated a discussion about challenges faced in the fight against terrorism from investigation to trial, especially with regard to the rights of the accused and the protection of victims and witnesses. From 19 to 21 January, OHCHR organized an initial training for 58 pupil magistrates, including 28 women, from the National School of Administration and Magistracy in **Cameroon**. From 17 to 18 February, OHCHR organized a second training for 90 law enforcement officers, including 12 women, at the International School for Security Forces in Yaoundé, Cameroon. Participants were drawn from the senior military and security officers and the

Higher Diploma of Security Studies programmes in 21 African countries. The International School of Security Forces expressed interest in strengthening this collaboration and requested additional information and trainings on the promotion and protection of human rights. From 2 to 3 March, OHCHR organized a third training for 150 military officers, including 19 women, from the Combined Services Military Academy. The Academy expressed interest in further cooperation with OHCHR, pending the availability of funds, and proposed the possible inclusion of OHCHR's training in the school's curriculum.

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

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
5.58 million	623,000 km ²	0.404 (rank: 188/191 in 2021)	-
Type of engagement		Peace Mission	
Year established		2000	
Field office(s)		Bambari, Bangassou, Bangui, Berberati, Birao, Bossangoa, Bria, Kaga-Bandoro, Ndele, Obo and Paoua	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2021 (extended to 2022)	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		54	

XB requirements 2022

US\$96,000

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

A1 – Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.

OHCHR contributed to the increasing compliance with international human rights standards of actions undertaken by judicial institutions and defence and security forces.

On 27 May, following OHCHR's strategic advocacy and technical support to promote the abolition of the death penalty and compliance with international human rights law, the National Assembly of the Central African Republic unanimously adopted a law abolishing the death penalty.



Mechanisms

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

16

OHCHR contributed to an increased number of reports submitted to the human rights treaty bodies, which substantially or fully conform to reporting guidelines.

OHCHR has provided support to the Committee (Comité National pour l'élaboration des Rapports en vertu des engagements internationaux et régionaux de la RCA en matière des droits de l'homme et de l'examen périodique universelle) since its establishment in

February. Two trainings were delivered, in April and May, on the UPR and CAR's engagement with the international and regional human rights mechanisms. The Committee is composed of 50 experts from various ministries and CSOs. During the year, a plan was adopted, outlining 12 capacity-building activities that were approved to support the preparation of the reports to the UPR and other human rights mechanisms in 2023.



Peace and Security

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

16

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

Between 2017 and 2020, OHCHR participated in a consultation process of a steering committee that led to the adoption of legislation on truth and reconciliation. Law No. 020/009 was promulgated on 7 April 2020. OHCHR served as a member of the Selection Committee in 2020 and after the commissioners were sworn in on 2 July 2021, it began supporting the operationalization of the Truth, Justice, Reparations and Reconciliation Commission (CVJRR). OHCHR also provided technical assistance to the CVJRR in the drafting of key documents, such as the communications strategy, the intervention strategy and regarding engagement with the State and external partners.

PS5 – Human rights information and analyses are integrated into early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policymaking, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict.



OHCHR strengthened the capabilities of national institutions and non-State actors to more effectively promote and protect human rights.

OHCHR continued monitoring and reporting on human rights and conducted investigations. The Office undertook more than 180 visits to places of detention and over 100 investigation missions and delivered 194 trainings. A total of 10 individual protection cases were managed and support was provided to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

OHCHR engaged and advocated with the High Council for Communications, the National Human Rights Commission and the National Committee for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It also contributed to 10 field visits that were undertaken to establish focal points in order to increase monitoring and reporting capacities in the country.

CHAD

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
17.72 million	1,284,000 km ²	0.394 (rank: 190/191 in 2021)	"B" Status (2009)
Type of engagement		Country Office	
Year established		2018	
Field office(s)		N'Djamena	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017-2021 (extended to 2023)	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		16	

Total income 2022	US\$2,309,333		
XB requirements 2022	US\$ 5,819,000		
XB expenditure	US\$2,031,576		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴	
55%	35%	10%	
\$1,112,427	\$716,677	\$202,472	

Key OMP pillars in 2022

^{1 2 3 4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A3 – Justice systems more effectively investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes.



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

OHCHR monitored the human rights and security situation in the country through 28 monitoring activities in N'Djamena and other provinces, in particular in the Lake, Logone Occidental, Moyen Chari,

Guéra and Ouaddai provinces, with a view to ensuring the protection of the civilian population.

On 1 September, a public demonstration organized by the political party, Les Transformateurs, was violently repressed by security forces. At least 84 people, including 12 women, claiming to be members of the party, were arrested and detained for several days before being released. On 2, 5 and 9 September, OHCHR conducted three monitoring activities as part of its follow-up on the repression of the public demonstration. It collected testimonies from victims and witnesses through telephone and in-person interviews. The Office followed up on

the human rights violations with relevant authorities and discussed them with the RC and representatives of the international community in Chad. As a result of this advocacy, 180 individuals were released, including 22 minors, 50 refugees and nine asylum-seekers, primarily from the gendarmerie in Abéché.

Participation

P6 – The national human rights education programme is developed and implemented.

OHCHR's advocacy contributed to the establishment and strengthening of oversight, protection and accountability mechanisms related to gender and women's rights.

OHCHR and UNFPA undertook joint advocacy with the Ministry of Gender and National Solidarity. This resulted in the issuance of a decree by the President of the Transitional Military Council, on 19 July, establishing the Observatory for the Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity (Observatoire de la promotion de l'égalité et de l'équité de genre) (OPEG). The Observatory is mandated to monitor, control and evaluate the progress made in the promotion of gender and women's rights. It is mandated to collect, produce, centralize and disseminate qualitative and quantitative data through analyses, studies and research on the gender situation at the local, national and regional level. It is connected with the Prime Minister's Office and is chaired by the Minister of Gender and National Solidarity. OHCHR plans to strengthen the capacities and expertise of its members and staff of the OPEG.

Development

D7 – Human rights are taken into account in the drafting, implementation and follow-up evaluation of UN strategic programmes.

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

OHCHR integrated human rights analysis into the 2022 updated CCA. OHCHR also contributed to the preparatory activities of the 2024-2026 transitional UNSDCF, which will be finalized in 2023. The Office provided technical support to the Government to ensure the application of an HRBA in evaluating the implementation of the first National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2021 and in the formulation of the new NDP 2022-2026, which is being finalized. Furthermore, the Office contributed to an analysis of the situation of the rights of vulnerable groups and people left behind or at risk of being left behind. OHCHR coordinated the collection of inputs and regular inter-agency and cluster coordination meetings.

Mechanisms

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

16 17

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

OHCHR helped to strengthen the capacities of the Interministerial Committee for Monitoring International Human Rights Instruments (Comité interministériel de suivi des instruments internationaux des droits de l'homme) to deliver its follow-up and reporting mandate. OHCHR facilitated five training and drafting workshops. This resulted in the drafting of four overdue reports, namely: the first draft of the tenth periodic report to the ACHPR (16 participants, including three women); the initial report to CRPD, due in July 2021; the fifth periodic report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), due in 2015 (20 participants); and the third periodic report to the Human Rights Committee, due in 2017.

In November, the Office provided technical and financial support to the Interministerial Committee for the drafting and adoption of its three-year Strategic Plan as a tool for monitoring the implementation of the international human rights treaties.

Non-discrimination

ND3 – Knowledge of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Security Council resolution 1325 is improved.

5 9 10  

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

From 25 to 30 May 2022 in Moundou, OHCHR cooperated with the Ministry of Justice, which is responsible for human rights, and the Ministry of Planning to organize a joint evaluation mission of the

Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project. The project supported the participation of women and young people in local governance and peacebuilding. The evaluation mission team met with local authorities, the network for protection and peaceful coexistence and the Association for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms (APLFT), which serves as the project's implementing partner in relation to legal aid for victims. Collaboration with the authorities improved as a result of their enhanced knowledge about peaceful conflict resolution, the formation of a network for the promotion of peaceful coexistence and protection of human rights and the establishment of legal aid offices. Partners took the opportunity to welcome the contributions of this project and recommend its renewal. The initiative was part of an inter-agency project that was implemented by UNICEF, UNDP and OHCHR in N'Djamena, Moundou and the Lake province from October 2018 to June 2022.

On 16 June, as part of the PBF project, OHCHR facilitated a competition between various community-based organizations (CBOs) from the city of Bol around the theme of promoting peaceful coexistence and human rights protection in the Lake province. The objective was to solicit original solutions to human rights and gender issues and challenges to peaceful cohabitation. A total of 10 organizations, divided into three groups, responded to the call for participation and submitted sketches on peaceful cohabitation and north-south division. Forty participants, including 15 women, many of whom were neighbourhood leaders and representatives of women's and youth organizations, participated in the activity. The best sketch will be turned into a short video and audio film, which will be used in 2023 to raise public awareness on peaceful cohabitation and social cohesion.

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

Population size¹ 99.01 million **Surface area¹** 2,345,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.479 (rank: 179/191 in 2021) **NHRI (if applicable)³** "A" Status (2018)

Type of engagement	Peace Mission and Joint Human Rights Office
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Beni, Bukavu, Bunia, Butembo, Goma, Kalemie, Kananga, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Tshikapa and Uvira
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2020-2024
Staff as of 31 December 2022	130

Total income 2022	US\$6,236,002	
XB requirements 2022	US\$9,631,000	
XB expenditure	US\$6,074,008	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC⁴
56%	33%	11%
\$3,394,103	\$2,034,380	\$645,525

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation

P4 – Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened.



The UNJHRO strengthened the knowledge and capacities of State actors and civil society on protective measures and mechanisms in assisting victims of human rights violations.

From 27 to 29 June, the UNJHRO organized a two-day training on situation analyses, case follow-up and referral,

strategies for individual protection and information-sharing for 30 members, including eight women, from the Protection Network and the National Human Rights Commission in Mbandaka and Bikoro. The training contributed to the development of local protection networks for HRDs. From 6 to 8 April, in Bunia, the UNJHRO conducted a workshop that was attended by 30 persons, including 10 women, to increase their knowledge about early warning and strengthen their readiness to provide protection services in collaboration with other actors, such as security forces.

The UNJHRO undertook advocacy and provided technical assistance to the Parliament for the preparation of a draft law on the protection of the rights of HRDs, which was adopted, in December, by the National Assembly. OHCHR's sustained advocacy campaign included the delivery of workshops and the mobilization of NHRIs, CSOs and HRDs and other relevant partners to ensure their voices were heard. The campaign culminated in the enactment, in early November, of the Maniema Edict on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders. Ongoing advocacy will continue to focus on the draft laws on access to information and peaceful demonstrations, which are tabled for the National Assembly's session from March to June 2023.

P5– Citizens are able to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association. Security forces show more respect for these rights and for international human rights standards and principles.



Through capacity-building and awareness-raising initiatives and enhanced monitoring of the environment for civic space, the UNJHRO contributed to increasing respect for the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association, in compliance with international human rights standards and norms.

The UNJHRO provided coaching and training to improve the capacities of CSOs to peacefully advocate for their right to civic space, including through petitions, peaceful assembly and advocacy with authorities. For example, from 26 to 27 May, in Bunia, the UNJHRO facilitated a session on human rights and

public freedoms as part of a reflection workshop for leaders of political parties on sustainable peace, in anticipation of the upcoming electoral process in Ituri. A total of 75 participants attended, including 27 women. Participants were sensitized on the importance of upholding human rights principles during the electoral process in order to guarantee free, fair and transparent elections. In October, in Goma, the UNJHRO strengthened the capacities of nine HRDs, including four women, on monitoring, ethics and the protection and security of HRDs in Kawanja (Rutshuru territory). During a workshop that was organized by the Collective of Journalists and Press Editors of the Petit Nord, in Goma, the UNJHRO provided training for 25 journalists and press editors on human rights, journalism in conflict environments, monitoring techniques, hate speech, public freedoms and protection of sources.

To combat hate speech, the UNJHRO conducted two workshops in Bunia: one on 15 July; and another from 24 to 25 August. The second workshop was organized in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission. Over 100 persons attended the workshops, including 19 women, representing civil society, community and religious leaders, representatives of political parties and women's associations, as well as media/journalists and youth. Participants discussed hate speech, developed strategies for monitoring hate speech and proposed recommendations to prevent and counter hate speech.

 **Accountability**

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



The UNJHRO contributed to the improved compliance of State institutions and programmes with international human rights standards.

The UNJHRO built the capacities of actors involved in the fight against SGBV. In Kananga, nine women and six men paralegals and lawyers from national and local NGOs were trained on handling cases of SGBV and the management of a legal aid clinic for victims. The training was organized in cooperation with hospitals, which received support to strengthen their capacities to implement victims' and witness protection programmes. A total of 10 women and 20 men journalists from local radio and television outlets were trained on SGBV and responsible reporting related to the promotion and protection of women's rights.

The UNJHRO led or participated in 14 Joint Investigation Teams (JITs), 12 Joint Assessment Missions (JAMs), 20 missions of Joint Protection Teams (JPTs) and 27 investigation or monitoring missions, primarily in the provinces of Ituri, North and South Kivu, Kasai, Kasai Central and Tanganyika. The missions were carried out with civilian and judicial military authorities to enhance the fight against impunity. A total of 10 mobile courts were supported, primarily to address emblematic cases.

 **Development**

D6 – Human rights assessments and impact analyses mitigate, prevent or provide redress for the negative effects of economic, trade and development policies and projects.

9 17

OHCHR contributed to increasing the integration of human rights information and data analysis, principles, norms, standards and recommendations into UN coordinated responses and support.

The UNJHRO continued to work closely with the UNCT for the integration of human rights into the implementation of the SDGs. For instance, it led the UNCT-DRC National Voluntary Assessment of the SDGs, ensured the systematic and transversal application of an HRBA and integration of key indicators into the UNSDCF and the UNCT's annual workplan. The UNJHRO provided analysis and information on the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including in conflict-affected areas. Monthly analysis reports were shared with mission components involved in the protection of civilians and with humanitarian organizations and agencies.

From 18 to 20 October, in Goma, the UNJHRO organized a capacity-building workshop with UNHCR on human rights engagement. The workshop was attended by 30 coordinators of regional Protection Clusters and members of the HCT Strategic Advisory Group, including 12 women. The skills of participants were enhanced to enable them to collect and analyse protection information and data through a human rights lens and apply an HRBA to humanitarian action. As a result, both the Humanitarian Need Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian

Response Plan (HRP) for 2023-2024 include strong human rights dimensions.

 **Peace and Security**

PS6 – Decisions made by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in support of the political process or on the protection of civilians are guided by relevant international human rights standards and principles.

16

The UNJHRO contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, into the work of peace missions.

In its engagement with MONUSCO components and the UNCT on human rights concerns, the UNJHRO consistently provided reporting, analysis and early warning in relation to the human rights situation. In Bunia, induction trainings were conducted for MONUSCO troops, including on preventing conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), the protection of civilians, human rights principles and international humanitarian law. The training also covered the human rights roles and responsibilities of UN staff, including contingents, and used case studies to help participants better understand the application of human rights principles. A total of 124 individuals from MONUSCO and 54 members of the United Nations Formed Police Units (UNFPU) participated and expressed their commitment to cooperating with the UNJHRO when faced with a human rights situation of concern.

The UNJHRO engaged and advocated with national authorities and the military justice system on emblematic cases. This enabled the Office to gather and share information for status updates and follow-up, joint case investigations and advocacy for the prosecution of alleged perpetrators of grave human rights violations through court hearings. The UNJHRO carried out capacity-building activities for State authorities to enhance their capacities to respond to human rights violations, protect civilians and support the fight against impunity. In 2022, follow-up committees on human rights violations committed by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and the Congolese National Police (PNC) addressed a total of 214 human rights violations committed by State security and defence forces, which were jointly documented and submitted by the UNJHRO and local NGOs working on human rights. Further, the FARDC and PNC committees followed up on more than 233 disciplinary and remedial measures/sanctions and/or prosecution initiatives that were applied against Congolese security agents, including from FARDC, PNC and the Intelligence Agency (ANR), who had committed human rights violations.

 **Mechanisms**

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

16 17 

The UNJHRO contributed to the establishment and/or functioning of mechanisms for integrated reporting and/

or implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures, the Human Rights Council and the UPR.

The UNJHRO engaged with the Delegated Ministry for People Living with Disabilities and Other Vulnerable People regarding the adoption and promulgation of a law on the rights of persons with disabilities and the preparation of the Government's initial report to CRPD. The UNJHRO provided technical support and advocacy on the human rights situation of persons with disabilities, the role of Members of Parliament in the promotion and protection of human rights and the planning of joint activities.

The Ministry of Human Rights requested support from the UNJHRO on preparing the sixth periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The UNJHRO will provide this support in 2023.

EASTERN AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Tanzania
Year established	2002
Field office(s)	Addis Ababa
Staff as of 31 December 2022	31

Total income	US\$8,130,460	
XB requirements 2022	US\$8,578,000	
XB expenditure	US\$9,087,102	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
51%	39%	10%
\$4,652,382	\$3,566,077	\$868,643

RB expenditure	US\$193,785
Personnel	100%
\$193,785	

Key OMP pillars in 2022



⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.

16

OHCHR provided support to increase accessibility to the regional human rights mechanisms and ensure that countries in the region more fully integrate human rights recommendations into laws, policies and programmes.

OHCHR assisted the ACHPR, the NGO Forum Steering Committee and the Network of African National

Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) with the organization of two sessions of the ACHPR, the Biannual Forum of NANHRI and the NGO Forum in April and October. Based on the Office's input, business and human rights was chosen as the theme of the NANHRI Forum, which was attended by over 200 people. From 19 to 20 October, based on the Office's proposal to include trade and human rights as topics of the Forum, the Office collaborated with NANHRI, the ACHPR and other partners to host the Fifth NHRIs Forum, on the margins of the ACHPR's seventy-third session, to discuss the impacts of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) on the enjoyment

of basic human rights. A total of 150 people attended, 50 of whom were women. The Office also provided technical support for the drafting of resolutions on business and human rights and trade and human rights. The two resolutions highlighted the importance of linking the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) to the operationalization of the AfCFTA and recommended practical ways for NHRIs and other actors to collaborate on mainstreaming human rights into the implementation of the AfCFTA. The resolutions, which were shared with the ACHPR, influenced the latter to adopt resolutions on business and human rights and trade and human rights at its seventy-fourth Ordinary Session, which was held from 21 February to 7 March. Further, during the NGO Forum of the ACHPR's seventy-third session, the Office organized a panel discussion to sensitize CSOs about the international human rights mechanisms and OHCHR's humanitarian funds, namely, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and their respective application processes.

In Ethiopia, OHCHR collaborated with the Interministerial Task Force (IMTF) to support the implementation of recommendations issued by the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and OHCHR following the joint investigation of violations committed in the context of the Tigray conflict. Between February and May, three trainings were delivered on human rights and criminal investigations/prosecutions and the investigation of SGBV crimes. A total of 105 senior prosecutors and investigators, including 37 women, attended the trainings from the Ministry of Justice,

the Federal Police and the Ethiopian National Defence Forces. Additionally, between August and December, technical guidance was provided to the IMTF Secretariat. This resulted in the publication of the first criminal investigation report by the IMTF, in September. The report represents a positive step forward in enhancing accountability, in line with recommendations outlined in the joint OHCHR-EHRC report. The report was translated into Amharic and 1,000 copies were widely distributed. OHCHR's support to the IMTF and advocacy in relation to the joint investigation recommendations contributed to additional advocacy regarding the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, on 2 November. The commitments outlined in the Agreement are aligned with the recommendations issued by the joint investigation.

Participation

P1 – Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.

16

OHCHR contributed to building the capacities of CSOs, women human rights defenders (WHRDs) and other stakeholders to advocate for human rights, especially women's rights, more often and more effectively.

From 2 to 4 November, OHCHR collaborated with DefendDefenders, the East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, to organize the annual meeting of the East African Women Human Rights Defenders Network (EAWHRDN), in Nairobi, Kenya. Twenty-five members of

the Network, 24 of whom were women, attended from Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda. Participants shared their experiences, challenges and good practices, received training on thematic issues, such as legal frameworks for the protection of WHRDs, resource mobilization and mental health, and increased their knowledge about human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy.

From 7 to 8 December, OHCHR and its regional offices in Africa organized a virtual meeting with WHRD networks in the region. The meeting brought together members of formal and informal networks in East, West, Southern and Northern Africa to discuss their experiences in establishing WHRD networks, exchange good practices and strengthen their connections to increase information-sharing and collaboration. Approximately 40 WHRDs from across Africa participated in the event. A second in-person meeting will be organized in 2023.

OHCHR, the Special Envoy's Office for the Horn of Africa, the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG), UNESCO and other stakeholders initiated the work on the development of a Regional Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech. The elaboration of the Regional Strategy is ongoing and focuses on the East and Horn of Africa region. The Strategy acknowledges the problematic state of the right to freedom of expression and hate speech regulation in the region. Following the adoption of the Regional Strategy, the Office will create a monitoring toolkit to track online incidents of hate speech. It will also strengthen prevention and mitigation mechanisms to better combat hate speech, both online and offline, and advocate for the development of

National Action Plans (NAPs) by governments across the region. A joint mapping assessment will be conducted to identify relevant media partners and other stakeholders to combat hate speech.

In Ethiopia, between April and October, 10 training workshops were organized for CSOs and the media in several regions, such as Amhara, Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Sidama. A total of 323 CSO representatives, including 139 women, who work on the implementation of programmes on youth, children, women, health, education and persons with disabilities, were trained on monitoring, documenting, reporting and advocating in relation to human rights issues. In 2023, OHCHR will provide mentoring and technical support to the participants to strengthen their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. In addition, OHCHR trained 35 media practitioners, social media influencers and journalists, including 16 women, on the right to freedom of opinion and expression. Following the training, the participants created a social media platform to strengthen coordination and information-sharing on human rights issues.

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



OHCHR contributed to establishing and/or strengthening the UN system and national mechanisms to protect civil society and HRDs and helped to increase the engagement of CSOs, HRDs and other stakeholders in human rights-related work.

In Tanzania, OHCHR strengthened its collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and the UNCT by providing monthly reporting on the human rights situation, contributing to the RCO's status reports, sharing weekly updates on human rights monitoring and supporting the engagement of the RCO with CSOs working on human rights.

