

## UN Human Rights at headquarters

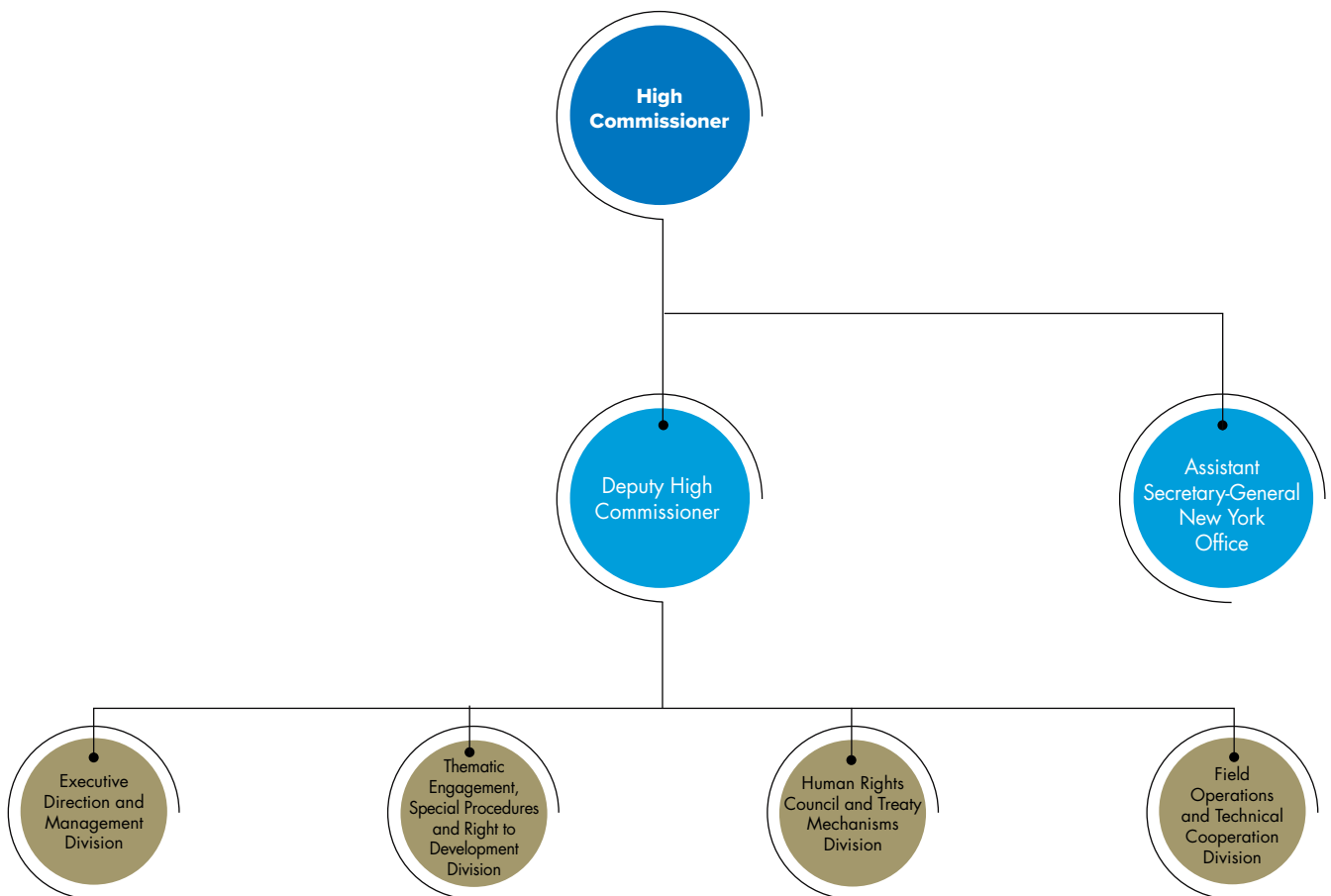


Palais Wilson, OHCHR Geneva headquarters. ©OHCHR

## Introduction

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) headquarters is located in Geneva and an office is maintained in New York. The Geneva-based headquarters consists of three substantive divisions and the Executive Direction

and Management, which handles management, planning, coordination and outreach functions. This chapter outlines their structure, functions and key achievements in 2022.