To enhance and promote youth rights in Tanzania, OHCHR trained 32 social media influencers, including 19 women, on human rights, hate speech and gender issues, built the capacities of young people on human rights and the SDGs, supported a human rights dialogue with approximately 700 university students in Dodoma and undertook a needs assessment on youth rights in the country. This resulted in increased interest in and engagement with human rights issues by youth activists.

As part of its efforts to combat hate speech in Tanzania, OHCHR provided training for members of the Media Council of Tanzania and media practitioners on hate speech, fundamental human rights principles and the safety of journalists in online and offline spaces. OHCHR conducted two trainings in the context of the Media Council's Excellence in Journalism Masterclass. The first was held in Mbeya, from 16 to 18 November, and the second was held in Arusha, from 1 to 3 December. A total of 68 participants, including 36 women, attended the trainings.

Non-discrimination

ND4 – Judicial institutions, the media and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms, with a view to their eradication.



OHCHR contributed to the increased promotion of gender equality and the compliance with international and regional human rights standards of decisions handed down by national human rights and justice mechanisms.

OHCHR increased knowledge about women's rights and violence against women and girls through events to mark commemorative days. On International Women's Day (8 March), in Djibouti, OHCHR supported the Agence Nationale des Personnes Handicapées (ANPH) in its advocacy on the rights of women and girls with disabilities by echoing and amplifying the recommendations adopted by CRPD in 2021 and identifying possible follow-up actions. More specifically, OHCHR provided financial and technical assistance to ANPH for the nationally televised broadcast of a roundtable on the inclusion of women and girls with disabilities that featured the stories of four women living with disabilities. In Tanzania, OHCHR worked with a coalition of WHRDs to produce a documentary that highlights the impacts of climate change on gender-based violence (GBV) in rural communities. The documentary aims to increase awareness and advocate for the rights of rural women in the context of the ongoing review of the National Action Plan to end violence against women and children. It features interviews with women, young girls, village elders, government officials and

CSOs, in Handeni and Tanga, and demonstrates the impacts of climate change on farms and schools, such as water sources that have dried up due to drought. In Ethiopia, OHCHR organized a roundtable discussion on the “Role of women HRDs in amplifying the voices of women in post-conflict reconstruction, peace-building and dialogue” during events to commemorate International Women’s Day. The roundtable brought together 37 participants, including 30 women, HRDs and government stakeholders, such as members of the House of Peoples’ Representatives Women’s Caucus and representatives from the Joint Council of Women Political Party Members and the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs.

Development

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 efforts and integrates human rights into its own development work.



OHCHR contributed to the increased integration of human rights, including the right to development and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, into the implementation of the SDGs by UNCTs and governments in priority countries.

In December 2021, OHCHR proposed the organization of a series of dialogues in the five African regions on National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights. At that time, OHCHR collaborated with the AU and hosted the first virtual dialogue for countries in the East

and Horn of Africa. A second dialogue was dedicated to countries in West Africa, in June 2022, which gathered approximately 100 participants, including 35 women, from 15 countries in the West Africa region. A third dialogue focused on Southern Africa, was held in December and gathered approximately 220 participants, including 55 women, from 14 countries in the region. A dialogue for Central Africa is scheduled for 2023.

In October, OHCHR provided technical support and worked closely with the AU and other partners, including UNDP, the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, GIZ, the African Coalition for Corporate Accountability (ACCA), NANHRI, the Danish Institute for Human Rights, the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, the United Nations Global Compact, the Global Business Initiative on Human Rights, to convene the first African Business and Human Rights Forum. The Forum was hosted by the Government of the Republic of Ghana, in Accra and received support from the Governments of Japan and Switzerland. The event created a regional multi-stakeholder platform for dialogue on business and human rights, offered an opportunity to assess progress made on the UNGPs and laid the groundwork for further collaboration and peer-learning sessions on business and human rights in Africa. During the Forum, the African Business and Human Rights Network was launched.

In Ethiopia, OHCHR assisted the national SDG Task Force to cluster UPR recommendations, thereby informing the drafting of the 2022 Voluntary National Review (VNR) report, which was submitted to the High-level Political Forum in July. OHCHR also provided substantive guidance for the development of the

SDG VNR report. The report highlights progress made on the implementation of Ethiopia’s human rights commitments and the strengthening of human rights protection institutions.

In May, OHCHR cooperated with the EHRC and the Danish Institute for Human Rights to convene a multi-stakeholder consultation on the SDGs and human rights, bringing together 36 participants, including 16 women, from the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Central Statistical Agency, the EHRC, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, CSOs and UN agencies. Key topics included: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the centrality of the LNOB principle; the application of an HRBA in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs; the application of a Human Rights Indicator Framework; the role of NHRIs and CSOs; and the added value of the international human rights mechanisms and National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs). Participants agreed to establish a Task Force to mainstream human rights into SDG planning, implementation, review and reporting processes, including through capacity-building, dissemination of information/documents and strengthening engagement through national development planning processes.

Mechanisms

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

16 | 17

OHCHR contributed to the establishment and/or functioning of mechanisms for integrated reporting and implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures, the Human Rights Council and the UPR.

As a follow-up to the online regional consultations on regional NMRFs, which took place in December 2021, good practices and recommendations that were identified are being integrated into the work of the Treaty Body Capacity Building Programme (TBCBP). A sub-regional NMRF workshop, organized by OHCHR, was held in **Addis Ababa**, from 13 to 15 December. The workshop involved 28 participants (including 12 women) from nine countries in the region; enabled peer-to-peer learning on reporting and follow-up and provided a platform to advocate for more systematic ways to follow up on the implementation of outcomes issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

During the annual Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, and as part of country engagements, OHCHR highlighted synergies between the SDGs and human rights, including by showing the possible complementarities in the reporting processes under the SDGs and human rights instruments. Capacity-building sessions were held for NMRFs in **Comoros**, **Kenya** and **Tanzania** on the international human rights mechanisms, including

reporting to them and implementing their recommendations. A total of 105 members of the respective NMRFs (45 women, 60 men) were part of the activities. In **Djibouti**, OHCHR advocated with the Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for the preparation and submission of reports to the human rights treaty bodies under the Ministry of Justice in order to revitalize its working methods and enhance its engagement with the mechanisms. As a result, the Secretariat requested OHCHR's support to help finalize the draft National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP), which will be used to monitor the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human right mechanisms. The Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs of **Tanzania** requested OHCHR's assistance to clear its reporting backlog. In **Eritrea**, as a result of OHCHR's advocacy during meetings with senior government officials on strengthening engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, the Government nominated three participants to attend the NMRF subregional workshop in Addis Ababa, from 13 to 15 December.

As part of the TBCBP, OHCHR organized trainings to enable NMRFs in the region to systematically follow up on recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms at the country and regional levels by using offline and online tools. In July, a two-day technical consultation was organized with the AU on the roll-out of the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) for the systematic tracking of the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. In **Kenya**, a workshop was held, in November, on the roll-out of the NRTD. This led to the elaboration of a draft road map that outlines the NMRF's

annual workplan and draft standard operating procedure (SOP). Also in November, OHCHR highlighted the benefits of using the NRTD during a training on State Party engagement with the international human rights mechanisms for NMRF members from **Tanzania**. Subsequently, the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs requested more training on the NRTD and finalizing the draft NHRAP. Similarly, the Ministry of Justice of **Djibouti** requested support to update and finalize its draft NHRAP. In **Ethiopia**, a training was delivered to strengthen the information management capacities of the NMRF, with a focus on the NRTD.

Peace and Security

PS2 – Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law.

16 | 

OHCHR increased the awareness of AU member states and government officials to integrate gender dimensions into responses to violent extremism and terrorism.

As part of a joint project with the AU and the World Bank to strengthen the early warning and conflict prevention systems of the AU, RECs and Regional Mechanisms (RMs), a virtual roundtable was held, in June, on integrating gender into early warning, conflict prevention and response mechanisms. The event brought together gender experts and early warning analysts from the AU, the ACHPR, African RECs, the European Union (EU), OECD, the UN and African civil society networks that provide data to the AU-Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), NHRIs and NGOs working on peace and security issues in

Africa. The objective of the roundtable was to share knowledge and experiences and explore innovative ways to integrate gender and apply gender-sensitive approaches to early warning frameworks and tools.

Further, a Guidance Note was developed for the AU, with financial and technical support from OHCHR, on integrating gender-sensitive approaches into early warning systems. The next phase will be the roll-out of the Guidance Note and support for the establishment of a community of practice (COP) among early warning and gender experts.

In Ethiopia, OHCHR designed and delivered four trainings for national authorities and CSOs in the Amhara and Afar regions, in April and October, on the rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs), SGBV and CRSV and the application of an HRBA in interventions. A total of 138 participants, including 40 women, from various government entities and CSOs participated in the trainings and received copies of the UDHR, which was translated into the local language. Following the training, positive changes were reported, including access to detention facilities that were previously restricted. This work will continue in 2023.

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



OHCHR contributed to strengthening youth capacities and participation in key strategic events related to conflict prevention, human rights and peacebuilding.

In collaboration with the AU, OHCHR has promoted youth, peace and security in Africa since 2019, with a focus on human rights, as part of the Youth for Peace Africa Programme (Y4P). OHCHR provides financial and technical expertise to support the implementation of the Programme, including the operationalization of the Continental Framework for Youth, Peace and Security and the African Union Peace and Security Council-mandated study entitled *The roles and contributions of youth to peace and security in Africa*.

OHCHR supported the participation of two AU Y4P staff to conduct a week-long Boot Camp and training workshop for the second cohort of African Youth for Peace Ambassadors (AYAPs) in Zimbabwe. OHCHR also worked closely with the Y4P and UNHCR on the implementation of the new phase of the “No room for hate speech” campaign, which took place in Kampala, Uganda, from 18 to 21 October. Activities included a ToT on human rights, international humanitarian law, peace and security, hate speech and the development of social media content on hate speech and human rights for five social media influencers, five AYAPs and six NGO staff members (AVSI). A total of 29 participants (14 women, 15 men) were engaged in these activities.

OHCHR collaborated with the Y4P on the promotion of the youth, peace and security agenda in Africa, including by facilitating the participation of AU staff and the OHCHR youth focal point in the Roundtable of Experts on National Action Plans on Youth, Peace and Security, in Nigeria, and the participation of AU staff and the OHCHR youth focal point in the Third International Youth Land Governance Conference.

PS5 – Human rights information and analyses are integrated into early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policymaking, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflicts.



OHCHR contributed to strengthening the capacities of stakeholders, including CSOs, CBOs, youth groups and local communities, to monitor and report on human rights concerns and of the UNCT to respond to disasters and humanitarian crises.

During the year, OHCHR convened community-based consultations on early warning, the prevention of violent conflict and human rights protection, training of CSOs on human rights monitoring and reporting, early warning indicators and precursors to conflict and their impacts on human rights. As a result, six community-based early warning networks were established and are functioning in the Amhara, Afar, Sidama and Oromia regions of Ethiopia. The consultations brought together 187 CSO representatives, including 77 women, working on health, education and development, with a focus on children, women, older persons, persons with disabilities and persons living with HIV.

OHCHR systematically monitored, documented and reported on human rights through 23 human rights monitors across 10 locations in Ethiopia and 49 in-person missions. The findings were reflected in more than 200 internal reports and provided a solid basis for advocacy and engagement. Monthly reports

highlighting the situation of communities affected by displacement were shared with the National Protection Cluster to inform decisions and actions undertaken by the HCT.

To enhance the capacities of communities to report their human rights concerns in Ethiopia, OHCHR conducted 90 radio talk shows and 174 in-person community sensitization events in the regions of Amhara, Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Harari, Oromia, Sidama, Somali, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' and Tigray. OHCHR gave an overview of the Government's obligations to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and establish mechanisms for redress. Translated copies of the UDHR were disseminated at the events, including in schools. More than 5,400 persons, including over 2,900 women, were reached during the sensitization sessions. These efforts and ongoing monitoring activities contributed to the identification and reporting of 566 cases of human rights violations and abuses by communities in the region.

EQUATORIAL GUINEEA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
1.67 million	28,000 km ²	0.596 (rank: 145/191 in 2021)	-
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2021	
Field office(s)		Malabo	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		0 (Vacant pending funding availability)	

XB requirements 2022 **285,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.

16 

OHCHR contributed to the establishment and/or functioning of oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.

Following OHCHR's strategic advocacy and technical support to promote the abolition of the death penalty and compliance with international human rights law, the death penalty was abolished for civil offences. The new Penal Code was adopted in August and took effect in December, 90 days after it was published in the official bulletin, on 7 September.

From 5 to 7 September, OHCHR provided human rights training for 55 senators, including on the role of parliamentarians in protecting and upholding human rights. Based on this positive experience, the Senate requested further training in 2023.

A plan for the establishment of an independent NHRI is under development. OHCHR will support this endeavour in 2023, including by advocating for the adoption of legislation to establish a national human rights commission.



Participation

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



OHCHR contributed to increasing the awareness of CSOs about human rights and gender mainstreaming.

In December 2020, the UNCT adopted the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) Action Plan. In 2021, NGOs participated in an orientation on PSEAH, with OHCHR's support. In 2022, 10 of those NGOs signed the PSEAH Action Plan and made a commitment to adopt PSEAH policies.

advocating for action to address GBV; and promoting the ratification of international conventions and optional protocols, such as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC) and recognizing the competence of two human rights treaty bodies to receive and consider communications (under the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (OP-CRC-IC) and article 31 of the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED)).



Mechanisms

M4 – International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns (frontier issues).



OHCHR contributed to improving the implementation of recommendations issued during the UPR process, enhancing the Government's response to the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and ensuring the submission of pending reports.

The HRA worked with the Department of Human Rights to support the Government in implementing the recommendations issued by the UPR, including by: advocating for the abolition of the death penalty; providing technical support to improve the revised Penal Code and ensure its alignment with international standards;

GUINEA

Population size¹ 13.86 million **Surface area¹** 246,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.465 (rank: 182/191 in 2021) - **NHRI (if applicable)³** -

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2010
Field office(s)	Conakry, Nzérékoré
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022
Staff as of 31 December 2022	19

Total income **US\$4,119,818**

XB requirements 2022 **US\$5,223,000**

XB expenditure **US\$3,471,710**

Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
51%	39%	10%
\$1,765,115	\$1,347,474	\$359,121

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security

PS6 – United Nations support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP.

16 

OHCHR contributed to the institutionalization of human rights training.

OHCHR strengthened the capacities of 750 Guinean soldiers deployed to MINUSMA in relation to international human rights law and international humanitarian law. In cooperation with the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection,

OHCHR delivered training to 74 police officers on respect for human rights and the integration of a gender perspective into law enforcement operations. Additionally, 28 members of the Discipline Council were trained on human rights standards and the fight against impunity.

Two awareness-raising sessions on torture prevention were organized for security forces in Labé and Kindia as part of activities to commemorate the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture (26 June).

During visits to places of detention, OHCHR engaged with police officers and the gendarmerie to enhance their knowledge and understanding of human rights.

PS5 – Human rights information and analyses are integrated into early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policymaking, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflicts.

3 5 8 10 13 16 17 

OHCHR supported the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms, into humanitarian operations.

OHCHR provided assistance on the application of an HRBA to the UN system's support to Guinea. Forums for exchanges and discussions, such as meetings with the UN Human Rights Theme Group and the Diplomatic Corps, provided a platform to identify common positions on the implementation of human rights in Guinea. These forums contributed to the development of joint actions relating to the fight against impunity for the crimes of rape and the 28 September 2009 massacre, the promotion of ESCRs and the right to development.

Participation

P1 – Laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.

16 

OHCHR contributed to ensuring the compliance of laws, policies and practices that protect the right to participate

and civic space with international human rights norms and standards.

OHCHR strengthened the capacities of approximately 400 CSOs, women leaders and persons with albinism on citizen participation, advocacy techniques and leading an inclusive and peaceful transition. A total of 22 community engagement activities were undertaken in rural communities on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), access to land, combating rape and other forms of SGBV, hate speech, participation in public affairs and conflict prevention. The events were primarily offered in local languages and sensitized more than 12,000 participants.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
2.11 million	36,000 km ²	0.483 (rank: 177/189 in 2021) -	
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2021	
Field office(s)		Bissau	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		3	

XB requirements 2022 **US\$582,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation

P5 – More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space takes place, including threats to it.



In light of the shrinking civic space and increased threats against HRDs, OHCHR supported an assessment by consultants of the situation of HRDs. In 2023, the assessment findings will be discussed, capacity-building initiatives for HRDs will be available and assistance will be provided for the development of a strategy for the protection of HRDs. OHCHR will also assist the HRD Network to update its list of HRDs.

In March, following the 1 February coup attempt and attack on the Government Palace, OHCHR facilitated a meeting between representatives of a joint DCO/DPPA Electoral Needs Assessment

Mission and civil society groups, including one dedicated to women’s rights. As a result, the Needs Assessment Mission report reflects the challenges faced by civil society and makes several recommendations.

Development

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.

OHCHR supported the UNCT in the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles when formulating and implementing programmes and projects.

In September, a training was delivered by the HRA to UN staff, including members of the Monitoring and Evaluation Group, on the application of an HRBA and the integration of the guiding principles on LNOB and Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) into the UNSDCF. The training highlighted linkages between these principles and the SDGs and between human rights indicators and the application of an HRBA to data.

To ensure an open, participatory and inclusive process related to Guinea-Bissau's first VNR, OHCHR facilitated nine regional consultations, including with rights holders. The Office created opportunities for remote participation, which enabled civil society to deliver a statement at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The consultations ensured representation and inclusive participation from a variety of stakeholders, including civil servants, the private sector, traditional and religious leaders, professional and community-based organizations, human rights organizations and, most importantly, representatives of the country's most disadvantaged groups. Out of 302 participants, 115 were women.



Mechanisms

M1 – State reports to the international human rights mechanisms, including the human rights treaty bodies are submitted on time. Overdue reports are submitted to the Committee against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), the Human Rights Committee, CEDAW, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and to CRC in relation to its Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

16 | 17

OHCHR contributed to the increased percentage of reports that were submitted, on time, to the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR.

OHCHR's continued advocacy increased the awareness of stakeholders about Guinea-Bissau's reporting obligations and huge backlog in reporting. In June, the Prime Minister ordered the establishment of a working group to draft the first reports to CESCR and the Human Rights Committee. OHCHR organized a seminar with two Portuguese-speaking treaty body experts to enhance the knowledge of the working group members regarding the international human rights system and Guinea-Bissau's reporting obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

OHCHR also held discussions with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to establish an NMRF. Guidance and examples from Cabo Verde, Mozambique

and Portugal were shared. A draft decree was drafted on the establishment of the NMRF.

KENYA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
54.03 million	592,000 km ²	0.575 (rank: 152/191 in 2021)	"A" Status (2019)
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2008	
Field office(s)		Nairobi	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		5	

XB requirements 2022**US\$3,108,000****Key OMP pillars in 2022**^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Accountability

A2 – Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic, social and cultural rights.

10 16

OHCHR enhanced the capacities of Kenyan authorities to strengthen and enforce measures to prevent human rights violations, including SGBV, by the police and other security agencies. Those responsible for violations are held accountable and prosecuted.

OHCHR supported the Tripartite Task Force, composed of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) and the Internal Affairs Unit (IAU) of the National Police Service (NPS) to implement the SOPs on the

Investigation and Prosecution of Serious Human Rights Violations Committed by Police Officers, which were launched in June 2021. The Task Force engaged with other partners, including the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) and civil society partners, to map out priorities for the SOP's implementation, including on the protection of victims and witnesses. The implementation of these SOPs is linked to numerous recommendations issued by the UPR and other international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR provided specialized training, including case mentoring, on the investigation and prosecution of serious human rights violations for investigators and prosecutors, through its grantee, Partners in Justice International. The trainings included aspects of victim and witness support and protection when working with the KNCHR and CSOs.

This enhanced cooperation on investigations and prosecutions of violations by police officers and led to progress in elections-related cases. For instance, on 28 October, a decision was taken by the Director of Public Prosecutions to charge senior police officers with crimes against humanity for murder, torture and rape committed during the 2017 electoral period. This case represents the first time that crimes against humanity have been domestically prosecuted, the first criminal prosecution of electoral SGBV and the first prosecution that applied the doctrine of superior command.

OHCHR supported the ODPP to develop and launch a Reference Guide and Specimen Charge Sheet on the Prevention of Torture Act to facilitate the prosecution of torture as a crime. The Reference Guide aims to enhance the knowledge of prosecutors on the application of the Act and will provide assistance for its operationalization, in line with Kenya's constitutional provisions and international obligations.

During this electoral year, OHCHR strengthened engagement with and provided capacity-building support to the NPS, with an emphasis on human rights-based policing, public order management and the prevention of SGBV. In early 2022, OHCHR and its partner, the Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU), trained all NPS regional commanders (one woman, seven men) and 24 of 47 county commanders (four women, 20 men) on human rights-based policing and public order management in anticipation of the electoral period. Further, OHCHR supported the NPS to conduct trainings on human rights-based policing for police commanders at the county and sub-county level in 16 counties. Participants included law enforcement officers from special units, namely the Kenya Prison

Service, the Kenya Wildlife Service, the Kenya Forest Service and the National Youth Service, who were deployed to support the NPS during the electoral period. The trainings reached 1,160 police officers.

OHCHR also promoted exchanges and dialogues with HRDs, including WHRDs, and the KNCHR. As a result, a number of their recommendations were accepted by the police during elections, including the deployment of mixed teams of women and men electoral security officers. This contributed to the professional and restrained conduct of police in an overall peaceful electoral context and a significant decrease in human rights violations and reported incidents of electoral SGBV, compared to the 2017 electoral period.

OHCHR continued to advocate with the Government for an official visit of the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances and the ratification of ICPPED. It also supported research and analysis on trends in enforced disappearances to inform ongoing engagement. The manifesto of the new Government includes a commitment to addressing extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances, including through the ratification of ICPPED. The HRA will assist the Government in fulfilling these commitments.

Participation

P1 – 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.

OHCHR provided operational and substantive support to enhance civic space and public participation in the electoral context. The Government's manifesto includes a commitment to operationalize the Public Benefits Organizations Act, which will be a focus in 2023.

Through the UN election project, OHCHR partnered with Haki Africa and the Katiba Institute to work with 15 grassroots networks across 14 counties, in six regions, to increase awareness about citizens' rights and responsibilities in electoral processes. This was undertaken through forums on civic education and community dialogue. A total of 126 community facilitators, including 48 women, were trained on tools and methodologies to ensure consistency in the documentation of issues and priorities, which included: insecurity and risks of electoral violence; poor participation by youth in electoral processes due to disillusionment; incitement of youth to violence; voter apathy due to distrust in the election process; and disinformation that impacts on the abilities of individuals to make informed choices. The community dialogue forums facilitated participation in governance processes and advocated for the inclusion of key community issues in the forthcoming County Integrated Development Plans.

With OHCHR's support, CSOs disseminated Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on election preparedness, prevention and civic education through social media campaigns, tweet chats, radio engagements and community dialogues. These activities aimed to educate the public about political rights and highlight the importance of citizens' participation in electoral

and political processes beyond voting. It also provided an opportunity to tackle voter apathy.

Following the elections, and based on a human rights-based analysis of the 2022-2023 budget that focused on social sector spending and the LNOB principle, OHCHR collaborated with the regional Surge Economist to conduct training for CSOs on human rights-based budgeting analysis and its use to engage with county budget and development processes. This supported the implementation of the right to public participation and the promotion of inclusive governance, which will be prioritized through pilots in selected counties in 2023. In consultation with the Surge Economist, OHCHR will enhance the capacities of civil society and communities to engage with elected county representatives and county governments to advocate for the inclusion of their priorities in county development planning and budgeting processes.

Peace and Security

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



OHCHR successfully advocated for the inclusion of issues related to GBV in transitional justice mechanisms.

OHCHR supported the KNCHR in enhancing the capacities of NPS Officers at the ward and station level in Bungoma County (74 police officers) and Vihiga County (32 police officers) in order to combat and prevent violence against women in elections (VAWE) and engage in human rights-based policing during the electoral period. This enabled the NPS to integrate

human rights and SGBV prevention into their electoral contingency plans. These actions encouraged the engagement of stakeholders and enhanced trust, dialogue and information-sharing among HRDs, police commanders, monitors and community members.

Through its implementing partner, the CSO Network, OHCHR supported 30 WHRDs from Bungoma and Vihiga to conduct a mapping of GBV hotspots in their respective counties. The mapping was based on early warning information and an analysis that gathered information on causes, trends and threats of potential VAWE, including threats of violence against women candidates, the presence of suspicious groups, the dissemination of warning letters and the migration of residents from hotspots due to a fear of potential violence.

Further, OHCHR facilitated training for WHRDs that covered: reporting mechanisms; SGBV evidence management to enhance access to justice for potential survivors during an electoral period; SGBV case management to support potential survivors and communication; and strengthened partnerships with police officers and provincial administration structures in charge of peace committees at sub-county levels. Prior to the elections, OHCHR developed a chart with the contact details of government and non-State service providers within the legal, health and security sectors. The objective of the chart is to enhance community-based referral mechanisms in response to human rights violations, including SGBV. It was disseminated to communities across the country through networks of HRDs and other partners.

In addition, OHCHR facilitated dialogue and exchange among WHRDs, female peacebuilders and female journalists

across the country to identify common challenges, risks and opportunities for their engagement with duty bearers during the electoral period. With OHCHR's support, they established an information-sharing platform that is used to support each other, enhance collaboration and conduct joint advocacy efforts during the electoral period.

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



Through engagement with the international community and the Government, OHCHR helped to strengthen a shared commitment to prevention, sustained peace and human rights.

During the electoral period, human rights monitoring was substantially increased to inform early warning preventive engagement and UN action. As part of the UN election project, OHCHR supported the deployment of human rights monitors by the KNCHR and the Defenders Coalition to 40 of Kenya's 47 counties. From July to August, an OHCHR elections surge team, composed of four human rights officers and two UN Standing Police Capacity officers, was deployed to Nairobi, Kisumu and Eldoret, and worked in close liaison with monitors and partners.

Through the Peacebuilding Fund Early Warning and Response project, social media monitoring was conducted by the MAPEMA consortium, which was led by Code for Africa. Social media platforms were monitored for cases of hate speech, incitement and disinformation to inform counter-messaging and preventive

engagement. Reports were produced on a weekly/monthly basis and were issued on a daily basis during the critical period from 8 to 16 August. Further, four roundtable discussions were held with social media companies, including representatives from Twitter, Facebook and TikTok, providing an opportunity for the UN and civil society to advocate for enhanced content moderation processes, particularly during the electoral period. The direct contact and dialogue with these platforms led to the expedited removal of harmful content. UN partners were given access to Trusted Partner Portals on Twitter and TikTok for priority flagging and the removal of content.

To complement this online monitoring, Amnesty International Kenya was contracted to conduct perception surveys in seven hotspot counties (Kilifi, Kisumu, Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa, Tana River and Uasin Gishu) to identify risks and trends in communities.

All of these and other sources were used to draft monthly human rights reports, which were shared with the Resident Coordinator. OHCHR also collaborated with the RCO's Peace and Development Unit to produce daily election briefs on the political and human rights situation in the country.

The HRA and the Peace Development Adviser co-led the UNCT Prevention and Integrated Analysis Platform and convened meetings with UNCT focal points on prevention and human rights. The Platform produces quarterly prevention and integrated analysis reports that are structured around areas of risk analysis that are drawn from the SDG-based Multi-dimensional Risk Analysis Framework. The reports highlight trends, risks and opportunities and feature a summary map that illustrates intersecting areas of risk.

Development

D1 – Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims.



OHCHR ensured that oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms conform to international human rights standards in Kenya.

OHCHR and its partner, Katiba Institute, finalized a report under the Catalysing rights-based environmental action for people and planet project, presenting the findings of an assessment of how major infrastructure projects impact the right to a clean and healthy environment. The report presents a summary of a desk review of the relevant legal and policy frameworks applicable to the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in Kenya and findings from community-based research and documentation of the potential human rights impacts of the Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) project. The results were presented at a national consultation meeting that included relevant stakeholders, such as the LAPSSET Authority and community stakeholders. Partners and stakeholders will use the recommendations to inform consultations and innovative solutions to prevent, mitigate and adapt to impacts on the environment, the planet and its people. One of the outcomes of the national consultations was a commitment undertaken by representatives of the LAPSSET Authority to share the contact details of their officers on the ground to facilitate engagement with CSOs and communities, take forward recommendations from the report and facilitate public participation.

D2 – The courts and State non-judicial mechanisms hold businesses and other economic actors accountable, in accordance with international human rights standards and the UNGPs.



OHCHR contributed to the enhanced compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards.

The National Action Plan (NAP) on Business and Human Rights was formally adopted by the National Assembly in the first session of the thirteenth Parliament on 27 October (as Policy Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2021). OHCHR partnered with the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the Department of Justice and the KNCHR to develop a plan that focuses on the five thematic areas of the NAP to facilitate the engagement of various stakeholders.

2022 marked the sixth year of the annual meeting of Land and Environment Defenders (LED), which was established with OHCHR's support. This year's meeting focused on marine litter and ocean plastics and potential solutions to address these issues. The meeting brought together environmental HRDs, UNEP and State organs, such as the judiciary, the KNCHR, the Witness Protection Agency and the National Environment Complaints Committee. Discussions with State actors focused on mechanisms to protect environmental HRDs. Following the annual LED meeting, the Office organized consultations between selected mining companies and environmental HRDs to discuss how to promote the implementation of Community Development Agreements (CDAs) under the 2016 Mining Regulation. This enabled

participants to share their concerns and good practices and encourage more companies to become involved. The work will continue in 2023.

D7 – The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 integrates human rights norms, standards and principles into its design and implementation.

OHCHR successfully integrated human rights into UN common country programmes.

The UNDAF was concluded in June, following the end of the 2018-2022 implementation period. As Chair of Outcome 1 of Strategic Results Area 1, focused on the rule of law and human rights, OHCHR coordinated the reporting of key results under the UNDAF.

The UNCT then developed and adopted the new UNSDCF 2022-2026, the implementation of which began in July. OHCHR played a key role in ensuring that human rights analysis informed the development of UNSDCF outcomes, outputs and indicators. It also provided capacity-building support to the UNCT on human rights indicators and markers.

In relation to promoting a human rights-based approach to the implementation of the SDGs, key results include: the launch by the KNCHR and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) of a methodology for data collection on SDG indicator 16.10.1, which incorporates citizen-generated data and envisages the designation of the KNCHR as the national custodian; the development of standard demographic and discrimination modules by the KNBS and the KNCHR that will guide data collection for statistical surveys; engagement with Members of Parliament from the Parliamentary Caucus on Sustainable Development

Goals and Business to identify SDGs and human rights priorities as the basis for future collaboration; a human rights-based analysis of the national budget and engagement with various stakeholders, including the Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business, on human rights-based budgeting to advance the SDGs while Leaving No One Behind.

 **Mechanisms**

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 contributed to the establishment/functioning of an NMRF and an NRTD.

OHCHR began advocating for the establishment of an NRTD in 2019 when the Government gazetted the National Committee on International and Regional Human Rights Obligations. Significant progress was made in 2022, which included an assessment of the Government’s capacity to host the database and the consideration of options related to information and communications technology (ICT). The establishment process was approved by the AGO and the Ministry of Information, Communications and the Digital Economy. The pilot NRTD was set up in November. The database includes the UPR implementation plan that was developed by the Government in 2021. Kenya is scheduled to submit its mid-term UPR report in mid-2023 and the NRTD will be used to support the process.

LESOTHO

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
2.31 million	30,000 km ²	0.514 (rank: 168/191 in 2021)	-
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2020	
Field office(s)		Maseru	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		1	

XB requirements 2022 **US\$603,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2022  

^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Accountability**

A2 – NHRIs and other national protection systems are established and increasingly operate in accordance with international standards.



OHCHR supported the establishment of the NHRI in conformity with international standards (Paris Principles).

In collaboration with the Ministry of Law and Justice, the UNCT and civil society, UN Human Rights conducted advocacy with parliamentarians to fast-track the establishment of an NHRI. A draft law to create a Human Rights Commission for Lesotho is before the Parliament.

 **Mechanisms**

M1 – An NMRF is legally established.



OHCHR supported the establishment of a national protection system to facilitate the implementation of UPR recommendations.

As a result of OHCHR’s advocacy, an NMRF was established in August. In addition, through the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review, OHCHR delivered human rights training to security sector personnel. Human rights training manuals were developed for participants and trainers were trained to roll out a human rights course for security personnel within their respective security sector training institutions. Following a training for 350 National Security Service (NSS) personnel, the NSS weekly reporting template was revised to include a section on reporting about human rights violations observed in its areas of operation.

LIBERIA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
5.30 million	111,000 km ²	.481 (rank: 178/191 in 2021)	"A" Status (2017)
Type of engagement		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 2022		7	

XB income	US\$2,394,902
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XB requirements 2022	US\$2,408,000
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XB expenditure	US\$1,869,759
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Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
64%	25%	11%
\$1,205,169	\$464,582	\$200,008

Key OMP pillars in 2022

^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:**Accountability**

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

16

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

Following a transparent vetting process, which was supported by OHCHR, the President of Liberia appointed five new members of the INCHR Board of Commissioners (one woman, four men)

then another two commissioners (both women) to complete the composition of the INCHR Board of Commissioners. The Office advised the Commission on measures to be put in place to retain its "A" Status. OHCHR undertook joint monitoring missions with INCHR staff to prisons and other detention facilities and, in April, supported the INCHR to organize a national roundtable to mark the Seventh Annual Commemoration of the African Pretrial Detention Day. The event brought together 53 representatives (10 women, 43 men) from the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court, the Bar Association and CSOs and prompted discussions on prevention and mitigation strategies.

A1 – Through human rights training, Liberia's National Police, the Liberia Immigration Service (LIS) and the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) strengthen their Human Rights Accountability Units and comply more fully with international human rights standards.

16

OHCHR promoted the abolition of the death penalty through strategic advocacy with relevant authorities.

In July, the Senate of Liberia agreed to abolish the death penalty through the adoption of the Act to amend Sections 3.8, 3.9, 3.11, 3.12 and 3.13(e) of Chapter 3 and Section 25.6 (2) of Chapter 25, of Title 17 of the Penal Code to abolish the death penalty. The Act is in compliance with international standards and is before the House of Senate for approval. It will then be signed into Law by the President. OHCHR organized and facilitated CSO dialogues on the death penalty and Liberia's obligations under ICCPR. In addition, the Office held bilateral meetings with the Minister of Justice, the Attorney General and the Legal Adviser to the President to strengthen advocacy for the abolition of the death penalty.

**Participation**

P4 – CSOs monitor, report and advocate, in a sustained and effective manner, for legal reforms and action to strengthen protection from discrimination, especially for marginalized groups.

8 16

Through technical support, OHCHR contributed to the increased participation of civil society in activities aimed at improving the protection of marginalized groups.

OHCHR organized a joint monitoring field mission with the INCHR and Human Rights Platform (a CSO), from 11 to 17 April, to the Bea Mountain Mining Company and the ArcelorMittal concession areas in Grand Cape Mount and Nimba Counties, respectively. The mission provided participants with an opportunity to exchange human rights monitoring skills and enhanced the coordination and information-sharing between the INCHR and the CSO. During the joint monitoring, the OHCHR-led team observed, received and documented complaints of human rights violations in the context of business and human rights. Findings were shared with the Ministry of Justice, which is leading the National Business and Human Rights Steering Committee, for follow-up action.

In addition, the Office monitored the 18 June senatorial by-elections in Lofa County. Although tensions were high and many feared violence prior to the elections, they were conducted peacefully.



Non-discrimination

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

5 10 16

OHCHR provided support to protection mechanisms to improve the implementation of their mandates.

From 23 to 26 February and 10 to 11 March, OHCHR facilitated consultations involving 70 participants (42 women, 28 men), including HRDs, WHRDs and representatives from the INCHR and authorities in the Counties of Grand Gedeh, Grand Cape Mount, Lofa, Montserrado and Nimba. As a result of the consultations, the participants developed a draft protection policy on human rights defenders, which will be introduced as a bill for approval by the Parliament.

With funds from the Spotlight Initiative, the Office trained 30 representatives (17 women, 13 men) from national institutions, including the Ministry of Gender, the Ministry of Justice and the INCHR, on gender mainstreaming and integrating international human rights standards and principles into law reform processes. OHCHR used the same platform to establish a Human Rights and Gender Working Group and collaborate with the Law Reform Commission and other partners to mainstream human rights and gender into law reform processes. To date, the Working Group has contributed to reviewing the Inheritance Law and the Domestic Violence and Rape Law to identify gender and human rights gaps and

submit findings and recommendations to legislators for amendments.



Development

D7 – The UNDAF One Programme promotes human rights objectives, particularly the protection of the most vulnerable, and assists Liberia with the implementation of its national human rights action plan and the UPR recommendations it accepted.

OHCHR supported the integration of human rights norms, standards and principles into relevant national programmes.

With OHCHR's technical assistance, the National Steering Committee, led by the Ministry of Justice, developed a draft national action plan on business and human rights. The draft NAP is being reviewed by ministries and CSOs, with technical support from the INCHR. OHCHR is supporting the proposed local and regional consultations on the draft to encourage buy-in and ownership. Inputs from these consultations will be incorporated into the draft document. Thereafter, the document will be validated by all stakeholders before it is submitted to the Cabinet for endorsement.



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 a steering committee.

16 17

Targeted technical assistance provided by OHCHR sought to increase Liberia's submission of reports and the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

The Office provided technical and financial support to the Government to help build the capacities of its NMRF. This technical assistance facilitated the development of the NMRF's 2022 workplan, the establishment of procedures, roles and responsibilities to fulfil Liberia's reporting requirements and follow-up on the implementation of recommendations issued by the international and regional human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR assisted authorities with the drafting of Liberia's common core document by conducting a training workshop for members of the NMRF, from 2 to 3 March. The training was attended by 25 participants (eight women, 17 men). OHCHR and UNICEF provided the NMRF with technical support, in July, on drafting the State Party report to CRC. They also facilitated a workshop for 45 participants (17 women, 28 men), including NMRF focal points in the Government, CSOs and the INCHR, which covered the CRC's reporting guidelines and reviewed Liberia's combined second, third and fourth

periodic reports and the Committee's concluding observations.

Finally, as a follow-up to the UPR's recommendations, OHCHR provided technical support to local CSOs and the INCHR, in collaboration with two NGOs (the Swedish Association for Sexuality Education and Kvinna till Kvinna), for the mid-term review of the implementation of Liberia's third UPR cycle recommendations, with an emphasis on SRHR. The mid-term review began in November and is ongoing. The next steps include consolidating a final draft for review and validation.

MADAGASCAR

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
29.61 million	587,000 km ²	0.501 (rank: 173/191 in 2021)	"A" Status (2022)
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2011	
Field office(s)		Antananarivo	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2023	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		4	

XB requirements 2022

US\$1,598,000

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation

P2 – A UN supported sustainable protection mechanism for civil society and HRDs is implemented and effective.



OHCHR contributed to ensuring that oversight mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards are functioning.

In March, the HRA team established nine regional human rights observatories in Antananarivo, Antsiranana (Diego), Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga, Morondava, Sambava, Taolagnaro, Toamasina and Toliara. This was achieved in the context of the HRA's work with the Rary Aro Mada project, funded by the PBF, which includes engagement with youth HRDs, peacebuilders and civil society networks to facilitate information-sharing on human rights activism and the protection

of HRDs. The observatories are fully functioning and the youth HRDs are active participants in civic space, empowered by their skills, networks and support from OHCHR. The Office regularly collected quantitative data on human rights violations to increase awareness about human rights trends in Madagascar. Data collected by the youth observatories addressed a gap in the collection of regular and reliable data on human rights violations in the country. Reports are shared through social media and with the Ministry of Justice, UN and national partners. As a result, responses to human rights concerns are better informed and more strategic.

The HRA's work in relation to the Rary Aro Mada project included a series of trainings on human rights knowledge and systems, which led to an increase in the number of youth HRDs in target regions where the observatories were

established. It also enhanced their participation as responsible citizens in their respective communities. Additional training, supported by OHCHR, was delivered on self-protection for civil society and regional human rights youth observatories and a subregional summit was held for HRDs. These activities increased knowledge about available tools for sustainable protection at the national, regional and international level, including the special procedures. Some of these tools were effectively used by HRDs under threat, resulting in their protection.

Accountability

A1 – Law enforcement officials increase their compliance with international human rights norms and standards when performing their functions and a relevant accountability mechanism is implemented.

16 

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

A preliminary assessment of the DINA (traditional social conventions) in relation to the international human rights principles was finalized at the end of 2022. This research identifies a number of gaps, challenges and opportunities regarding human rights principles and access to justice, which have been set as priorities for joint work with State and civil society partners in 2023. This was a critical area of work in light of violent clashes that took place in 2022 as a result of tensions between the official and traditional justice systems in the remote south of the country.

The Goudmada project was officially closed in mid-July, which was a significant focus of the HRA team's engagement over the past two-and-a-half years. The project was jointly implemented by OHCHR and UNDP to increase public trust in the Government and to encourage greater accountability within the public administration. The final evaluation of the project highlights the following results: 1) national accountability institutions (the High Court of Justice, the High Council for the Defence of Democracy and Rule of Law and the Ombudsperson) strengthened their capacities in human rights, law and administration and their outreach campaigns contributed to an increase in complaints submitted by the population, standardized data collection and improved complaints-handling and responses; 2) the capacities of CSOs to monitor the accountability of institutions and public policies was strengthened through exchange workshops and on-site investigations; and 3) a pool of 30 human rights trainers was established within the defence and security forces (army, police, gendarmerie) and the penitentiary administration to ensure that human rights is included in all introductory trainings for new officers.

Development

D3– National legislation and development policies more fully comply with international human rights norms and principles, notably with regard to land and housing.



OHCHR continued supporting the compliance of key policy areas with international human rights norms.

The HRA contributed to integrating human rights into sustainable development. For example, a study on the gaps and challenges of existing laws, programmes, strategies and policies relevant to the impacts of the mining sector on human rights was finalized and disseminated. The HRA team strengthened the capacities of relevant CSOs to advocate with the Government regarding concerns identified in the study, thereby increasing the integration of human rights standards into this precarious area of resource exploitation.

The HRA team helped to guide the UN, the Government and civil society in responding to the dramatic increase in attacks against persons with albinism in the south of the country, including to ensure that an HRBA was applied. In 2022, local and national authorities committed to working together on the issue under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice. In addition, the Government agreed to host an official visit of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism, which took place in October. Further, the first national NGO representing the rights of persons with albinism was created.

Finally, the rights of persons with disabilities were integrated into development

programming. The HRA team worked with the RC to develop an action plan for the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) through the Gender and Human Rights Thematic Working Group.

Mechanisms

M1 – The government committee responsible for drafting State reports for the international human rights mechanisms is effective. It has established a monitoring mechanism.

16 17

OHCHR supported the establishment and functioning of an NMRF on the implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

The HRA team worked with the Ministry of Justice to ensure the effective functioning of the NMRF. Support was provided to strengthen the knowledge of new members and facilitate the development of a detailed workplan for each member's area of responsibility. OHCHR proposed the creation of a database for keeping track of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and their implementation as a primary tool for reporting and follow-up. The NMRF is in the process of establishing the database. Moreover, an NAP was prepared in 2021 to implement the recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures and the UPR. In 2022, the NAP was distributed by the HRA team and the Ministry of Justice, including through meetings with individual ministers, to ensure their commitment to the process.

Building peace with young human rights defenders in Madagascar



A meeting on the network of young human rights defenders and peacebuilders as part of the Rary Aro Mada project. ©OHCHR

“With over 50 per cent of the Madagascar population under the age of 20, the participation of youth in addressing the root causes of conflict is essential if we are to succeed in consolidating sustainable peace,” said Sabine Lauber, Senior Human Rights Adviser (SHRA) for the UN Country Team.

The Rary Aro Mada project supports the protection of young HRDs and peacebuilders. It entered its second phase with the establishment of regional human rights observatories that cover the country’s nine intervention zones (Antananarivo, Antsiranana (Diego), Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga, Morondava, Sambava, Toamasina, Taolagnaro (Fort-Dauphin) and Toliara) and fall under the responsibility of local representatives of the National Platform of Civil Society Organizations of Madagascar

(PNFOSCM). Funding is provided by the Peacebuilding Fund and the project is implemented by UN Human Rights and UNESCO, with the support of the RCO. Each observatory documents human rights violations by conducting investigations and fact-finding missions. And, in September, the observatories began sending monthly reports on human rights cases to the SHRA team in Antananarivo. Analysed information is then transmitted to the Peace Committee. They also organize advocacy campaigns on the promotion and protection of human rights at the regional level.