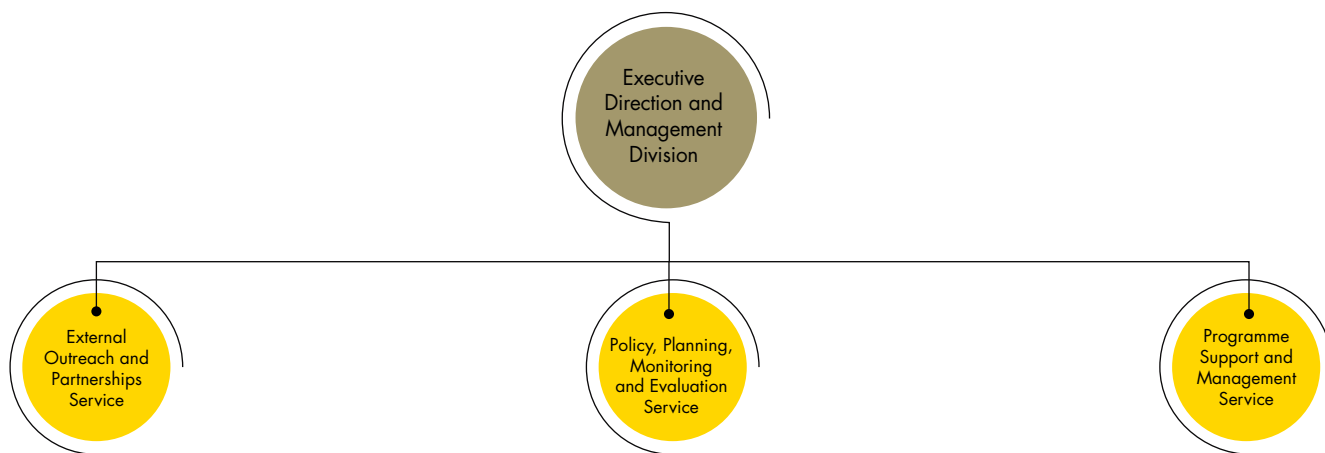
## EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Executive Direction and Management (EDM) Division provides strategic direction and management support to OHCHR, under the leadership of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) for Human Rights. It is composed of the Executive Office, the New York Office, the External Outreach and Partnerships Service, the Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service and the Programme Support and Management Services.

In 2022, the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner strengthened partnerships with Member States as duty bearers by proposing assistance that would enable them to build effective national human rights protection systems, including legal frameworks, institutions and practices, and promote respect for

and enjoyment of human rights for all, without discrimination. As COVID-19 measures eased, the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the ASG for Human Rights resumed in-person meetings and missions and engaged in dialogue with Member States, the Human Rights Council (HRC), the General Assembly and other stakeholders. In addition, High Commissioner Volker Türk emphasized external outreach, paving the way for the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

Member States, civil society, national human rights institutions (NHRIs), regional organizations and other partners benefited from the High Commissioner’s leadership and advocacy role in addressing issues of mutual interest and concern. These actors contributed to the High Commissioner’s analysis of activities that can bring about positive change.



## Executive Office

The Executive Office (EO) supports the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner in their daily work, including by assisting with their strategic leadership and management activities and interactions with partners. It also ensures coordination between divisions of the Office and the integration of its priorities, such as a gender perspective, into submitted inputs.

The EO is the principal focal point for overall coordination with the UN system and the Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG) and works in close collaboration with the New York Office. It also facilitates the processing of internal and external communications and correspondence.

The EO provides guidance to all parts of OHCHR headquarters and field operations on key legal issues in preparation for meetings with partners and in relation to the speeches and reports of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to the UN's intergovernmental bodies.