The project demonstrated that youth inclusion is one of the keys to consolidating peace. Nine young people were designated as coordinators of the regional observatories and 463 young people represented 65 districts. In a mid-term evaluation, more than 93 per cent of the young people said they felt more confident about their role as HRDs.

“Since my involvement and participation in the project, my knowledge of human rights and peacebuilding increased considerably and I learned to be more strategic and balanced in my demands. My motivation is to do everything possible to support democratic governance,” stated a 22-year-old woman and beneficiary of the project in Toamasina.

Razafindramavo Danielysa, also known as Mijoro, is a 30-year-old regional coordinator. Having witnessed violence against children and challenges faced by people with disabilities, Mijoro joined the Rary Aro Mada project and participated

in human rights training in her hometown of Majunga. She also attended training modules through UNESCO’s Boot Camp project and the PNFOSCM observatories workshop.

“Thanks to the Rary Aro Mada project, I became aware of my rights. You have to know your rights in order to protect yourself,” she said.

The next steps for the project will be to collect data from regional human rights observatories and initiate academic research to better understand the root causes of human rights violations. This data will be included in Madagascar’s next UPR report.

To protect the personal safety of the young observers, trainings will be delivered on how to stay safe when conducting investigations in the field and how to deal with online harassment and threats. Additional training will focus on the international human rights mechanisms. The project partners will continue to advocate with the Madagascan Ministry of Justice for the adoption of legislation protecting HRDs.

MALAWI

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
20.41 million	118,000 km ²	0.512 (rank: 169/191 in 2021)	"A" Status (2016)
Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser		
Year established	2019		
Field office(s)	Lilongwe		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2019-2023		
Staff as of 31 December 2022	0 (Vacant pending funding availability)		

XB requirements 2022**US\$326,000****Key OMP pillars in 2022**^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155**PILLAR RESULTS:****Mechanisms**

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

OHCHR supported substantive submissions by the NHRI, CSOs, the UNCT and individuals to the international human rights mechanisms.

The Minister of Justice of Malawi requested OHCHR's assistance in strengthening the capacities of stakeholders to implement the recommendations issued by the UPR and other international human rights mechanisms. It also requested technical support for the Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC). To this end, OHCHR conducted a needs assessment mission, from 3 to 7 October, in preparation for a

training on the international human rights mechanisms that was held from 11 to 13 October. The training was organized by the MHRC and UNDP and facilitated by OHCHR. Participants included representatives from the Government, the MHRC, the Parliament and civil society partners. Discussions were held on Malawi's preparations for its fourth UPR cycle review in 2025, its mid-term reporting in 2022 and its pending reports to the human rights treaty bodies. In addition, a road map was created for the implementation of UPR recommendations with precise timelines.

Following the training, the Parliament requested a briefing to enable its Members to better understand and engage with the UPR process. The MHRC organized the briefing in November and OHCHR delivered the presentations. The Legal Affairs Committee committed to integrating human rights into its standing orders and adding human rights to its name.

The Government committed to nominating focal points on human rights in each ministry, with a view to establishing an NMRF.

MALI: UNITED NATIONS MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILIZATION MISSION IN MALI (MINUSMA)

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
22.59 million	1,240,000 km ²	0.428 (rank: 186/191 in 2021)	"A" Status (2022)
Type of engagement	Peace Mission		
Year established	2013		
Field office(s)	Bamako, Bamako-based office for the southern regions (Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso and Bamako District) and central regions (San and Segou), Mopti, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka and Timbuktu		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020-2024		
Staff as of 31 December 2022	60		

XB requirements 2022

US\$735,000

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

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 Mali's Defence and Security Forces (MDSF).

10 16

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

Good progress was made in supporting the right to remedy of victims of human rights violations with the promulgation

of legislation on reparations for gross human rights violations, on 15 November. Law No. 2022-041 was adopted by the National Transitional Council on 3 November. Article 3 of the Law recognizes the right to remedy and reparation for victims as a fundamental right. The MINUSMA Human Rights and Protection Division (HRPD) participated in the drafting process, including through the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) Subcommittee on Reparations. The HRPD's participation contributed to ensuring that human rights norms and standards, including those governing the protection of victims, are reflected in the Law and its implementing decree.

Although little progress was made in the prosecution of alleged human rights

violations involving the MDSF, courts are increasingly holding trials for terrorism-related cases. During a session of the Criminal Court of Bamako, held in November, the HRPD monitored 14 cases related to acts of terrorism. Defendants were acquitted in four cases and 10 were convicted, with sentences ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment. Despite a de facto moratorium on the death penalty, which has been in place in Mali since the 1980s, one person was sentenced to death.

The HRPD noted that procedural guarantees and respect for due process and fair trial rights were upheld in the majority of cases. For instance, trials were convened within the statutory period and defendants had access to a defence lawyer of their choice, were able to express themselves in the language of their choice and enjoyed the right to cross-examination. Nevertheless, the maximum length of provisional detention (36 months) was exceeded for some defendants and concerns were raised regarding the effectiveness and preparedness of the public defence attorney in three cases.

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.

5 16

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

The HRPD implemented 14 protection measures, including advocacy with security authorities, counselling and referral of victims to file complaints. This benefited 1,665 victims and witnesses of human rights violations and abuses (217 of whom were women) and facilitated 532 interviews with victims/witnesses of human rights violations and abuses. While providing support for the protection of people at risk of reprisals, these measures improved the HRPD's access to sources, victims and witnesses in a secure environment. In this role, the HRPD carried out 21 investigations into serious human rights violations and abuses committed by the Malian Armed Forces and their allies, extremist groups and signatory groups, which primarily occurred in the Mopti and Segou regions.

During the year, the HRPD published four reports on trends of human rights violations and abuses in Mali, namely: a biannual note covering the period of 1 July to 31 December 2021, published on 24 March; and three quarterly notes covering the periods of 1 January to 30 March, published on 30 May, 1 April to 30 June, published on 31 August and 1 July to 30 September, published on 9 November. Following the release of the quarterly notes and the HRPD's engagement with national authorities, the Government opened investigations into 17 of the 23 cases documented in the notes.

PS2 – The MDSF and G5 Sahel Forces comply with international human rights law and international humanitarian law when they conduct counter-terrorism operations.



Through capacity-building and training activities, OHCHR contributed to the increased awareness of human rights principles in selected regions of the country.

The HRPD implemented two seven-month projects for the empowerment of youth in the Goundam and Mopti regions to prevent their radicalization and recruitment by extremist groups. The projects included vocational training and awareness-raising sessions on human rights, democracy and citizenship and were made available to 62 youths, including two women with disabilities. The beneficiaries acquired new skills in carpentry, sewing, floor tiling, solar energy and motorcycle or small engine repair. According to consultations with community leaders, youth councils and communal authorities, these trades were in demand and well paid in their localities. Participants were trained on the basics of financial literacy and enterprise management and learned about human rights principles. Beneficiaries also received a lump sum and toolkits for their settlement in their respective regions and were mentored by master craftsmen and community leaders on their return. A total of 72.5 per cent of the beneficiaries are now making their living from their activities.

PS4 – The TJRC fulfils its mandate and issues its final report. Malian authorities implement their key recommendations and prioritize the rights of victims, in accordance with Mali's international obligations.



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

A specialized consultant commissioned by the HRPD to support the work of the TJRC in the drafting, proofreading and revision of the final report completed his work. The final report will be published and presented to the public at the end of the Commission's mandate. Furthermore, the HRPD provided logistical support to the TJRC in organizing its fifth public hearing on women victims of sexual violence and children victims of conflict, during which 10 women and two girls testified.

To ensure the continuity of the reconciliation process, the Malian Government initiated a process for the establishment of two successor bodies to the TJRC. The two bodies will be responsible for following up on the implementation of the recommendations issued by the Commission in its final report, in conformity with international human rights norms and standards. To this end, legislation was adopted on reparations for gross human rights violations (Law 2022-041), on 15 November.

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 HRDDP, most notably in relation to programmes that are assessed to be high- or medium-risk.

16

By supporting the implementation of the HRDDP, OHCHR sought to establish procedures that would contribute to protection from human rights violations.

The HRPD conducted risk assessments of support provided by MINUSMA to non-UN security forces and followed up on the recommended mitigation measures. All projects submitted for HRDDP assessment were reviewed and the recommended mitigation measures were communicated to the initiating sections for follow-up. The HRPD conducted 168 risk assessments, representing a marked increase over 2021, when 69 assessments were undertaken. In addition, the HRPD organized six regional conferences, in May and June, on the HRDDP for 278 participants, including 26 women, from the UN and the MDSF in the regions of Bamako, Gao, Menaka, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti. The conferences aimed at harmonizing procedures and practices on the HRDDP and increasing compliance with the mitigation measures.

Mechanisms

M1 – Increased engagement of the Government with the international human rights mechanisms, in particular with regard to fulfilling its treaty body reporting obligations.

16 17

OHCHR contributed to the extent to which NMRFs on the implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures, the Human Rights Council and the UPR are in place and/or functioning.

Following years of technical advice from the HRPD to strengthen the capacities, rules and procedures of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), it was accredited with “A” Status, on 29 March, by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) Sub-Committee on Accreditation. Following this accreditation, HRPD organized, from 8 to 9 November, a workshop on human rights monitoring and reporting for commissioners and staff of the NHRC and CSO representatives (29 participants, including 12 women). The activity aimed at strengthening the operational capacity of the NHRC to fulfil its mission, in accordance with its “A” Status.

MAURITANIA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
4.74 million	1,031,000 km ²	0.556 (rank: 158/191 in 2021)	"A" Status (2020)

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2010
Field office(s)	Nouakchott, Nouadhibou
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2018-2022
Staff as of 31 December 2022	11

Total income	US\$2,984,911	
XB requirements 2022	US\$3,529,000	
XB expenditure	US\$929,513	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
81%	8%	11%
\$749,219	\$73,359	\$106,935

Key OMP pillars in 2022

^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:
Accountability

A1 – Court decisions, including GBV cases, explicitly refer to international human rights obligations.

16

Through technical support, OHCHR sought to contribute to the improved compliance of legislation on slavery with international human rights standards.

In April, the Office and ILO finalized and published a joint report on the implementation of Law No. 2015-031, which criminalizes slavery and punishes slavery-like practices in Mauritania. The report outlines several recommendations addressed to the Government that were

supported by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences, during his visit in May. With the support of OHCHR, steps were taken by the Government towards the implementation of some of these recommendations, under the leadership of the Commissariat for Human Rights, Humanitarian Action and Relations with Civil Society (CDHAHRSC) and the Ministry of Justice, such as the ongoing process for updating the 2015 Law and the establishment of an Interministerial Commission to review all pending cases of trafficking and slavery.

A2 – The NPM regularly publishes reports on its visits to places of detention.

10 16

OHCHR provided technical advice to contribute to the functioning of the NHRI in conformity with the Paris Principles.

OHCHR reinforced the capacities of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) with regard to the implementation of the three-year action plan that began in 2021. The focus was on strengthening the capacities of the NHRC to engage with CSOs and conduct visits and investigations, including on slavery cases. In addition, the Office in Nouadhibou is now fully operational. OHCHR worked closely with the CDHAHRSC on the finalization of the National Strategy for Human Rights and the preparation of an action plan, which is anticipated to be adopted at the ministerial level in 2023.

Peace and Security

PS3 – Increased accountability of the ISF and compliance of law enforcement activities with international human rights standards, including in the context of the G5 Sahel.

16

By proving technical guidance to the ISF, OHCHR supported the functioning of protection mechanisms that comply with international human rights standards.

The Office pursued its capacity-building activities for the ISF. This enabled the establishment of complaint mechanisms and consultation frameworks by the ISF, local communities and CSOs as means of promoting conflict prevention. The Office also investigated and documented 13 cases of serious human violations committed by

the ISF during law enforcement operations and provided assistance to 16 victims and witnesses. Following OHCHR’s advocacy with authorities regarding the opening of trials, four cases were brought before the courts.

MOZAMBIQUE

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
32.97 million	799,000 km ²	0.446 (rank: 185/191 in 2021)	-
Type of engagement		Project (other type of field presence)/Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2019 (Project)/Approved 2021, Deployed 2022 (HRA)	
Field office(s)		Maputo	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2025	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		8	

XB income	US\$1,756,227	
XB requirements 2022	US\$2,005,000	
XB expenditure	US\$968,915	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
71%	19%	10%
\$685,314	\$191,262	\$92,339

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms

M1 – The NMRF is formally established.

16 | 17

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

Following years of consistent advocacy by OHCHR, an Interministerial Commission on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law was established by presidential decree, in April. The Commission is mandated to serve as a coordination body for the

preparation of reports and other communications to the regional and international human rights mechanisms and to follow up on and support the implementation of their recommendations. The Commission is composed of 12 ministries and is chaired by the Prime Minister, with the Ministry of Justice serving as Vice-Chair. It reports to the Council of Ministers. In November, OHCHR collaborated with the Ministry of Justice to organize a workshop for the technical members of the Commission. The objective of the workshop was to build the technical and operational capacities of the Commission and support the effective implementation of its mandate.

At the end of the workshop, participants identified the next steps for finalizing the development of the Commission's internal regulations and workplan. The possibility of additional capacity-building support for the Commission was also discussed, including in relation to the establishment and operationalization of the NRTD. The event was attended by 36 participants (22 women, 14 men), most of whom were focal points from various government ministries that will serve as permanent members of the Commission.

In June/July, OHCHR supported regional consultations in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Zambezia and Nampula on the development of an action plan for the implementation of the recommendations issued during Mozambique's third UPR cycle. In August, OHCHR participated in and supported a seminar to validate the plan, which provides a strategy and timeline for the implementation of the recommendations endorsed by the Government, as well as for follow-up and reporting on progress.

Accountability

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

10 16 

Through the provision of technical advice, OHCHR contributed to the establishment and functioning of the NAP on Business and Human Rights.

In partnership with UNDP and the EU, OHCHR supported the Ministry of Justice to develop an NAP on Business and Human Rights, which is a key recommendation of the third UPR cycle. To

build national capacities on business and human rights and promote the uptake of the UNGPs, OHCHR delivered several training sessions to the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), other national institutions and civil society, including the Network of Human Rights Defenders in Cabo Delgado. A total of 83 participants, including 39 women, attended the trainings. This work culminated in December, with a “Dialogue on National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights in the Southern Africa Region,” which was jointly organized by OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, the AU, NANHRI and the Danish Institute for Human Rights to support the development of NAPs by countries in the region. Attended by 163 participants, including 62 women, the event marked the first step towards the enhanced implementation of the UNGPs. It also provided an opportunity to promote Mozambique as a regional leader in this area and generate interest in the NAP process among relevant stakeholders. Nationwide consultations on the development of the NAP will begin in February 2023.

OHCHR held preliminary discussions with the multinational company, Total, to discuss the possibility of creating a multi-stakeholder platform that would bring together relevant actors working on business and human rights. Furthermore, meetings took place with the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) to explore linkages between their project on the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights and OHCHR's work on business and human rights.

Development

D7 – An HRBA and the LNOB principle are integrated into UNCT planning, programme design and the implementation of monitoring and evaluation approaches across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus.

With OHCHR's guidance, the UNCT satisfactorily integrates international human rights principles and the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

In May and June, OHCHR delivered a series of briefings to the UNCT, the Programme Management Team and the Donor Coordination Platform on the UPR process and outcome of the third UPR cycle. As an outcome, the UNCT adopted the UPR as a guiding framework for UN planning and programming, with a view to implementing the UNSDCF 2022-2025. The UNCT also carried out a mapping and analysis of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms (2018-2021) in relation to the UNSDCF outcomes, outputs and indicators to inform the development of joint action plans by results groups. The UNCT established a cross-pillar UN Human Rights Network, which was chaired by the SHRA and composed of focal points from development, humanitarian and peacebuilding entities. The Network meets regularly to discuss human rights issues, such as civic space, disability inclusion and business and human rights.

NIGER

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
26.21 million	1,267,000 km ²	0.400 (rank: 189/191 in 2021)	"A" Status (2022)
Type of engagement	Country Office		
Year established	2019		
Field office(s)	N'Djamena		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017-2021 (extended to 2022)		
Staff as of 31 December 2022	16		

Total income	US\$1,530,537		
XB requirements 2022	US\$2,452,000		
XB expenditure	US\$586,286		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴	
25%	64%	11%	
\$145,031	\$373,806	\$67,449	

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security

PS4 – The peace process and justice reform are implemented in accordance with international human rights norms and standards, including the rights of victims.



OHCHR contributed to the establishment and/or functioning of systems and procedures established to protect against human rights violations.

OHCHR strengthened the complaints mechanisms of the National Agency for Legal and Judicial Assistance (ANAJJ) through the delivery of a training for 30 legal officers, including eight women, on

criminal complaints mechanisms and remedies. It also developed a practical guide for complaints and the referral of victims of human rights violations committed by ISFs. The guide provides information on the administrative and legal procedures available to victims of human rights violations.

To improve access to justice and the complaints mechanisms of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) for victims of human rights violations, including those committed by ISFs, OHCHR developed an online platform for submitting complaints. A training session was organized for the members of the NHRC who will manage the platform.

Capacity-building support on GBV was also provided to 46 individuals, including 23 women from the ISFs (gendarmierie, police, national guard), in four regions (Tillabery, Dosso, Tahoua, Maradi), to help prevent GBV during law enforcement operations.

Mechanisms

M1 – Niger’s international commitments are honoured by the timely submission of reports and the effective implementation of recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures and the UPR.



OHCHR provided technical expertise and capacity-building support to improve the timely submission of reports to the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR.

OHCHR delivered training for 27 NMRF members (nine women, 18 men) on the guidelines for the preparation of the fifth periodic report to CEDAW and provided substantive inputs to the first draft.

OHCHR worked closely with the Ministry of Justice to develop an operationalization plan for the implementation of recommendations issued by the international and regional human rights mechanisms. OHCHR provided inputs to help finalize the plan’s matrix and integrate the recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies and the special procedures.

Non-discrimination

ND3 – Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote the autonomy and choices of women and girls and protect them from violence, including in the digital space.

5 9 10 

OHCHR supported the implementation of the National Policy on Gender to reduce discrimination against women and improve women's public participation.

From 12 to 21 April, OHCHR and SOS-FEVVF (an NGO), launched a campaign of mobile consultations, in Niamey, to support victims of GBV. This led to the registration of 65 cases, including 22 cases of psychological violence, 14 cases of denial-of-service opportunities, nine cases of physical violence, seven cases of forced and early marriage and three cases of alleged rape. As a result, victims were provided with psychological, medical, legal and judicial assistance.

ND6 – The Government and other relevant actors apply an HRBA to combat migrant smuggling and human rights violations associated with irregular migration. Particular attention is given to protecting women's rights and the rights of the child.

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 11
13 16 

OHCHR contributed to the protection of groups in vulnerable situations from human rights violations by supporting the establishment of appropriate protection systems and procedures.

During the year, OHCHR continued to implement the PROMIS project. The

project is a joint initiative of OHCHR and UNODC that strengthens the capacities of West African States to develop a human rights-based response to the smuggling of migrants and effectively respond to human rights violations related to irregular migration. Following a workshop held in Dosso, in May, OHCHR supported the draft amendment of Law No. 2015-36 relating to the smuggling of migrants, which was submitted to the General Secretariat of the Government (Secrétariat Général du Gouvernement). The proposed revisions aim to ensure greater protection for the human rights of migrants, in accordance with international law.

Accountability

A2 – Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.

10 16 

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

OHCHR continued to provide capacity-building support to the NHRC to fulfil its mandate throughout the year, thereby contributing to the renewal of the NHRC's "A" Status accreditation during the GANHRI session, held in October.

Participation

P6 – Niger fully implements the human rights education programme and integrates human rights into the national education curriculum.



Through technical and capacity-building support, OHCHR contributed to increasing the use of national protection systems, in compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

OHCHR held a two-day training workshop on civil and political rights and the role of CSOs in the promotion and protection of human rights. This contributed to the establishment of five citizen platforms for the promotion and protection of democratic and civic spaces in Maradi, Zinder, Diffa, Tahoua and Agadez. These platforms operate as permanent frameworks for consultation and exchange, bringing together civil society actors at the regional level, and aim to promote and protect civic space in a context where the rights to freedom of assembly and of association are often infringed.

NIGERIA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
218.54 million	924,000 km ²	0.535 (rank: 163/191 in 2021)	"A" Status (2016)
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2014	
Field office(s)		Abuja	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2018-2022	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		2	

XB requirements 2022**US\$787,000****Key OMP pillars 2022**^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Development

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

International human rights standards and principles guide the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF).

OHCHR contributed to the extent to which UN common country programmes (i.e., the UNDAF) have satisfactorily integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

Following OHCHR's support in the review of the CCA and the preparation of the UNSDPF 2018-2022, the Nigeria CCA and UNSDCF were finalized and reflect a strong human rights perspective.

A workshop on the application of an HRBA to data and indicators was organized, bringing together 32 participants from the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the National Bureau of Statistics, the Parliament and relevant government agencies and NGOs. As part of a technical cooperation programme, the workshop aimed to strengthen the NHRC's use of indicators and data as effective oversight tools in relation to human rights and the SDGs.

**Peace and Security**

PS2 – Terrorism suspects are immediately brought before the courts upon their arrest and delays in their trials are significantly reduced.

16

OHCHR contributed to the increased level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards.

OHCHR led the development of a General Preliminary Risk Assessment Framework for the UNCT, the first of its kind, which will form the basis of the UNCT's engagement with security forces in Nigeria. The Office further supported the organization of a workshop on integrating human rights into the early warning systems of the AUC and the RECs. The workshop was hosted by the ECOWAS Commission, in partnership with the AUC and the World Bank. Further, a training on the HRDDP was held for the UN agencies that provide support to security forces in Nigeria. The objective of the training was to inform the 30 participants about fundamental issues and good practices in the implementation of the HRDDP to promote human rights and prevent violations. The workshop contributed to early warning work on elections.

RWANDA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
13.78 million	26,000 km ²	0.534 (rank: 165/191 in 2021)	"A" Status (2018)
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2007	
Field office(s)		Kigali	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2018-2022	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		3	

XB requirements 2022 **US\$619,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms

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

17

Through capacity-building and technical support, OHCHR supported CSOs and UN entities in preparing submissions to the international human rights mechanisms.

The HRA supported the Government in drafting its action plan to respond to 160 recommendations issued by the UPR. The Government's UPR road map was validated and the HRA coordinated the drafting of the One UN Rwanda Road Map to support the implementation of the UPR recommendations. The HRA also contributed to a training workshop for 50 members and staff of the NHRC on international and regional human

rights mechanisms, including on UPR mechanisms. In addition, support was provided to build the capacities of CSOs on monitoring and reporting human rights violations, the use of the regional and international human rights mechanisms and submission of alternative reports. Further, the HRA held meetings with the Ministry of Justice, the NHRC and the Legal Aid Forum to discuss the programme for training judges and security forces on the international human rights mechanisms and international human rights law.

Development

D2 – OHCHR and the NHRC deliver training on human rights for corporations to ensure that all economic actors and businesses adhere to the UNGPs.



Through advocacy and technical support, OHCHR improves the compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards.

The HRA held consultations with the NHRC to discuss the organization of a regional conference on good practices and laws regulating business and human rights in Africa. It conducted surveys on legislation regulating business and human rights in the region and lobbied the Government and the Parliament for their support in developing and enacting legislation to govern business and human rights in Rwanda. Legislation was not adopted. The activities identified have been included in the 2023 annual workplan of the NHRC and the HRA will provide support for their implementation.

D7 – Components of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) comply with international human rights principles and apply an HRBA. Human rights principles guide the State when it implements the SDGs and other development initiatives.

Through advocacy and technical support, OHCHR contributed to the application of an HRBA in relation to the programmes of UN entities.

The HRA chaired the One UN Rwanda Human Rights Taskforce and delivered training on the HRBA and VNRs to

ensure that human rights principles and an HRBA guide the implementation of the UNSDCF in Rwanda. The training also equipped the UNCT to provide assistance to the Government in implementing the SDGs and other development efforts. Moreover, the HRA provided support to the UNCT in drafting and finalizing the new UNSDCF and the CCA in order to facilitate the integration of human rights perspectives into these documents.

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 (Mali withdrew on 30 June 2022)
Staff as of 31 December 2022	57

Total income 2022	US\$11,801,318
XB requirements 2022	US\$9,681,000
XB expenditure	US\$9,017,554

Personnel	Non-personnel PSC ⁴	
79%	14%	7%
\$7,100,534	\$1,299,036	\$617,984

Key OMP pillars in 2022



⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security

PS2 – The G5 Sahel Joint Force (FC-G5S) has established monitoring, accountability and response mechanisms and procedures.

16

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

Three After Action Reviews (AARs) were organized by OHCHR and the Joint Force to assess the Force’s operations on the ground. The systematic use of the AARs is one of the most important tools

for the protection of civilians. The AARs regarding Kana 1 and Kana 2 military operations were conducted on 20 and 21 April, in Niamey, to assess their alignment with international human rights law and international humanitarian law and their impacts on the civilian population. A total of 19 participants (one woman) attended the AARs regarding Kana 1 and Kana 2, including OHCHR, Battalion and Company Commanders and representatives of the Police Component of the G5 Sahel Joint Force, the Central Sector Command Post and the Poste de Commandement Interarmées de Théâtre (PCIAT). Recommendations were made to improve practices in future operations to better integrate human rights and humanitarian standards, including with regard to the measures undertaken to protect civilians.

The AARs on the Nadhif 1 and Nadhif 2 military operations were conducted on 18 and 19 November, in Bakara, Chad. These were the first AARs held after an operation in the Eastern Sector. As was the case with Kana 1 and Kana 2, the objective of these AARs was to assess the extent to which the implementation of the operations was in line with international human rights law and international humanitarian law and to analyse their impacts on the civilian population. Sixteen participants (all men) attended, including OHCHR, Battalion and Company Commanders and representatives of the Eastern Sector Command Post, as well as the Chief of Battalion Provost Unit, the Chief of the Special Investigations Unit and representatives of the PCIAT. Recommendations were made to improve practices in future operations in order to better integrate human rights and international humanitarian standards, including with regard to measures to protect civilians.

On 23 June, OHCHR organized an informal AAR for senior officers of the PCIAT based in Mali. The meeting enabled participants to recall achievements during their tenure and formulate recommendations. These recommendations emanated from: the December 2021 AAR workshop regarding the contribution of the Police Component to the implementation of the Compliance Framework; the training workshop on communication organized in Nouakchott, in February; the PCIAT's participation in the European Humanitarian Forum, in March; the AAR on operations Kana 1 and 2, which was organized in April; and the training of the provost of the Mauritanian battalion of Nbeiket Lawash, which was held in May.

PS2 – The G5 Sahel Joint Force has integrated predeployment, preventive and mitigation mechanisms and measures.

16

Through advocacy and training, OHCHR contributed to the establishment or reinforcement of selection and screening mechanisms and the increase of women personnel in the Joint Force.

OHCHR advocated with G5 Sahel authorities for the adoption of an action plan on gender by the G5 Sahel Defence and Security Committee (CDS) to increase the number of women in the G5 Sahel defence and security structures. Although the issue was added to the agenda of the twelfth meeting of the G5 Sahel CDS, the originally scheduled 2021 meeting was postponed and has not yet taken place.

The Office delivered various training initiatives in 2022, however, since Mali's withdrawal from the G5 Sahel, all training activities in the country have ceased. In total, OHCHR provided 25 training and sensitization sessions to 708 participants, 30 of whom were women, including 652 military officers, 16 provosts and 40 representatives from CSOs. OHCHR also provided technical support for the drafting and revision of the Police Component Directive, which clarifies the structure and functioning of the Police Component and the role of the Police Adviser to the Force Commander. The validation of the Directive is expected to take place at the twelfth meeting of the G5 Sahel CDS. Additional work focused on the review of the SOPs related to: capture, retention, transfer and release; the composition, organization and functioning of the Joint Force legal branch, which was submitted to the Force Commander for its consideration and signature; and procedures for handling collateral damage caused by the

Joint Force, which is being drafted in collaboration with the Joint Force.

PS2 – OHCHR has established monitoring and reporting mechanisms, including casualty recording and mobile human rights and investigation teams in all areas of operations of the FC-G5S.

16

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

OHCHR continued to engage directly with the FC-G5S, with a view to obtaining its response to allegations/incidents to prevent further violations and ensure accountability.

Following the relaxation of COVID-19 measures, OHCHR resumed its field missions and monitoring activities. In 2022, the Office undertook eight field monitoring missions, including in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania and Niger. During the missions, OHCHR staff members established contact with administrative authorities, community leaders and civil society to take stock of the human rights situation in the G5 Sahel Joint Force operational areas and assess the impact of its military operations on civilians.

The Office continued to develop its network of contacts for human rights monitoring in relation to the operations of the G5 Sahel Joint Force and the operationalization of the early warning mechanisms in the region. For example, following the allegations of sexual violence committed by Chadian soldiers in 2021, OHCHR established an early warning mechanism in Téra, Niger. This mechanism was put in place to strengthen

the role of the population and civilian authorities in identifying and analysing the risks faced by civilians in the areas of operation, as a result of the actions of the G5 Sahel Joint Force, and to propose concrete preventive or corrective actions. The mechanism is composed of departmental authorities, representatives of customary authorities, the Joint Force and civil society. OHCHR provides the mechanism with technical support. Since the establishment of the mechanism, its members have worked towards protecting the identity of victims, implementing preventive measures and facilitating dialogue between the Joint Force and the civilian population.

PS2 – Political and strategic support for the implementation and maintenance of the Compliance Framework is maintained.

16

OHCHR advocated for critical human rights issues to be taken up by the international community.

OHCHR engaged with partners to sustain the political, technical and financial support that was provided to the Compliance Framework, both at the field level and headquarters. At the field level, the Office continued its engagement with representatives of the international community in the G5 Sahel countries, including EU delegations, EU member states and UN specialized agencies.

On 18 May, the United Nations Security Council held a biannual briefing on the G5 Sahel Joint Force. During the meeting, most members recognized the importance of cross-border operations in the fight against terrorism. While highlighting the challenges being faced, including financial

constraints, they acknowledged the efforts undertaken by the Joint Force and commended it for the number of operations conducted in the region. Members also expressed regret regarding Mali's decision to withdraw from the G5 Sahel, including the Joint Force.

The Security Council recognized the importance of the Joint Force's Compliance Framework in resolution 2640, adopted on 29 June, and renewed MINUSMA's mandate for another 12 months. The resolution mentions, for the second time, OHCHR's support to the G5 Sahel Compliance Framework, recalling that "adherence to the compliance framework referred to in resolution 2391 (2017) is essential in ensuring the required trust among the populations, and thus the effectiveness and legitimacy of the FC-G5S, and underlines the need for the continued support of UN OHCHR to the compliance framework's full operationalization."

During the reporting period, the Secretary-General issued two reports on the G5 Sahel Joint Force. The report issued on 11 May (S/2022/382) states that OHCHR increased its outreach to Joint Force battalions and sector command posts and refers to the first AAR session of the Compliance Framework, organized by OHCHR, which was implemented by the Police Component in December 2021. The report also highlights the ongoing efforts of OHCHR and MINUSMA to engage with national authorities in Chad, Mali and Niger to ensure accountability for serious crimes allegedly committed by members of the Joint Force.

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

16

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

MINUSMA completed 25 HRDDP risk assessments in response to requests for support from the G5 Sahel Joint Force. After the withdrawal of Mali from the Joint Force, in May, no support requests were submitted for the Malian battalions. As a result, the assessments conducted for the Joint Force decreased from nine to seven per quarter. Subsequently, 17 measures were identified to mitigate identified risks and enhance the human rights compliance and accountability of the Joint Force. These measures included: the provision of updated information by the Joint Force on progress achieved in internal investigations and judicial proceedings in relation to grave human rights violations on specific cases; facilitated access of the UN to any detainees held at battalion locations; the development of an SOP on casualties incurred during operations; and measures adopted in accordance with the SOP on the capture, retention, transfer and release of detainees.

SIERRA LEONE

Population size¹ 8.61 million **Surface area¹** 72,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.477 (rank: 181/191 in 2021) **NHRI (if applicable)³** "A" Status (2022)

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2021
Field office(s)	Freetown
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2019-2023
Staff as of 31 December 2022	1

XB requirements 2022 **US\$285,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:**Accountability**

A2 – Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.

16

OHCHR contributed to reinforcing the capacities of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone (HRCSL), the Legal Aid Board and other relevant actors to apply human rights principles and standards in fulfilling their respective mandates.

OHCHR re-established the monthly meetings of the Human Rights Working Group (HRWG), co-chaired with the Chairperson of the HRCSL, to discuss ongoing human rights issues and propose relevant actions. The meetings include government entities and ministries, the police, the army, correctional services and

CSOs. In the context of these meetings, OHCHR engaged with national authorities to advocate for the release, in October, of at least 50 people who had been arrested following the 10 August national demonstrations against the increased cost of living. In addition, after OHCHR's engagement with the police, the Inspector General set up a Human Rights Unit and established a focal point on HRDDP- and human rights-related issues.

**Non-discrimination**

ND1 – Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat all forms of discrimination and responsible authorities actively work to Leave No One Behind, including by addressing the root causes of inequality.



OHCHR contributed to increasing the protection of women, children and persons with disabilities from discrimination.

OHCHR and other UNCT members undertook advocacy with national stakeholders, thereby contributing to the promulgation of the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act, in January 2023. OHCHR and the RC provided inputs to authorities and other stakeholders to advocate for the adoption of legislation that is compliant with international human rights standards.

**Mechanisms**

M1 – International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns (frontier issues).

16 17

OHCHR contributed to improving the implementation of recommendations issued during the UPR process, enhancing the Government's response to the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and ensuring the submission of pending reports.

As a result of a joint project between UNDP and OHCHR, a National Reporting Mechanism to International Treaty Bodies was established within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

OHCHR also supported the Government in developing and launching, in April, the National Implementation Plan and Reporting Matrix for the Recommendations of the Third UPR Cycle.

SOMALIA: UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN SOMALIA (UNSOM)

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
17.60 million	638,000 km ²	-	-
Type of engagement	Peace Mission		
Year established	2008		
Field office(s)	Mogadishu, Galmudug, Jubaland, Puntland, HirShabelle, Somaliland and South West State		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025		
Staff as of 31 December 2022	24		

XB requirements 2022 **US\$283,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2022

^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A2 – A functioning and independent National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is established. It reports annually on the human rights situation. At least two functioning rule of law institutions with oversight and accountability powers are established.

10 16

Through technical support and capacity-building, the UNSOM Human Rights and Protection Group (HRPG) contributed to strengthening oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms, in conformity with international human rights standards.

The HRPG and the Office of Puntland Human Rights Defender (OPHRD) met with the State Minister, the

Director-General and the Legal Adviser of the Ministry of Justice and Constitution, the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights, the Parliamentary Committee on Security and Justice and the new Puntland Age Verification Committee (AVC) regarding the amendment of the Counter-Terrorism Law. Following effective advocacy in the case of a minor who had been sentenced to death, the HRPG urged the Minister of Justice to expedite the transfer of the minor from the prison in Garowe to a UNICEF-partnered rehabilitation centre in Mogadishu. The minor was transferred in June and visits from the family were facilitated.

The HRPG and the OPHRD undertook advocacy in relation to verifying the age of convicted minors. On 31 October, the AVC undertook a visit to the Galkacyo District and conducted an age verification

assessment of four minors who were sentenced to death by the military court of Galkayo on 31 January. The AVC submitted its findings to the State Minister of Justice and Constitution, who submitted the report to the State President and Vice-President for their guidance. This led to an agreement that the court should resume the adjudication of the case and that the death penalty should not be imposed on the minors. The HRPG will continue its advocacy on this case.

The HRPG supported the establishment of an effective and functioning NHRC. Confirmation of the commissioners is pending approval by the Cabinet. In November, the Minister of Women and Human Rights Development formed a committee to review the selection process.

Non-discrimination

ND2 – Justice systems and related institutions increasingly monitor and investigate discrimination and provide redress to victims.

5 10 16

OHCHR assisted justice institutions to increasingly address cases of sexual violence and take positive measures and contributed to the adoption of legislation that protects equality and the inclusive participation of vulnerable groups in political, social and economic spheres.

The HRPG supported the Federal Government in establishing measures for equal opportunities, redress violations and protect the rights of women and marginalized groups and those affected by discrimination. With the HRPG's support, a reporting template for a GBV mechanism in Puntland State was developed and adopted to

increase monitoring and assessments and enable GBV responses and interventions at the field level. In Mogadishu, the HRPG engaged with officials from the Ministry of Women, Human Rights and Development on commitments made by the Government, in June 2019, to incorporate the workplan for the 2013 Joint Communiqué on the Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence into the Somalia National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Somali Women's Charter and Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security 2021-2025. On 7 June, in Jubaland State, the HRPG held a consultation on the Jubaland Sexual Offences Bill (JSOB), which aims to prohibit all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, with a focus on prevention, protection, care, treatment, support and reparation mechanisms for survivors of sexual violence. The consultation was attended by 10 participants, including two women, from various government agencies. Participants agreed to undertake advocacy with relevant entities on the enactment of the JSOB.

Three quarterly meetings were convened of the Working Group on Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA). The meetings reviewed trends and patterns, which highlighted a spike in GBV/CRSV cases among women and girls who were displaced by drought. The need to mainstream GBV/CRSV into the humanitarian response was emphasized and concrete actions and advocacy messages were defined. Additionally, the HRPG published three quarterly CRSV trend reports that highlight the trends and patterns of conflict-related violence, progress on accountability for CRSV and actions taken by the Government to address violations. The reports also contain recommendations for the

Government regarding the need to have a legislative and institutional framework in place.

ND3 – The capacities of formal justice institutions to address cases of sexual violence are enhanced and the percentage of cases of sexual violence that are addressed increases.

5 9 10 

Through technical support, the HRPG contributed to the improved compliance of selected institutions/programmes with international human rights norms and standards.

Following the 2021 establishment of the National Disability Agency (NDA) in Mogadishu, the HRPG helped to conduct the first disability needs assessment survey in various parts of Somalia. The outcome will provide greater clarity on the overall situation of persons with disabilities and support the mainstreaming of disability into development in order to enhance inclusivity and accessibility.

On 7 August, in Puntland State, the HRPG met with representatives of IDPs in north Galkayo. Participants discussed human rights issues and challenges faced by IDPs, raised concerns about police operations in IDP camps and the alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of IDPs during security operations, without due process. They urged the Government of Puntland State to reinforce the zero tolerance policy and strengthen the implementation of the 2016 Sexual Offences Law to prevent and respond to sexual violence.

Participation

P5 – Civil society networks are established or strengthened. Civil society networks effectively monitor, report on and advocate for human rights.



The HRPG contributed to the use of national protection systems in compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

The HRPG strengthened the capacities of CSOs and HRDs to monitor, report on and advocate for human rights. In February, in Jubaland, the HRPG met with eight CSO representatives, two of whom were women, and discussed the electoral process, such as the role of clan elders in selecting representatives, the representation of youth and women in the Parliament and other human rights issues. They also agreed to collaborate on outreach activities related to human rights and elections. In April, in HirShabelle, the HRPG met with four CSO representatives, including one woman, a journalist and a person with disabilities. Participants shared their concerns and the challenges faced by journalists and women candidates during the electoral process, such as limited space for civil society and persons with disabilities and a lack of access of the independent media to the polling stations during the electoral process for the House of the People. Concerns were also raised regarding the intimidation of women candidates and the absence of support from their clans. The meeting concluded with an agreement to continue monitoring, information-sharing and holding coordination meetings on a regular basis.



Mechanisms

M1 – Increased engagement of the Government with the international human rights mechanisms, including by interacting with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia and fulfilling its reporting obligations to the human rights treaty bodies.

16 17

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

The HRPG raised awareness about basic human rights with the general public through the commemoration of various human rights days. In June, in Mogadishu, the HRPG coordinated with the African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) to commemorate the International Day of the African Child (16 June) under the theme “Eliminating harmful practices affecting children: Progress on policy and practice since 2013.” A training was organized with 14 officers, including nine women, from the Somali Police Force (SPF) and 20 members, including 16 women, of the ATMIS Police Unit and a Formed Police Unit. The sessions raised the awareness of participants about harmful practices affecting children in Somalia and strengthened their capacities to mentor and advise national police on investigating and responding to sexual violence crimes affecting children.

In Mogadishu, the HRPG commemorated the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict (19 June), which included the participation of civil society representatives, UN agencies, government officials and 30 survivors of CRSV. Survivors who undertook a three-month specialized

vocational training received business training certificates. They stressed the importance of business training to support their economic empowerment and combat stigma. Representatives from the Ministry of Women, Human Rights and Development, the AGO and the UN highlighted the importance of fighting impunity for CRSV perpetrators and advocacy for the enactment of laws to protect women and children from CRSV.

From 12 to 13 September, in Mogadishu, the HRPG collaborated with Maternal Mercy Development (a local partner), to conduct a two-day workshop on the implementation of UPR recommendations, with an emphasis on the establishment of the Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC). The workshop was attended by 20 participants, including eight women, from various entities. Participants agreed to conduct a joint advocacy campaign with relevant authorities to expedite the establishment of the Commission.

In September, in Mogadishu, the HRPG provided technical support to the Somali Human Rights Association (SOHRA), a minority-led CSO, to gather information and draft inputs for CAT in anticipation of its consideration of Somalia’s initial report. In October, SOHRA submitted its alternative report to the Committee.



Peace and Security

PS1 – The policies, regulations and mechanisms of national and regional security forces for the protection of civilians and the mitigation of civilian casualties are formulated, revised and strengthened, in accordance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law standards.

5 16

The HRPG contributes to the establishment/functioning of oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms that are in conformity with international human rights standards.

The HRPG continued to build the capacities of the Somali National Army (SNA) and the SPF to investigate and respond to alleged human rights violations. In February and March, the HRPG facilitated sessions on the HRDDP during four virtual induction trainings for 118 elements of the United Nations Guard Unit, including 24 women. The sessions aimed to raise awareness about the HRDDP and compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian rights law. From 6 to 7 June, in Puntland, the HRPG delivered human rights training sessions for 300 officers of the Puntland Police Force, including 13 women. The training covered several human rights issues, such as international human rights law, arrest and detention, standards on the treatment of prisoners and the prevention of SGBV and CRSV.

In cooperation with the UN Support Office in Somalia, the HRPG oversaw the transfer of 20 boys, aged 10 to 12 years of age, associated with Somali Security Forces and Al-Shabaab from the Berdale District in South West State to Mogadishu. Upon their arrival, UNICEF

facilitated their entry into reintegration programmes.

From 13 to 14 September, in Mogadishu, the HRPG collaborated with UNICEF to conduct a two-day workshop to assess the reintegration programme of children formerly associated with Al-Shabaab. The workshop was attended by 21 participants, including five women, representing the SNA, relevant federal ministries and the Puntland Ministries of Justice and of Women and Human Rights Development. Participants agreed to include children in decision-making processes related to reintegration programmes.

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

16

The HRPG 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.

The HRPG coordinated the development of risk assessments for UNMAS on weapons ammunition management and United Nations support to the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA). In July, the HRPG communicated NISA's mitigation measures to the Federal Government and the implementation of the measures was initiated. Moreover, the HRPG provided support to the drafting of risk assessments for the Somali Custodial Corps and an addendum to the General Preliminary Risk Assessment for the SPF on the Darwish.

The HRPG developed a methodological tool and drafted three Guidance Notes

to strengthen the HRDDP Task Force information-sharing system. The methodological tool documents concrete actions undertaken by entities that provide support and links the actions to mitigation measures. The Guidance Notes focus on training as a mitigation measure, background checks and monitoring the HRDDP. Further, the HRPG developed a two-day training package to support its training activities for the SNA. The package consists of case studies and facilitator notes on basic concepts of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. In June and December, the HRPG supported the revision of the AU-UN predeployment training manual, including case studies, to ensure the overall approach is aligned with the African Union Compliance and Accountability Framework.