In 2022, the EO contributed to strengthened partnerships with other UN entities with regard to development and humanitarian work, including through enhanced involvement with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), OCHA and humanitarian coordinators (HCs) and on development issues through more active engagement with the Development Coordination Office (DCO) and resident coordinators (RCs). The Executive Office further supported the conclusion of a new Host Country Agreement with Lebanon for the establishment of a Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa and a series of new and continuing partnership frameworks with State and non-State stakeholders. The EO served as OHCHR's

focal point for the implementation of the UN Human Rights Screening Policy, leading to a substantial increase in its workload during the reporting period. The EO's legal policy team provided advice to the High Commissioner on existing and emerging issues. For instance, it supported the High Commissioner's filing of an *amicus curiae* brief in landmark climate change proceedings before the European Court of Human Rights.

Under the leadership of the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner, the Executive Office supported efforts to strengthen the Office's response to discrimination and inequality issues, both internally and externally.

## New York Office

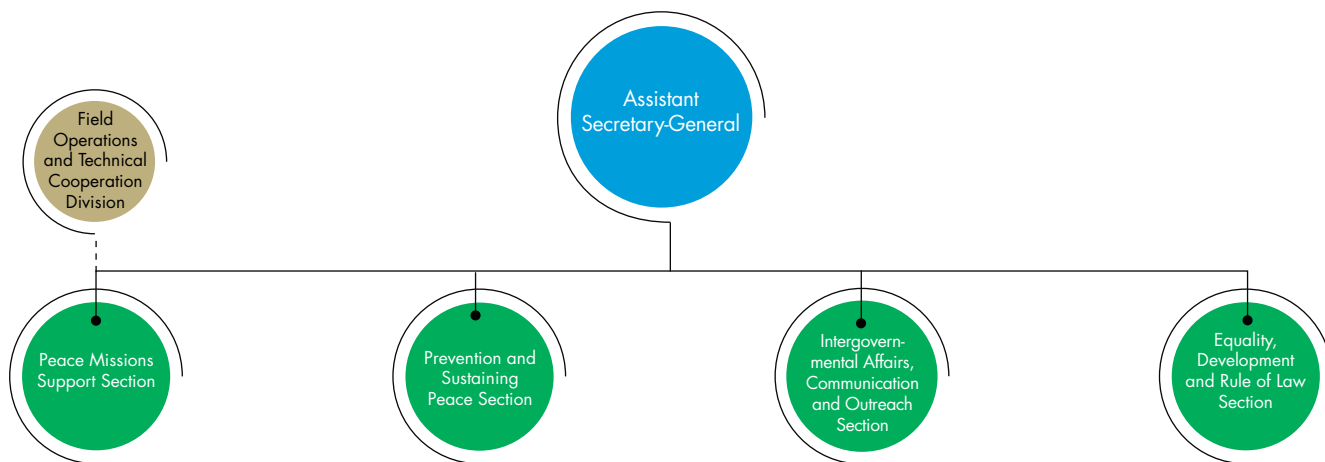
OHCHR’s New York Office (NYO) is headed by the Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) for Human Rights. The principal objective of the NYO is to integrate human rights norms and standards into policies, discussions and decisions made in intergovernmental, inter-departmental and inter-agency bodies at UN Headquarters in New York, including by engaging with Member States, intergovernmental bodies, UN system entities, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the media. Under the leadership of the ASG for Human Rights, the NYO is responsible for the reprisals mandate, which seeks to strengthen the UN’s response to intimidation and reprisals against those cooperating with the UN on human rights matters. The NYO is composed of the following four substantive sections:

The **Intergovernmental Affairs, Communication and Outreach Section** leads engagement with the General Assembly and other intergovernmental bodies, media correspondents, CSOs and academic institutions in New York.

The **Equality, Development and Rule of Law Section** covers all special groups and issues relating to equality and non-discrimination, the rule of law, counter-terrorism, justice, human rights and development issues.

The **Prevention and Sustaining Peace Section** works to mainstream human rights into wider UN efforts to prevent conflict and crisis and promote sustainable peace.