From 5 to 8 September, the HRPG participated in technical discussions between ATMIS, the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) and the Federal Government on the development of benchmarks for the transition of ATMIS, in accordance with paragraph 50 of Security Council resolution 2628 (2022). As a result of UNSOM's advocacy at the technical and political level, the outcome document includes indicators on compliance with international human rights law, international humanitarian law and the HRDDP.

On 8 September and 6 October, in Mogadishu, the HRPG organized a training for 39 officers of the SPF (15 women, 24 men) as part of HRDDP measures under the UNMAS mobile vehicle checkpoint project. From 17 to 21 October, the HRPG cooperated with UNSOS and ATMIS to deliver a predeployment training in Uganda for Ugandan forces being deployed to ATMIS. The training focused

on ATMIS internal rules and directives, international human rights law and international humanitarian law obligations, the protection of civilians and HRDDP mitigation measures.



Development

D7 – States integrate human rights, including the right to development and 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.

The HRPG contributed to the integration of relevant human rights norms, standards and principles and recommendations into the Somalia National Development Plan and the United Nations Strategic Framework for Somalia.

On 25 May, in Jubaland, the HRPG met with representatives of the UNCT and updated its strategies for mainstreaming human rights into humanitarian, development and protection interventions. The attendees agreed to strengthen inter-agency coordination and information-sharing for joint advocacy and engagement with authorities in order to increase Jubaland's promotion of human rights and responsiveness to human rights issues.

On 23 June, in Galmudug, the HRPG collaborated with the Towfiq Umbrella Organization (a local partner), to deliver a two-day training on ESCRs. The training was attended by 20 representatives (eight women, 12 men) from civil society and media outlets. The training focused on the monitoring of human rights violations of the ESCRs of women,

persons with disabilities and marginalized communities.

From 30 to 31 October, in HirShabelle, the HRPG cooperated with the Shabelle Education Umbrella (a local partner), to deliver a two-day training for 40 CSO representatives (15 women, 25 men). The training aimed to promote the ESCRs of marginalized groups, including IDPs and persons with disabilities.

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
Staff as of 31 December 2022	12

Total income	US\$1,048,176		
XB requirements 2022	US\$3,054,000		
XB expenditure	US\$897,209		
Personnel	76%	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
	\$678,719	13%	\$113,186
		11%	\$105,304
RB expenditure	US\$146,048		
Personnel	100%		
	\$146,048		

Key OMP pillars in 2022



⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Non-discrimination

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



UN Human Rights continued to work towards advancing the protection of women from GBV and population groups that experience discrimination, such as

persons with disabilities and migrants in the region.

In South Africa, OHCHR strengthened its collaboration with the South African Judicial Education Institute (SAJEI) to address gender stereotypes and advocate for judicial activism to tackle GBV and SRHR. To this end, OHCHR facilitated a training on judicial stereotyping in GBV and SRHR cases and provided technical assistance for the development of training materials during SAJEI's Human Rights Week, in December.

In 2022, the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) project on the domestication of CRPD through building the capacity of NHRIs and CSOs to monitor and support its implementation was brought to a close. To complement efforts undertaken in 2021, additional training was organized, in April, with the South African Disability Alliance (SADA) for 35 participants, including 14 women, persons with disabilities and representatives of organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs). The training focused on the preparation of alternative reports to CRPD. The Committee will review South Africa's list of issues prior to reporting (LoIPR) at its September 2023 session.

OHCHR supported South Africa's implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerances. The NAP is being facilitated through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Migration Project, which is a joint project led by IOM, in partnership with OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNHCR and the Government. The NAP aims to facilitate social cohesion in light of widespread xenophobia, hate speech and racism in the past few years. OHCHR worked closely with the South Africa Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) to strengthen the implementation of the NAP. A road map was adopted that includes OHCHR as the Secretariat of the NAP governance structure and foresees its contribution to the establishment of a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) through a mapping of existing early warning systems that respond to racist and xenophobic incidents.

OHCHR was also invited to serve as a member of the DoJ&CD's Rapid

Response Task Team (RRTT) to support efforts to develop an early warning and RRM, with the capacity to respond to incidents of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance. Work advanced in the tracking of anti-migrant sentiment on social media platforms and early warnings helped to identify trends and shifts in discourse about migration. Six reports were produced on the dynamics of xenophobic sentiment that is expressed online in **South Africa**. This informed OHCHR's engagement with the RRTT. OHCHR piloted two training workshops on hope-based narratives in the context of migration, which are linked to the [OHCHR Migration Narrative Change Toolkit](#). The workshops were attended by 46 media and communications personnel from CSOs. The workshops enabled participants to produce positive stories of migration, including alternative narratives in the context of anti-migrant sentiment. Finally, OHCHR continued to work with UNHCR, including on a WhatsApp help service aimed at assisting migrants and forcibly displaced persons to access signposting services, such as legal and psychosocial services.

Peace and Security

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



OHCHR supported the incorporation of an HRBA into programmes of UN entities.

The ERT's main task is to contribute to prevention through regular, accessible and accurate human rights risk analyses. Beginning in May, the ERT prepared

seven regional monthly early warning snapshots that were shared with various stakeholders (OHCHR, SHRAs and the UNCT) that contained analyses of concerning developments in the subregion. The objective of the snapshots was to keep UN stakeholders apprised of major risks and to support preventive initiatives of the UN and OHCHR. The ERT also contributed assessments to three Regional Monthly Reviews (RMRs) on **Angola, Eswatini and Zimbabwe**, which are the primary formalized UN processes in place to assess risk and take preventive actions at the country level. Moreover, it made 10 submissions to the UNOCC confidential daily report that were shared with senior management to provide alerts about developments in the subregion.

To strengthen the capacities of UNCTs in relation to joint early warning and preventive engagement, the ERT prepared or updated detailed country risk assessments for five countries (**Angola, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho and Zimbabwe**). It also prepared seven situation reports in the context of the general elections in Angola, held in August, and two for the upcoming 2023 elections in Zimbabwe. Further, it developed a pilot project of mapping and analysis of actors in Eswatini to inform the UNCT's prevention strategy in the context of the deteriorating situation.

Finally, as part of its work to strengthen the application of an HRBA to humanitarian action and following the devastating floods that claimed the lives of over 450 people and destroyed more than 1,000 houses in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) province, **South Africa**, the ERT participated in the UNCT joint needs assessment mission, in April, in cooperation with other UN agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNODC). Based on that assessment, the UNCT in South Africa provided a

support package to provincial authorities. This included activities to enhance the prevention of and response to SEA among persons affected by the floods, in particular within shelters, and to monitor, document and address incidents of human rights violations and GBV in communities affected by the floods. In addition, the ERT cooperated with the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) to ensure an HRBA was applied in the humanitarian response of the KZN authorities. Outstanding issues of concern were subsequently raised by the SAHRC with the Premier of the KZN province regarding protection, the situation of the most vulnerable groups and individuals, such as persons with disabilities and migrants, informal urban dwellers and older persons.



Mechanisms

M1 – Three countries strengthen or legally establish NMRFs.

16 17

OHCHR strengthened reporting to the international human rights mechanisms.

The Office provided technical support and guidance to the Government of **Zambia** through the Ministry of Justice to strengthen Zambia's NMRF. The Cabinet adopted the ToRs to set up an Interministerial Committee in **Zambia** that will serve as the NMRF.

Similarly, OHCHR and the RCO advocated with the Government of **Comoros** regarding the approval of a presidential decree that created an Interministerial Committee to serve as the NMRF. From 29 August to 1 September, OHCHR enhanced the Committee's capacities through a training on State Party reporting

to the human rights treaty bodies, which was delivered in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs, Public Administration and Human Rights. The training was attended by 33 participants, including six women, and support will be provided to facilitate the ratification of pending treaties, the submission of pending reports and the implementation of recommendations.

From 7 to 9 November, OHCHR organized a subregional workshop on the information management capabilities of NMRFs. At the same time, it enhanced the capacities of national authorities and members of NMRFs in Southern Africa to use the NRTD and coordinate the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. The workshop was attended by 28 government officials (16 women), who were active members of NMRFs/similar structures from Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The workshop provided a platform for officials in the subregion to share their experiences on the practices of their respective NMRFs. The NRTD was provided to States in the subregion and OHCHR will continue to provide technical support on its use, while recalling the NRTD roll-out milestones. These milestones include the ongoing strengthening of NMRFs, a well-resourced and functional Secretariat and the preparation of overdue reports to the international human rights mechanisms. The roll-out of the road map will also consider the SOPs and institutional roles and responsibilities related to action planning, implementation tracking and reporting.



Accountability

A2 – NHRIs and other national protection systems are established and increasingly operate in accordance with international human rights standards.

10 16



OHCHR contributed to the establishment of national protection systems, in conformity with international standards.

OHCHR participated in the institutional review of **South Africa's** NPM, co-organized by the SAHRC and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT). The session reviewed a draft ToR and a business model for costing and establishing the NPM, in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT). The review also focused on developing a new governance and operational framework for the NPM that will support the progressive implementation of OPCAT.

With regard to setting up NHRIs, OHCHR supported the operationalization and compliance of NHRIs with the Paris Principles. In **Botswana**, the long-awaited Ombudsman Act, which expands the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsman into an independent NHRI with a wider human rights remit, was adopted by the Parliament. A high-level panel is considering the Ombudsman's new structure. Once approved, a commencement date will be published. It is anticipated that the NHRI will be operational by April 2023. OHCHR provided inputs to the Act before it was tabled for deliberation in the Parliament, in 2021, although the comments were not taken

on board by the Government. There is general acknowledgement that the Act falls short of the requirements of the Paris Principles, however, it offers an opportunity for OHCHR to provide technical support to build the capacity of the new Commission when it becomes operational. The Ombudsman acknowledged that the new Act is problematic, but the accreditation process will nevertheless be pursued, even if it means acquiring a lower accreditation grade.

In Lesotho, the Parliament adopted a Constitutional Amendment Bill (a so-called Omnibus Bill), which provided for the establishment and constitutional entrenchment of a Human Rights Commission. It is hoped that the Parliament will adopt a draft Human Rights Commission Bill on its operationalization, which will enable OHCHR to provide technical support on the appointment of commissioners and the creation of a Secretariat. OHCHR provided inputs and technical guidance to the draft when it was being discussed in June 2020.



Participation

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



OHCHR's capacity-building support to regional networks, national CSOs and HRDs contributed to enhancing their participation in public processes and addressing protection gaps.

In November, OHCHR supported the organization of the annual Southern Africa Human Rights Defenders Summit in Lusaka, Zambia. The theme of the Summit was “A journey to sustainability: Protecting civic space through

strengthening institutions for and networks of environmental and human rights defenders in Southern Africa.” More than 200 HRDs from across Southern Africa attended. OHCHR used the opportunity to launch an advocacy brief on Protecting Human Rights and Civic Space Online in Southern Africa. The brief was produced in response to increasing risks and threats faced by HRDs, CSOs and journalists in the online civic space as a result of repressive legislation adopted by States to regulate online content and activity. It provides an overview of the online civic space landscape and the challenges faced with respect to content regulation and censorship, surveillance, Internet connectivity and disruptions and makes recommendations on how civil society, States and private entities can address associated risks in accordance with international human rights law. OHCHR will use the brief in its work to encourage the revision of laws, policies and practices in the region.

During the Summit, the Southern Africa Women Human Rights Defenders Network (SAHRDN) was formally launched on the International Day for Women Human Rights Defenders (29 November). This is an initiative that OHCHR has supported since 2019. The Network will work to ensure that gender-specific responses are strengthened as most mechanisms in the region are not exclusively designed for WHRDs. It also recognizes that specific responses are needed to address the particular risks and forms of violence that WHRDs face in conducting their work.

Furthermore, OHCHR supported the SAHRDN to highlight the plight of land and housing community activists from the community-based movement, Abahlali baseMjondolo, including by

engaging with and submitting complaints to the various international human rights mechanisms. Abahlali baseMjondolo delivered a statement, under the auspices of CIVICUS, at the fifty-first session of the Human Rights Council. Their intervention called for the consideration of access to land and decent housing during South Africa's fourth UPR cycle and highlighted that since 2009, 24 members of the association have been killed, with only two convictions to date. Four of its members were killed in 2022.



Development

D7 – All UNDAF roll-out countries adopt an HRBA to programming and link the SDGs to international human rights standards.



OHCHR continued to support the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the implementation of the SDGs and other development efforts.

OHCHR successfully integrated human rights and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in the CCAs of **Angola, Mauritius, Seychelles and South Africa**. To complement the CCA process adopted in **Namibia**, OHCHR undertook an LNOB assessment of “who” is being left behind in Namibia. The analyses and assessment considered five intersecting factors that constitute central driving forces of exclusionary processes, namely: discrimination; geography; vulnerability to shocks; governance; and socio-economic status. Those at risk of being left behind are: women; children; ethnic and linguistic minorities; persons with disabilities; persons living with HIV; older persons;

drug users; stateless persons; refugees and asylum-seekers; migrants; persons deprived of their liberty; and youth. Those who reside in rural areas of the country are at risk of being the furthest behind. They are more vulnerable to shocks and face the most extreme forms of deprivation, disadvantage or discrimination.

OHCHR also undertook a Surge Initiative seeding-change project on leveraging socio-economic data to Leave No One Behind in **Mauritius, Namibia and South Africa**. The project utilizes the CESCR's concluding observations as an entry point to: identify socio-economic disaggregated data; identify socio-economic data gaps; engage with National Statistical Offices on a preliminary basis; and develop an analysis of existing data, which proposes an intersectional and human rights-based approach to the use of socio-economic data that fulfils the CESCR's recommendations.

OHCHR supported the integration of an HRBA into social protection in **South Africa** by convening a roundtable meeting, on 21 July, on "A human rights-based approach to basic income support in South Africa." Presenters included the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights. The roundtable was organized as part of the Joint SDG Fund's joint programme on social protection to support the implementation of relevant international human rights standards and labour norms by exploring: 1) a basic income grant in South Africa, including the issue of targeting versus universality; and 2) the development of a composite index on the cost of living in South Africa that will ensure an adequate standard of living. After the roundtable, it was agreed that the National Treasury would work with OHCHR to address the social protection gap faced by those 18 to 59 years of

age, including by providing other means of social protection. OHCHR finalized the human rights checklist for social protection policymaking and the project was brought to a close during the year.

Equipping young people to know, claim and defend their rights

The OHCHR Regional Office for Southern Africa completed its Human Rights Month activities in South Africa, on 23 March, with a visit to the Ntethelelo Foundation. The Office began its partnership with the Foundation in 2019, to support community-based engagement on human rights and build the awareness of young people about the transformative potential of human rights.

At the Foundation's centre, located in Setswetla informal settlement in Alexandra, founder, executive director and renowned theatre practitioner, Thokozani Ndaba, uses drama, interactive techniques and art methodologies to encourage dialogue among adolescents and inspire social change, including by challenging gender inequality and poverty, combating violence against women and girls and empowering other youth. The Foundation's curriculum is based on SRHR, however, mathematics, English

and counselling are also available. The Foundation works closely with the wider community and encourages parents to play an active role in their children's lives and well-being.

Originally only open to girls, the programme began to welcome boys in February 2021, who have taken away important lessons. "We learned how to respect women. We learned about dismantling toxic masculinity," says 14-year-old Tshepang.

During an event to mark Human Rights Day (10 December), discussions focused on reducing inequalities and the principle of Leaving No One Behind, what human rights means to each participant and how the programmes at Ntethelelo have impacted their lives.

Several young people pointed out that while everyone has human rights, these rights are often violated in their community. They noted that many people are

denied access to education, experience rampant gender-based violence and live in informal structures that are destroyed during hazardous weather.

After the discussions, short plays were performed that began with a portrayal of human rights violations against youth, followed by alternative scenarios wherein the rights of young people were respected and protected. In one of the plays, young people looking for sexual and reproductive health services were denied condoms by health care workers due to their age. "The plays are about how we are treated because of where we come from. It makes me feel sad that teenage pregnancy is high because of the treatment they give us and teenagers become mothers," said 16-year-old Susan.

Abigail Noko, OHCHR Regional Representative, encouraged the young people to continue standing up for their rights, including in the midst of the challenges they face, emphasizing that the right to education is their ticket to improving their lives. She encouraged them to focus on their studies so that they can enjoy a brighter future. "We are all born free and equal. No matter where we come from, what we look like, whether we are rich or poor. Know your human rights in order to claim them and defend them."

The events in Setswetla served as a reminder of the importance of engaging local communities in the human rights movement and recognizing their role in promoting fundamental freedoms and rights.



Young people participate in human rights' month activities at Ntethelelo Foundation in Johannesburg, South Africa. © Eunice Namugwe/OHCHR

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

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
10.91 million	659,000 km ²	0.385 (rank: 191/191 in 2021)	-
Type of engagement	Peace Mission		
Year established	2011		
Field office(s)	Headquarters in Juba and field offices across the country (Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Kuajok, Malakal, PiBOR, Rumbek, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Yei)		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2019-2021 (extended to 2022)		
Staff as of 31 December 2022	92		

XB requirements 2022

US\$165,000

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

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.

16

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

South Sudan's continued imposition of the death penalty remained a serious concern. The Human Rights Division (HRD) of UNMISS engaged with relevant stakeholders on the establishment of a de facto moratorium on the death penalty. It also

offered technical, logistical and financial assistance to CSOs and legal aid providers to build their capacities to protect the rights of death row inmates through legal aid, increased legal awareness, training of justice chain actors and support for reconciliation efforts as alternatives to the imposition of death sentences.

OHCHR helped to strengthen the coordination capacities of rule of law actors at the subnational level to identify and reduce prolonged and arbitrary detention. The HRD delivered training on records management for 50 officials from the South Sudan National Prison Service (SSNPS), including nine women in Aweil and Kuajok. The HRD also printed and distributed key documents,

such as admission and release registers and prisoner history sheets, to prisons in the states of Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Upper Nile, Unity and Central Equatoria. It will distribute these documents to the remaining states in 2023. The trainings included sessions on the rights of detainees and empowered prison officers to apply human rights standards when dealing with inmates. The HRD also facilitated sessions on the linkages between the traditional and statutory justice systems for traditional chiefs and leaders from 13 counties in the city of Malakal, in Upper Nile, and on the prolonged detention of suspects, speedy investigation processes and the referral of cases to the courts in Aweil City, Northern Bahr el Ghazal.

A3 – Efforts to monitor, investigate, verify and report abuse and violence against women, including CRSV, are strengthened. Formal justice institutions enhance their capacities to address cases of sexual violence and the proportion of cases they address increases.

5 10 16 

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

The HRD documented approximately 200 incidents of CRSV during outbreaks of violence in the states of Unity, Warrap and Upper Nile. Armed groups and community-based militia were responsible for the majority of documented cases.

The UNMISS Women's Protection Advisory Unit (WPAU) collaborated with the Joint Implementation Committee (JIC) of the Action Plan for the Armed Forces on addressing conflict-related

sexual violence in South Sudan (Joint Action Plan), which was developed with the HRD's support. In June, the WPAU facilitated a meeting between the Minister of Defence and the JIC on progress achieved in the implementation of the Joint Action Plan (Benchmark 5). The outcome of the meeting was incorporated into the Government's report to the Security Council. The WPAU also supported the JIC in conducting five visits to military training centres to deliver messages to graduating defence forces on zero tolerance for CRSV. The JIC carried out outreach activities for training centres and radio talk shows to mark the first anniversary of the launch of the Joint Action Plan and to discuss key achievements and future plans.

UNMISS conducted a series of activities at the national and state level to raise awareness and engage with stakeholders on the prevention of and response to CRSV in commemoration of the International Day on Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict (19 June). From 23 to 24 June, UNMISS facilitated a workshop, in Juba, for CSOs, lawyers and other stakeholders on the domestication of model legislative provisions on CRSV. An outcome statement from the workshop was submitted to the Minister of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, requesting support from relevant ministries on the inclusion of the model legislative provisions on CRSV in South Sudan's Criminal and Civil Justice Framework.



Participation

P1 – Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.



Through technical support, advocacy and capacity-building activities, the HRD contributed to the increased compliance of security forces with international human rights norms, standards and principles and the ability of citizens to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association.

The exercise of freedom of opinion and expression and effective civic participation remains challenging. The HRD documented 94 incidents of media outlet closures, killings, injuries, abductions, harassment, threats, arbitrary arrests and the detention of journalists, activists and individuals expressing views that were critical of the Government.

The HRD engaged with the Government, including the Ministry of Information, Communication, Technology and Postal Services and the Media Authority, to advocate for accountability for human rights violations and abuses committed against human rights defenders, journalists and the media.

The HRD also engaged with CSOs, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC), human rights defenders and media practitioners and provided technical support to initiatives to promote civic space and participation. Further, the capacities of civil society actors were strengthened through training on human rights issues for the South Sudan Human Rights Defenders Network and during

sensitization workshops for the Union of Journalists of South Sudan (UNJOSS) on international human rights standards and principles, including relevant legal frameworks that guarantee freedom of the press. A total of 220 media practitioners, 65 of whom were women, attended the workshops from the states of Aweil, Unity, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria and Western Equatoria. A town hall meeting was held with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for South Sudan and 75 civil society representatives, including 26 women, from all 10 states. The meeting provided an interactive platform for participants to share their concerns over shrinking civic space, widespread censorship and harassment. The SRSG reiterated the commitment of UNMISS to support the implementation of individual benchmarks of the Revitalized Peace Agreement for South Sudan and the building of civil and political space for engagement.

In consultation with other mission components, the HRD drafted the UNMISS Strategy and General Guidelines on Mission-wide Interventions for the Protection of Civic Space and Non-State Actors at Risk, which was adopted, in April, and is being implemented to better coordinate, protect and expand civic space.

P2 – Institutional, judicial and civil society mechanisms that protect human rights defenders are strengthened at all levels and operate in compliance with international standards.



Through technical support and capacity-building activities, the HRD contributed to strengthening protection

mechanisms that conform to international human rights norms and standards.

The HRD took steps to sensitize the public through the radio talk show, *Know your rights*, on UN Radio Miraya. A total of 31 segments were aired that were facilitated by panels of experts composed of CSOs and government partners and covered various topics, including the protection of victims and survivors of human rights violations, women's empowerment, prolonged detention, the equal and effective participation of women in decision-making processes, equal access to education for persons living with disabilities and the role of the Government and CSOs in the implementation of transitional justice initiatives. The goal of the segments was to increase the community's awareness about human rights issues and empower citizens to claim their rights, denounce violations and share early warning alerts with UNMISS to prevent human rights violations.

P5 – More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space takes place, including threats to it.

The HRD contributed to the establishment and/or functioning of the NHRI in conformity with international standards (Paris Principles).

The HRD provided technical support to the SSHRC on human rights documentation. In response to reported allegations of human rights violations, including extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearance in the states of Warrap and Lakes, the HRD offered reporting and logistical support, in January, to enable the SSHRC to conduct independent human rights monitoring and investigations. The SSHRC produced investigation reports that were used to advocate at the

national level and with respective state and local authorities to address human rights concerns and the protection of civilians. In Upper Nile, the SSHRC intervened in Renk, where local youths were held in prolonged detention following their attacks on humanitarian actors.



Peace and Security

PS1 – The Government and opposition parties adopt mechanisms and initiatives that increase the protection of civilians in the context of conflict, in compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

5 16

Through capacity-building initiatives, OHCHR strengthened selected State institutions/programmes in their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

OHCHR provided training for 240 members of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces (SSPDF), including 40 women, on the prevention of SGBV/CRSV. In commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict (19 June), OHCHR conducted a retreat, in Juba, on 17 June, to discuss the establishment and modalities of a specialized team on CRSV within the SSPDF Military Justice Directorate. On 21 June, a specialized team was established, composed of three women and three men, which is responsible for investigating and prosecuting CRSV cases.

OHCHR also delivered capacity-building support to 1,349 officers (including 264 women) from the SSPDF and the SSNPS, on international human rights law and international humanitarian law; the South Sudan Bill of Rights and the Transitional

Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan; national obligations to promote and protect human rights; challenges to the administration of justice; linkages between traditional and statutory justice; reporting of crimes and human rights violations; the rights of suspects during arrest, search, investigation and detention; arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention; the rights of prisoners; the protection of victims; GBV and CRSV; women's rights and participation in decision-making.

PS4 – The Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) identifies human rights violations and undertakes administrative and legal action to hold perpetrators accountable. It establishes transitional justice institutions that comply with international human rights norms, standards and good practices.

16

Through advocacy, technical and capacity-building support, the HRD contributed to strengthening oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms, in conformity with international human rights standards.

Outreach and capacity-building initiatives were conducted to foster national ownership of the CRSV agenda and the application of a survivor-centred approach to activities on preventing and responding to CRSV. These included: a training for senior officers of the SSNPS on the implementation of the 2019 action plan to address CRSV; a consultative dialogue on access to health for survivors of CRSV that was delivered to representatives of ministries, CSOs, academia, lawyers and social workers; and a workshop to develop survivor-centred monitoring, investigation and reporting skills for members of

the Joint Consultation Forum on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, drawn from national NGOs and CSOs.

With regard to transitional justice, the HRD supported public consultations on the establishment of the Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) and the implementation of Chapter V of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS). Chapter V calls for the establishment of the CTRH, a Hybrid Court for South Sudan and a Compensation and Reparation Authority to address the impacts of the protracted conflict and massive violations hindering progress towards reconciliation and nationhood. The HRD provided technical assistance and capacity-building support to the Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG) to enable it to streamline its activities and identify priorities for advocacy and engagement on Chapter V. In March, the HRD assisted the TJWG to review its Transitional Justice Strategic Plan. Following the review, the 2023-2026 plan was adopted. Further, the HRD assisted the TJWG to conduct the Transitional Justice Monthly Forum, in Juba, under the theme “To accelerate the implementation of the transitional justice mechanism for a peaceful South Sudan.”

PS5 – Human rights information and analyses are integrated into early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policymaking, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflicts.



The HRD supported the creation and functioning of a human rights early warning and response system, issued regular reports to inform UN prevention strategies and built the capacities of actors to address and follow up on documented human rights violations.

Using its incidents tracking system, the HRD generated reports on trends in casualties on a weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The HRD also developed hotspot maps, identifying major areas where conflict-related violations took place. It provided regular contextual updates and analyses to humanitarian partners, including UN agencies and donors, as well as relevant components of early warning information that could be used to trigger actions by UNMISS and partners for the protection of civilians.

The HRD carried out specific investigations on conflict-related violations and abuses in major hotspots, such as the states of Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Warrap, Lakes, Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile. On 1 March, the HRD issued a public report on the Tambura crisis, which served as an important decision-making tool during deliberations for the renewal of the UNMISS mandate in 2022. On 6 September, the HRD published a comprehensive investigation report entitled *Attacks against civilians in southern Unity State, South Sudan*. The HRD published four quarterly casualty briefs.

PS6 – UNMISS and UN agencies apply the standards set out in the HRDDP when they provide support to national security forces, the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army-in-Opposition (SPLM/A-IO), the police and other security forces.

16

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.

Since the adoption of the SOP on the HRDDP in June 2021, 11 sensitization and capacity-building activities were conducted for 403 individuals, 105 of whom were women. Participants included government officials, security sector actors, UNMISS components and field offices and the public to ensure effective compliance with the HRDDP.

In 2022, an annual report was produced, focusing on the first year of implementation of the SOP on the HRDDP. The report highlights that the HRDDP Taskforce approved 61 HRDDP risk assessments, including 636 accompanying mitigation measures, 38 per cent of which related to advocacy, followed by monitoring, reporting, training, corrective measures, technical assistance and screening of tailored support.

To enhance monitoring and reporting on the implementation of mitigation measures, two digital platforms were developed, with the support of HRD information management colleagues. Through compiled Kobo Toolbox forms, sponsoring and responsible entities can report on the status of implementation of the UN support and the accompanying mitigation measures outlined in the HRDDP risk assessments. The Power BI platform enables users to track the

real-time progress of the implementation of reports from sponsoring and responsible entities.

 **Mechanisms**

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

16 17

The HRD supported national stakeholders in the implementation of UPR recommendations through technical and capacity-building support.

The HRD strengthened the capacities of CSOs to contribute to the UPR process and address rule of law issues through technical support to 11 rule of law and transitional justice forums at the state level. The forums included the participation of CSOs and featured discussions on accountability and the administration of justice. Further, the Office facilitated a stakeholder reflection on the third UPR cycle. The event brought together a coalition of CSOs and an interministerial committee, resulting in the collection of recommendations, such as: the need to develop tools to monitor the implementation of the UPR recommendations; the need to raise awareness about the UPR recommendations; and the complementary roles of various stakeholders that necessitate their engagement, including the SSHRC, in the UPR process. The recommendations were presented to the Government and are under consideration by the Council of Ministers.

SUDAN

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
46.87 million	-	0.508 (rank: 172/191 in 2021)	-
Type of engagement		Country Office	
Year established		2019	
Field office(s)		Ad Damazin, El Fasher, Kadugli and Khartoum	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2021 (extended to 2022)	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		39	

Total income	US\$5,381,167
XB requirements 2022	US\$10,207,000
XB expenditure	US\$4,643,928
Personnel	Non-personnel PSC ⁴
83%	6% 11%
\$3,838,789	\$270,882 \$534,257
RB expenditure	US\$1,611,971
Personnel	Non-personnel
85%	15%
\$1,377,001	\$234,970

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1 2 3 4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

 **Development**

D7 – National stakeholders apply a human rights-based approach to the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the SDGs and are aware of their obligations regarding ESCRs.



OHCHR contributed to enhancing the compliance with international human rights norms and standards of State institutions/programmes.

Following the coup, technical cooperation was suspended, limiting engagement with the Ministry of Social Development. Nevertheless, OHCHR continued to advocate for a comprehensive social protection system that defines protection floors to ensure everyone is able to enjoy minimum essential levels of ESCRs, particularly disadvantaged groups. With the support of the Surge Initiative, and in collaboration with the Commission for Social Security, Solidarity and Poverty Reduction and Kul Almehan' Multi-purpose Cooperative Association

(KAMPCA), OHCHR carried out an assessment of the socio-economic situation of women tea and food sellers in Khartoum. The objective of the assessment was to provide a basis for developing human rights policies and engaging in advocacy to address the economic and social needs of women informal workers, with a focus on their right to social protection and an adequate standard of living (food and housing). One of the recommendations highlights the importance of reforming and expanding social protection coverage to ensure their access to food and shelter in order to protect against poverty. In December, OHCHR conducted a validation workshop on the assessment and its findings and recommendations, which was attended by 39 participants, including 32 women, representing government ministries and departments, UN partners, CSOs and the women's association of food and tea sellers. The results of the assessment will contribute to the Office's advocacy strategies on ESCRs and related activities.

OHCHR held a two-day training workshop on monitoring ESCRs for 30 CSO members from each of Darfur's five states. The participants, including lawyers, WHRDs, representatives of CBOs and native administration members, were equipped with the knowledge and skills to investigate and verify violations of ESCRs. The training resulted in the formation of the Darfur Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Civil Society Network, which intends to monitor, advocate for and share experiences on ESCRs. The Network is co-chaired by the Darfur Bar Association and the Sudan Social Development Organization (SUDO).

D8 – National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for promoting human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs.



OHCHR strengthened the capacities of national stakeholders to adopt an HRBA to data collection and use while monitoring and implementing the SDGs.

OHCHR strengthened its partnership with the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) to integrate human rights into data collection and disaggregation. In September, OHCHR trained 36 officials, including 29 women, from various government ministries and departments, on human rights indicators and a human rights-based approach to data (HRBAD). Participants included CBS staff members, representatives of Sudan's NMRF, officials from the Ministries of Finance, Health, Water and Sanitation, Education and Federal Affairs and the Director General of the National Council for Persons with Disabilities. The training outlined the Government's obligations under human rights, including on ESCRs, and concluded with the development of an action plan for integrating human rights indicators and an HRBAD. Following the training, the CBS Director General committed to establishing a working group on human rights that will be chaired by the CBS and include all relevant government agencies, international partners and CSOs. The working group will work towards the adoption of a national framework for human rights indicators and an HRBAD. OHCHR will support the CBS and provide technical support in relation to this work.

In October, the CBS granted OHCHR membership in the Technical Committee of the Multidimensional Poverty Index Survey. OHCHR participated in the meetings of the Committee and offered technical support to advocate for the adoption of an HRBAD and the inclusion of ESCR indicators in the Survey. The Committee agreed to include a number of OHCHR-suggested indicators (i.e., education, standard of living and health). Most notably, the Committee unanimously agreed with OHCHR's suggestion to include the Washington Group Questions on Disability, allowing officials to estimate the number of persons with disabilities in Sudan, their overall poverty level and the extent to which they enjoy or are deprived of their rights to education, a standard of living and health. The latest available statistics on disability in Sudan were generated following the 2008 census. The Washington Group Questions will enable OHCHR, its partners and various stakeholders to develop and implement targeted projects and advocacy work to ensure the realization of the CRPD.

Accountability

A1 – Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.



OHCHR built the capacity of the Government and the Transitional Legislative Council to enhance the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards.

The Joint Council, the provisional legislative body that was established pending the creation of the Transitional Legislative

Council, was dissolved after the October 2021 military coup. This halted all legal and institutional reforms that were initiated by the Transitional Government. OHCHR continued to engage with justice and law enforcement institutions to improve their compliance with Sudan's human rights obligations in relation to law enforcement and the administration of justice. For example, OHCHR cooperated with UNITAMS and UNDP to organize five-day workshops for the AGO on the responsibility of prosecutors to protect the right to peaceful assembly and other human rights, including the right to life during protests against the coup and the oversight role of prosecutors under Sudanese law, to ensure the conduct of law enforcement officials conforms to international norms and standards. OHCHR provided prosecutors with tailored practical tools to assess the use of force in crowd management and the extent to which it complies with international standards. The workshops were delivered in five locations that recorded the highest number of victims of unlawful killings and cases of excessive use of force during the protests (Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Madani, Nyala and Al Obeid). A total of 124 prosecutors, 25 of whom were women, attended the workshops. Discussions focused on ways to improve the protection of the right to peaceful assembly in law and in practice.

OHCHR maintained its collaborative engagement with the Ministry of Interior through advocacy and capacity-building support to increase human rights protection with regard to enforcement and prisons, particularly regarding the deprivation of liberty and the prevention of torture and ill-treatment. From 22 to 29 June, in the Blue Nile region, OHCHR trained 25 prison guards, including six women, and 25 police officers, including

one woman, on the application of an HRBA to detention and law enforcement. High-ranking federal officials attended the trainings and renewed their commitments to continue this cooperation.

Further, OHCHR enhanced the knowledge of lawyers and members of volunteer legal aid initiatives, in particular the Emergency Lawyers Group, on international human rights standards and increased their understanding of how those standards can be applied by judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials in their daily work with courts, prosecutions and security agencies. OHCHR conducted a series of trainings with the Steering Committee of the Sudan Bar Association in Khartoum on: monitoring, documentation and reporting on torture and other ill-treatment (March); trial monitoring (July); and the investigation of SGBV (October). The training was organized in response to patterns of torture, ill-treatment, arbitrary arrest and detention that were recorded after the coup and an increased number of reports of SGBV and the prosecution of political dissent in the context of anti-coup protests. A total of 86 lawyers, including 45 women, attended the training, thereby strengthening the network of human rights lawyers across the 18 states of Sudan, which serves as a reliable source of information on human rights violations.

OHCHR will scale up the capacity-building programme for prosecutors and prisons and law enforcement officials in 2023.

A3 – Judges assigned to GBV cases apply national legislation, in compliance with international human rights standards.



OHCHR contributed to the justice system more effectively investigating and prosecuting gender-related crimes.

In Darfur, OHCHR organized a workshop in El Fasher, in June, to build the capacities of victims of past human rights violations and abuses in Darfur and of CSOs working on SGBV. The workshop focused on facilitating the integration of gender into transitional justice mechanisms in the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) and their participation in the shaping and monitoring of a possible transitional justice process. A series of recommendations were outlined with regard to a victim-centred, gender-sensitive transitional justice process in Darfur and Sudan and the creation of an informal network of actors that is committed to this goal.

In October, OHCHR collaborated with UNITAMS, the Sudan Bar Association and UNFPA to strengthen the capacities of 23 women lawyers to investigate cases of sexual violence. The workshop focused on the obstacles faced by victims of SGBV and lawyers in pursuing accountability for SGBV cases and the absence of measures to protect victims. The participants formulated recommendations on ways to address gaps in law and in practice relating to the investigation of cases of rape and other forms of sexual violence and to ensure a victim-centred investigation process. The workshop also led to the creation of a network of women lawyers that is committed to securing justice for SGBV victims.

A4 – Rights holders increasingly participate in public processes and have access to information for accountability purposes.

16 

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

In Darfur, OHCHR's advocacy with the Governor, in July, led to the organization of a Human Rights and Rule of Law Forum in North Darfur. OHCHR provided the Governor's Office with technical support to identify the objectives of the Forum, draft its terms of reference and host its inaugural meeting. It is anticipated that the Forum will facilitate the exchange of information on human rights situations to address, prevent and reduce violations in law enforcement and the administration of justice and inform responses to outbreaks of intercommunal violence. The Forum will also seek to foster enhanced cooperation and coordination between different State actors, as well as the UNJHRO, through the regular exchange of information and discussions about corrective actions that need to be undertaken by authorities. Further, it will provide participants with an opportunity to discuss projects, capacity-building activities and other initiatives to be implemented by the UNJHRO, authorities and relevant actors to address gaps in human rights protection and expertise, including the implementation of relevant recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. The inaugural meeting took place on 12 December and brought together State actors, such as the UNJHRO, the military, judiciary, prosecutors, police and armed opposition groups that are signatories to the JPA. In 2023, the UNJHRO will support the Forum by encouraging

dialogue between Forum members, rights holders and civil society.

Participation

P5 – International, regional and national protection mechanisms are responsive to the particular protection needs of CSOs and individuals, which are not limited to political participation.



OHCHR contributed to the extent to which oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards are in place and/or functioning.

OHCHR established an initiative to strengthen the protection of HRDs in Sudan. In October, OHCHR organized two consultations with 20 national, regional and international protection service providers (PSPs), including donors. This enabled OHCHR to map threats faced by HRDs in Sudan; protection services that are provided by PSPs; the level of coordination among PSPs; and available resources. Based on its findings that there was a lack of coordination among PSPs, OHCHR organized a follow-up consultation, in November, with 25 PSPs and donors to develop coordinated responses. Participants agreed to establish an informal working group for the protection of HRDs, which would be coordinated by OHCHR and share information and verify cases.

Peace and Security

PS5 – Human rights information and analyses are integrated into early warning and analysis systems.

3 5 8 10 13 16 17 

The extent to which critical human rights issues/situations raised by OHCHR have been taken up in international forums in a timely manner has increased.

Following the military coup and the deterioration of the human rights situation in the country, the Office shifted its focus to monitoring, recording and reporting and produced regular updates (from once a day immediately after the coup to the current monthly report, flash reports and ad hoc thematic reports). The UN in Sudan regarded the information gathered by OHCHR, which was delivered in written and oral updates, as the most reliable information on human rights developments and served as the basis for the UN's advocacy with de facto authorities, including on the arbitrary detention of politically influential figures and the excessive use of force by security forces during mass protests. A qualitative analysis of OHCHR's contribution to the reports of UNOCC during the first six months of 2022 indicates that the percentage of OHCHR's contributions included in UNOCC reports is considerably higher than any other UN source.

OHCHR conducted 25 field missions to assess the human rights and humanitarian situation and undertook human rights advocacy. OHCHR monitored 31 court hearings, primarily of protesters arrested in relation to demonstrations, including those facing criminal charges. The Office also conducted 26 detention visits. In April, the Office met with the Director of the General Administration of Prisons to renew the agreement on the SOPs for prison visits.

Similar meetings were held with prison authorities at the state level. OHCHR monitoring activities included follow-up on individual cases of protesters or political activists who were arbitrary arrested and detained at different locations through engagement with the Attorney General.

Mechanisms

M1 – Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments.

16 17

OHCHR contributed to the ratification and accession of two international human rights treaties by the Government of Sudan.

Sudan’s third UPR cycle took place in February. On 1 February, OHCHR supported the screening of the consideration of Sudan for 60 civil society representatives and organized a briefing on the UPR and the role of civil society in advocating for the acceptance and implementation of the recommendations issued in the final outcome. In 2021, in anticipation of Sudan’s review, OHCHR assisted the NMRF in drafting the first national report that was submitted following national consultations; enhanced the capacities of CSOs to engage with the UPR, leading to an increase in the number of submitted national CSO reports from two to 18; and supported the UNCT, resulting in the submission of the first UNCT report to the UPR. In January 2022, OHCHR organized a workshop for eight members of the NMRF and its Secretariat. The workshop equipped the participants with the skills they needed to draft Sudan’s oral statement and responses to the advance questions and recommendations. On 4 July, the Human Rights Council adopted the outcome of the review of Sudan.

UGANDA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
47.25 million	242,000 km ²	0.525 (rank: 166/191 in 2021)	“A” Status (2018)
Type of engagement		Country Office	
Year established		2005	
Field office(s)		Gulu, Kampala, Moroto	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		35	

XB income	US\$4,244,304	
XB requirements 2022	US\$5,912,000	
XB expenditure	US\$3,925,656	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
62%	26%	12%
\$2,447,355	\$1,021,792	\$456,509

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

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 of human rights violations, including within their own ranks.

16

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

OHCHR worked with the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) to advise and assist the Government on the

formulation and implementation of laws/policies to promote and protect human rights. It also supported UN agencies, government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and CSOs to review draft laws and policies.

In early 2022, OHCHR organized meetings with CSOs to review the Bail Guidelines for Courts of Judicature and the Sentencing Guidelines for the High Court. As a result, CSOs prepared a joint position paper, led by the Legal Aid Service Providers Network (LASPNET), outlining their human rights concerns related to the Guidelines. The position paper was submitted to the Rules Committee

of the Judiciary, in February. In addition, OHCHR worked closely with the UHRC to analyse both Guidelines. A virtual meeting was held with development partners, during which human rights concerns were raised. The UHRC then submitted a memorandum to the judiciary on elements of the Guidelines that did not align with international human rights standards. OHCHR's analysis also informed the UHRC's 2021 annual report, launched in June, which includes recommendations to the judiciary to ensure the Guidelines comply with human rights standards.

In October, OHCHR supported the UHRC and the Uganda Prisons Service (UPS) to commemorate the World Day Against the Death Penalty (10 October). A moot competition was held, in Kampala, between law students from the Islamic University in Uganda and the Kampala International University. The objective of the competition was to raise awareness about human rights concerns related to the death penalty, advocate for stakeholders to address the human rights challenges of death row inmates and call for the abolition of the death penalty in Uganda. A total of 54 participants attended, including 22 women, members of the diplomatic community, judges, law students, opinion leaders, parliamentarians and lawyers.

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

10 16

Through advocacy and technical cooperation, OHCHR contributed to strengthening national accountability and protection mechanisms to ensure they are

functioning in increased compliance with international human rights standards.

OHCHR supported the UHRC in training and advocating with national justice institutions to implement the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act (PPTA) and the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act (HREA). A total of 500 copies of the simplified HREA were distributed to courts, public libraries and legal aid centres to increase awareness among criminal justice actors. In March, OHCHR, the UHRC and the Uganda Law Society (ULS) held an HREA symposium, which was attended by 43 participants, including 16 women, from the Uganda Police Force (UPF), the UHRC, the UPS, the ULS, CSOs, academia and the media. The symposium identified challenges in implementing the HREA, resulting in a policy brief on the HREA that was launched by the ULS, in July. From July to September, OHCHR supported the UHRC, LASPNET and Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF) to train the judiciary, the police, prison officers, State attorneys and lawyers on the HREA and pretrial detention and provided copies of the HREA to the 144 participants, including 74 women, in Hoima, Wakiso, Gulu, Kitgum and Arua. In July, the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal in *Paul Mugoya Wanyoto v Sergeant Oumo Joshua and the Attorney General*, which included allegations of torture. The Court ruled that victims of torture do not have a legal requirement to produce medical evidence of torture. OHCHR tracked and analysed HREA cases and will continue this work in 2023 to inform advocacy and capacity-building initiatives.

OHCHR undertook 42 monitoring missions to investigate individual human rights complaints relating to disarmament in the Karamoja subregion. In addition, 14 human rights cases were remotely

monitored. These efforts led to the registration of 73 new complaints and the investigation of 31 backlogged complaints by the UHRC. OHCHR monitored 10 disarmament-related trials, including alleged forced evictions that caused the displacement of over 2,000 people and five court-martial trials of civilians arrested in cordon and search operations.

From February to December, OHCHR supported the joint inspections of detention facilities by the UHRC and the UPF to monitor the treatment of persons in detention and compliance with international standards. A total of 51 detention facilities, including two police posts that are non-gazetted places of detention, were inspected in seven districts of Northern Uganda. As a result of OHCHR's advocacy, 23 people who were arbitrarily detained were released. The inspection team noted that the detention facilities lacked cells for women and juveniles. In addition, most women officers were posted in sub-county office premises and no women officers were working in some offices. These non-gazetted detention facilities, where torture and ill-treatment are more likely to occur due to an absence of formal oversight, is a long-term advocacy priority of OHCHR and the UHRC. To this end, OHCHR and the UHRC provided briefings to 74 police officers, including 20 women, on the rights of suspects, compliance with the 48-hour rule and the prohibition of torture. OHCHR distributed 280 copies of the UPF Human Rights Policy to enhance the knowledge of officers. In December, follow-up monitoring revealed that joint inspections resulted in improved conditions for suspects in detention (cell hygiene and the issuance of Police Bonds, in accordance with the 48-hour rule).

Participation

P5 – Civil society systematically monitors and identifies threats to civic space.



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

OHCHR continued building the capacities of CSOs and HRDs to monitor and report on the human rights situation and facilitated their engagement and advocacy with national authorities.

From 18 to 19 October, OHCHR, the UHRC and UN Women trained 31 journalists, including nine women, from the West Nile Press Association, covering 12 districts, on the application of an HRBA to reporting. The goal of the training was to build their knowledge and skills to ensure that human rights and gender issues are integrated into media reporting. The training demonstrated the importance of human rights protection policies, including on sexual harassment, in media houses. The participants committed to engaging media owners to protect the rights of journalists, with the support of OHCHR, the UHRC and UN Women. OHCHR donated 30 copies of the core international human rights instruments to the West Nile Press Association.

In Northern Uganda, OHCHR cooperated with the UHRC, UN Women, the ULS and the African Centre for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) to conduct a ToT, with the participation of 67 senior and mid-level officers, including 12 women, on human rights standards and principles. The trainees subsequently conducted

human rights briefings for their colleagues and undertook community-based human rights awareness-raising initiatives to encourage cooperation with communities in the promotion and protection of human rights.

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 women's rights.



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

OHCHR cooperated with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) and the albinism community in relation to the launch of the National Action Plan on Albinism. OHCHR supported various advocacy efforts, including through the production of a situational analysis, the commemoration of the International Albinism Awareness Days and the preparation of IEC materials. Moreover, the Office supported the MGLSD to launch and adopt the NAP in June. The NAP will contribute to the National Comprehensive Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2020-2024). The Plan outlines strategic actions to address albinism in Uganda.

Development

D2 – The Government adopted the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. National programmes and mechanisms are increasingly compliant with international human rights norms and standards on business and human rights, including the UNGPs.



OHCHR contributed to improving the compliance of selected State institutions/programmes with international human rights norms and standards.

The Office supported the MGLSD to disseminate the Uganda NAP on Business and Human Rights through regional meetings in three subregions, namely, the West Nile, Bunyoro and Greater Masaka. A total of 142 participants attended, including 36 women, representatives of CSOs and district local governments, as well as religious and cultural leaders and private sector actors. The meetings covered 28 districts and three cities within the three subregions. During the meetings, OHCHR raised awareness about the UNGPs and the MGLSD provided an overview of the NAP.

In November, the Office promoted the business and human rights agenda at the national level through support for the Fourth Annual Symposium on Business and Human Rights. The Office collaborated with the UHRC and civil society partners to organize the Symposium from 9 to 10 November. The event brought together more than 100 stakeholders (in person and online) from government agencies, CSOs, the private sector and trade unions, from within and outside Uganda, to discuss key developments around business and human rights and develop strategies for the effective implementation

of the NAP. This helped to situate the business and human rights agenda within the broader public discourse on development and human rights.

D7 – The UNDAF and UN agencies, funds and programmes increasingly comply with international human rights norms, standards and principles.



OHCHR contributed to the incorporation of an HRBA into the operations and guidelines of UN entities.

As co-Chair of the Human Rights and Gender Advisory Group (HRGAG), OHCHR provided analysis and guidance to the UNCT, programme partners, national authorities and CSOs to promote, protect and fulfil human rights and advance gender equality. Though the HRGAG, OHCHR coordinated and shared information on human rights and gender equality-related activities undertaken or supported by participating agencies and ensured their alignment with the goals of the UNSDCF. OHCHR facilitated a training for members of the UN Technical Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals as part of preparations to review the CCA, with a focus on human rights analysis. OHCHR also provided analysis and guidance to the CCA Review Team, contributing gender and human rights data and analysis to strengthen the revised CCA. Further, OHCHR provided detailed analysis and briefings on opportunities to increase the number of gender-sensitive indicators in the UNSDCF indicator matrix, including through the sex disaggregation of all population-based indicators.

In May, the UNCT conducted a system-wide gender and human rights

capacity assessment. Based on the results of the assessment, and other sources, OHCHR helped to develop the Gender and Human Rights Capacity-Building Plan 2022-2025 for the UN system in Uganda.

In July, under the HRGAG, OHCHR delivered a three-day workshop for 24 members of the Parliament and technical staff, including seven women of the parliamentary Human Rights Committee. The workshop brought together representatives from seven UN agencies, namely, OHCHR, UN Women, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, IOM and UNODC, to deliver a comprehensive workshop on human rights and gender equality. The workshop focused on building the capacity of parliamentarians to integrate human rights and gender equality into the legislative process and advocate for human rights issues in the Parliament.

In Northern Uganda, a training was provided for UN agencies to enhance their knowledge and skills on human rights programming, provide a common understanding of an HRBA and outline a step-by-step process of applying an HRBA throughout the programming cycle. The training was delivered to 49 participants, 24 of whom were women, in September.

D8 – Increased compliance with international human rights norms, standards and principles of the State statistical framework, including the National Standards Indicator Framework (NSI) and the Results and Resources Framework (RRF), in relation to data collection for national development.



Through capacity-building initiatives, OHCHR contributed to the enhanced compliance with international human rights norms and standards of State institutions/programmes.

OHCHR strengthened the capacities of national institutions to integrate human rights indicators into the national statistical framework through capacity-building activities. Training was provided to Uganda's Bureau of Statistics, the UHRC, the National Planning Authority and the Office of the Prime Minister. Participants agreed to follow-up engagements to finalize the alignment of human rights indicators with the SDGs and the NSI. The tools of the upcoming national census, which is scheduled for mid-2023, integrate an HRBA and will be applied.



Mechanisms

M2 – The Government, the UHRC and civil society increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms.

17

OHCHR enhanced the number of substantive submissions to the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures and the UPR by the NHRI, CSOs, individuals and UN entities.

On 9 March, OHCHR-Uganda supported the efforts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) to prepare Uganda's second periodic report to CESCER on the implementation of ICESCR. Following consultations with various stakeholders, OHCHR supported MoFA by facilitating a meeting to finalize and validate the report, with the participation of 35 attendees, including 23 women.

To enable tracking and reporting on the progress achieved in implementing

recommendations issued by national, regional and international mechanisms, OHCHR-Uganda supported MoFA in a refresher training for MDAs and the Interministerial Committee on Human Rights (IMCHR) on populating the NRTD and its search engine. The NRTD is available to the public and allows users to track progress on the implementation of recommendations for follow-up and advocacy purposes. From 30 August to 1 September, OHCHR facilitated a training for representatives of MoFA, the UHRC, the IMCHR and representatives of MDAs on how to populate the database. A total of 37 participants, including 15 women, attended.

From 15 to 17 November, OHCHR conducted a training on the NRTD for CSOs to address gaps identified in the documentation of human rights cases and enable CSOs to document cases in a secure, coherent and simplified way. The database is a tool that was developed for CSOs to report human rights concerns and can be used to collect evidence to strengthen advocacy with human rights protection mechanisms. A total of 55 participants, including 26 women, from across the country attended the training and were familiarized with the recommendations issued during Uganda’s third UPR cycle and learned how to follow up on those recommendations.

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
Staff as of 31 December 2022	16

Total income	US\$ 1,860,929		
XB requirements 2022	US\$7,933,000		
XB expenditure	US\$1,820,923		
	Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
	36%	54%	10%
	\$658,620	\$978,227	\$184,076
RB expenditure	US\$1,044,662		
	Personnel	Non-personnel	
	90%	10%	
	\$944,384	\$100,278	

Key OMP pillars in 2022



⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – In three countries, NHRIs operate effectively or have been strengthened, in accordance with the Paris Principles.

16

OHCHR contributed to the establishment and functioning of NHRIs, in compliance with international standards.

At its March session, the GANHRI Sub-Committee on Accreditation granted “A” Status to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of the Gambia. The NHRC monitors, investigates and

documents complaints of human rights violations, recommends appropriate remedial action to the Government and promotes a culture of human rights in the country. OHCHR contributed to this result through advocacy and supported Gambian authorities in drafting the NHRC Bill and developing the capacity of NHRC staff members.

A2 – In two countries, accountability or protection mechanisms operating in conformity with the international human rights standards are in place and functioning.

10 16

With OHCHR's assistance, effective accountability or protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards are in place.

OHCHR is a member of the technical committee responsible for elaborating the National Human Rights Strategy of **Senegal**. The draft was finalized and validated, in June, during a workshop convened by the Ministry of Justice. It was attended by 35 participants, including 12 women, from the Government, CSOs, the NHRI and other relevant partners. The final validation and endorsement of the Strategy is expected in 2023.

Non-discrimination

ND1 – In ECOWAS countries, national laws, policies and programmes increasingly protect children from abuse and exploitation.

5 10 16

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

Through the *Projet d'Appui à la Protection d'Enfants Vulnérables (PAPEV)*, OHCHR developed a number of studies that benefited the six countries covered by the project. For example, a mapping of reception and care centres was carried out in each beneficiary country and fed into a regional training on psychosocial care and the strengthening of reception

centres, held in Bissau, in June, which was attended by 37 managers and professionals of reception centres, including six women. The recommendations of the study enabled the **Gambia** to adopt a document on minimum standards of care for children in protection institutions. It also served as a reference framework for the **Gambian NHRI** to carry out monitoring missions of childcare institutions.

In addition, OHCHR provided financial support to reception and care centres for child victims and their families in their work on the socio-economic reintegration of children removed from the streets. In 2022, 24 reception centres received such support, benefiting approximately 5,000 children in the six countries.

OHCHR contributed to strengthening the legal and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child. To this end, a number of key policies and guidelines were adopted for foster families in **Guinea** and **Niger**. The Office advocated for the harmonization of national frameworks with international standards, monitored the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and provided technical assistance in the planning, implementation and monitoring of child protection actions in the six countries.

In partnership with ECOWAS, OHCHR supported the Ministerial Meeting on Child Protection, held in Banjul, in May. The meeting was chaired by the Vice-President of the **Gambia** and was attended by Ministers responsible for child protection in the **Gambia**, **Guinea-Bissau**, **Niger** and **Senegal**. The meeting adopted a Call to Action for the implementation of six priority activities to strengthen collaboration in the field of child protection in a cross-border context.

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 11
13 16

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

Through the *PROMIS* project, OHCHR provided legal and technical assistance to **Niger** to facilitate the reform of Law No. 2015-36 (26 May 2015) on the smuggling of migrants, in accordance with international standards. A revised draft was finalized after a workshop that gathered together 21 State and non-State representatives, including four women. The draft law is expected to be tabled during the next session of the National Assembly, in June 2023. In **Senegal**, OHCHR supported the revision of the national strategy against irregular migration. The document is expected to be adopted in 2023. Additionally, advocacy by the Office contributed to the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW) by the Governments of **Chad** and **Côte d'Ivoire**.

In terms of capacity-building initiatives, the *PROMIS* project organized a regional training for 18 members, including eight women, of NHRIs and other key stakeholders from **Burkina Faso**, **Chad**, **Côte d'Ivoire**, **the Gambia**, **Mali**, **Mauritania**, **Niger**, **Nigeria** and **Senegal**. This enabled participants to gain skills to identify protection needs and human rights violations of migrants and undertake related human

rights monitoring activities. Joint monitoring missions with these NHRIs are envisaged to ascertain the level of implementation of the skills acquired.

Awareness-raising was an important component of the PROMIS project. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the members of the public were sensitized through a partnership with the human rights film festival “Cine Droit Libre,” which provided a platform for discussion on human rights in the context of migration. In **Niger**, the project supported the National Agency for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons and the Illicit Transport of Migrants and Médecins du Monde Belgique (an NGO), which collaborated with the local branch of the NHRI to organize an awareness-raising activity targeting migrants and the host community, local authorities and CSOs as part of the commemoration of International Migrants Day, on 17 and 18 December. Finally, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education of Senegal, partnerships were created with high schools in areas bordering the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania to raise the awareness of at least 200 students about human rights issues related to migration, gender and youth.



Participation

P1 – At least seven countries increasingly protect civic space, including by adopting laws or policies.

16



OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of legislation with international human rights norms and standards.

In **Senegal**, more women were candidates and 73 were elected (out of 165 members

of the Parliament) during the 2022 parliamentary elections. Women also submitted complaints to courts about the lack of respect for parity in the establishment of municipal offices. OHCHR supported the National Parity Office by: proposing to amend relevant provisions of the electoral code to ensure the application of parity in elections; and disseminating a brochure on the procedures of the seizure of jurisdiction when parity is not respected in the establishment of municipal offices. Moreover, OHCHR commissioned a study on lessons learned through a watchdog system that was developed by women's groups in Senegal 10 years ago, under the leadership of Femmes Africa Solidarité, to monitor the enjoyment by women of their rights in the context of elections. The study contributed to the creation of a repository of good practices, which serves as a reference tool for youth and women's mobilization, mediation and election monitoring in Africa.

On 25 May, in **the Gambia**, the Government publicly presented a white paper that outlines its findings and recommendations regarding the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC), as required by the TRRC Act. The paper was developed following extensive discussions with CSOs and victims on the results of the TRRC. In addition, the Ministry of Justice partnered with the American Bar Association to conduct a three-day national consultation with victims and CSOs in order to gather their views on the TRRC report and the Victims' Reparations Bill.



Development

D7 – UNCTs and UN agencies in Cooperation Framework roll-out countries and countries that support separate SDG planning or programming have adopted a human rights-based approach to development planning and implementation that complies with international human rights norms, standards and principles.

OHCHR contributed to mainstreaming human rights approaches and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into UN programmes in countries in the region.

OHCHR provided technical support and advisory services to UNCTs on the application of an HRBA and the integration of the LNOB principle into relevant programmes, including by actively participating in country-specific results groups. For example, in **Cabo Verde**, the Office participated in the UNSDCF development process by providing HRBA training to UNCT members and inputs related to outcome indicators to ensure a fully human rights-compliant formulation. As a result, the UNSDCF for 2023-2027 contains a strong commitment to promoting human rights.



Peace and Security

PS2 – The UN human rights system incorporates human rights into its risk analysis, early warning technical cooperation and practical guidance in the context of counter-terrorism.

16

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

Through the UN Joint Programme in the Liptako-Gourma region, OHCHR worked closely with ILO, UNECA, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNODC to strengthen community resilience and human security in the face of environmental and climatic shocks and threats in the Sahel, particularly in the cross-border areas of the Liptako-Gourma region. A number of significant results were achieved, for instance, hundreds of local and regional stakeholders in **Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger** learned about local mechanisms to access criminal justice for victims. More than 300 individuals (40 per cent women) participated from the cross-border zones of Burkina Faso. Moreover, communities in cross-border areas now have access to the justice system through mobile court hearings. Another key result was the commitment undertaken by more than 70 civil-military partners in **Mali and Niger** to share information for the effective coordination of interventions, bearing in mind the specificities of the security and social contexts. Furthermore, OHCHR undertook 11 human rights monitoring activities in **Burkina Faso and Niger**, in collaboration with NHRIs.

In **Benin**, through capacity-building sessions and the sharing of documentation, OHCHR supported a process initiated by the NHRI to collect the views of youth in the context of the fourth UPR cycle, held in January 2023. More specifically, the NHRI undertook consultations with a coalition of Beninese youth representatives from all provinces of the country to solicit their views on the implementation of the recommendations emanating from the third UPR cycle. This information fed into the alternative report that was prepared and submitted by the NHRI in anticipation of Benin's fourth UPR cycle.



Mechanisms

M2– CSOs, NHRIs and non-traditional actors increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

17

OHCHR contributed to the increased engagement of civil society actors with the international human rights mechanisms, including the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures and the UPR.

ZAMBIA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
20.02 million	753,000 km ²	0.565 (rank: 154/191 in 2021)	"A" Status (2018)
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2021	
Field office(s)		Lusaka	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2016-2022	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		1	

XB requirements 2022 **\$392,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Development

D7 – OHCHR supports the Government in making progress on human rights for all and a UNSDCF that creates space for greater work and achievements on human rights.

OHCHR's continued advocacy contributed to a rights-based UNSDCF.

The Zambia UNSDCF 2023-2027 was launched on 4 November at an event that was led by the RC and Vice-President of the Republic. The development process of the UNSDCF was positive. UNCT members supported the integration of human rights, resulting in 80 references to rights in strategic places, including in the results matrix, to ensure accountability of all relevant actors for delivering on UNSDCF commitments. OHCHR is contributing to two key outcomes and outputs in all four pillars.


Mechanisms

M3 – Zambian policymakers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms.

The Office continued to advocate for the establishment of the Zambia NMRF.

Zambia is a State Party to eight of the nine international human rights treaties. Steps were taken to implement their provisions. For instance, the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) establishes targets to strengthen the Constitution, human rights and the rule of law, including through constitutional reform and human rights protection. Following three years of technical assistance and advocacy by OHCHR and UN partners, on 22 August, the Cabinet approved the establishment, terms of reference and membership of the NMRF, which will enable Zambia to follow up on recommendations issued by the

international human rights mechanisms. Following OHCHR's advocacy and cooperation, the President abolished the death penalty, in December, and assented to the repeal of a 1965 law on defamation of the President, which was an offence. The Government also undertook actions to review, amend and enact ordinary laws, including the Penal Code and the Public Order Act.

Engagement with the international human rights mechanisms was partially strengthened through an OHCHR-convened subregional workshop for officials serving as permanent members of the NMRF or other entities responsible for coordinating reporting to the international human rights mechanisms and the implementation of their recommendations in the region.

OHCHR and the UNCT prepared and submitted comments to the Zambia Law Development Commission on the new Public Gathering Bill to ensure its alignment with international human rights standards. The new Bill, which integrates key recommendations from OHCHR, was finalized and will be tabled in the Parliament.

ZIMBABWE

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
16.32 million	391,000 km ²	0.593 (rank: 146/191 in 2021)	*A>Status (2016)
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2018	
Field office(s)		Harare	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026	
Staff as of 31 December 2022		1	

XB requirements 2022 **US\$308,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2022



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.155

PILLAR RESULTS:

Non-discrimination

ND1 – At least three countries adopt legal and policy measures rooted in human rights to protect women, migrants, persons with albinism and persons with disabilities from discrimination.

5 10 16  

OHCHR supports the enhanced compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards in relation to persons with disabilities and gender equality.

The HRA provided technical assistance for the development of a UN Joint Programme for Disability Rights (inter-agency pooled fund). Through the Programme, financial resources will be mobilized to ensure that strategic and integrated support is directed towards the Government's effective implementation of CRPD, with the involvement of independent constitutional

commissions, CSOs, particularly OPDs, the UN and development partners.

In 2020, CEDAW reviewed Zimbabwe's sixth periodic report under the Convention and issued its concluding observations. In response, the SHRA collaborated with UN Women to assist the Government with the development of an NAP to implement the Committee's recommendations. The NAP was finalized and published and preparations are underway to disseminate the NAP and conduct awareness-raising sessions in local communities across the country.

Mechanisms

M2 – CSOs, NHRIs and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

17 

OHCHR contributed to an increase in the number of alternative reports submitted to the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR.

Zimbabwe underwent its third UPR cycle on 26 January. In anticipation of the review, the HRA coordinated UN entities to assist the Government with drafting its State report. It also provided technical support to the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission and CSOs in preparing their submissions. The number of joint submissions increased from eight in the second cycle to 23 in the third cycle and the number of individual submissions increased from eight to 16. A joint submission with inputs from 68 CSOs was translated into two major languages spoken in the country, namely, Shona and Ndebele. In addition, the UNCT made a joint submission. In August, CERD considered the combined fifth to eleventh periodic reports of Zimbabwe. For the first time, CSOs participated in the process by submitting a joint parallel submission.

Zimbabwe submitted its overdue reports to CRPD and CESC. Plans are now underway to facilitate the engagement of CSOs in the treaty body reporting processes, including through the preparation of alternative reports. To this end, the HRA collaborated with UNDP and the CRPD Secretariat to conduct a training for OPDs on reporting to the human rights treaty bodies and their role in the

process. OPDs subsequently undertook consultations with their constituencies and began drafting an alternative report in anticipation of the Committee's review of Zimbabwe's initial report. The HRA collaborated with UNDP to organize another two workshops on the international human rights system, which covered the reporting processes and the submission of alternative reports. The workshops were attended by 88 participants (35 women, 53 men) from civil society organizations.

include human rights updates as a regular item on the monthly meetings agenda, the HRA collaborated with the ERT and the Regional Office for Southern Africa to provide the UNCT with human rights and protection analysis/risk assessments for early warning and to inform preventive action. The updates will pay specific attention to the environment prior to the elections that are scheduled for the third quarter of 2023.



Peace and Security

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

3 5 8 10 13 16 17

OHCHR advised specific programmes of UN entities on the application of an HRBA.

The HRA collaborated with the Peace and Development Adviser and relevant UN entities to develop a multifaceted prevention strategy, which was adopted by the UNCT. The strategy informed the concept note that was submitted to the Peacebuilding Fund in relation to preventing violence and sustaining peace in Zimbabwe during the 2023 harmonized elections and beyond. The UN is engaged in consultations with the Government to secure a letter of support for the proposal.

In collaboration with the Peace and Development Adviser and UNDP, the HRA provided technical advice on the information management system that provides regular updated political, human rights and protection analysis/risk assessments. Following the UNCT's decision to