The **Peace Missions Support Section** works to facilitate the integration of human rights into UN peace operations through support for planning and the operations of human rights components of peace missions. It has a dual reporting line to the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division at headquarters in Geneva.



## External Outreach and Partnerships Service

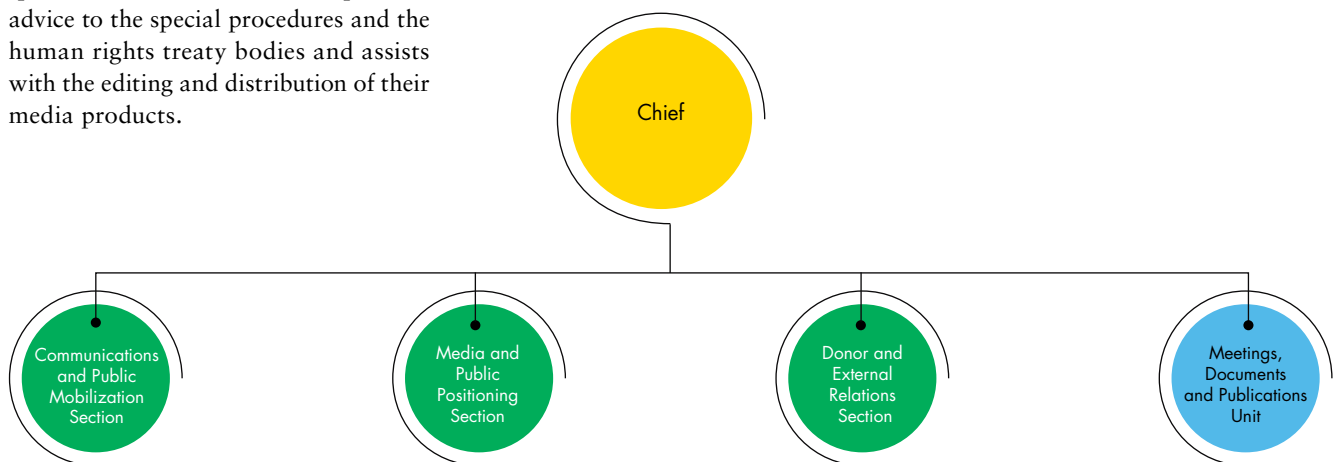
The External Outreach and Partnerships Service (EOPS) leads OHCHR's external relations efforts. It consists of four sections, which work in synergy to maximize its impact:

The **Communications and Public Mobilization Section** develops strategies for public information outreach to a broad constituency about OHCHR, human rights and the work of the UN human rights programme. It mobilizes a variety of audiences through engagement and partnerships. The Section develops communication campaigns and produces branded print, audiovisual and online materials. It engages with the public through social media and with UN partners to mainstream human rights into outreach efforts.

The **Media and Public Positioning Section** engages with the media and promotes the messaging of the High Commissioner and the Office through news releases, press briefings, interviews and other media products and activities, as well as speeches and video statements. It provides advice to the special procedures and the human rights treaty bodies and assists with the editing and distribution of their media products.

The **Donor and External Relations Section** is responsible for mobilizing financial resources to enable OHCHR to implement its programme of work, as outlined in the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP) 2022-2023. It does this by building robust relationships with existing donors and exploring funding opportunities with potential donors. The Section mobilizes funds, negotiates and manages a large number of contribution agreements and organizes meetings, briefings and consultations with donors. It serves as an entry point for Member States and others seeking information on OHCHR's work, priorities and funding needs.

The **Meetings, Documents and Publications Unit** coordinates OHCHR's annual programme of meetings and plans, verifies and submits all OHCHR official documents for processing. The Unit manages the OHCHR publications programme and develops policies for the planning, quality assurance, distribution and impact assessment of publications. It provides policy advice and operational support to OHCHR's publications oversight body, the Publications Committee. It also oversees the production of printed and electronic publications in all official UN languages and disseminates print materials to diverse audiences around the world.

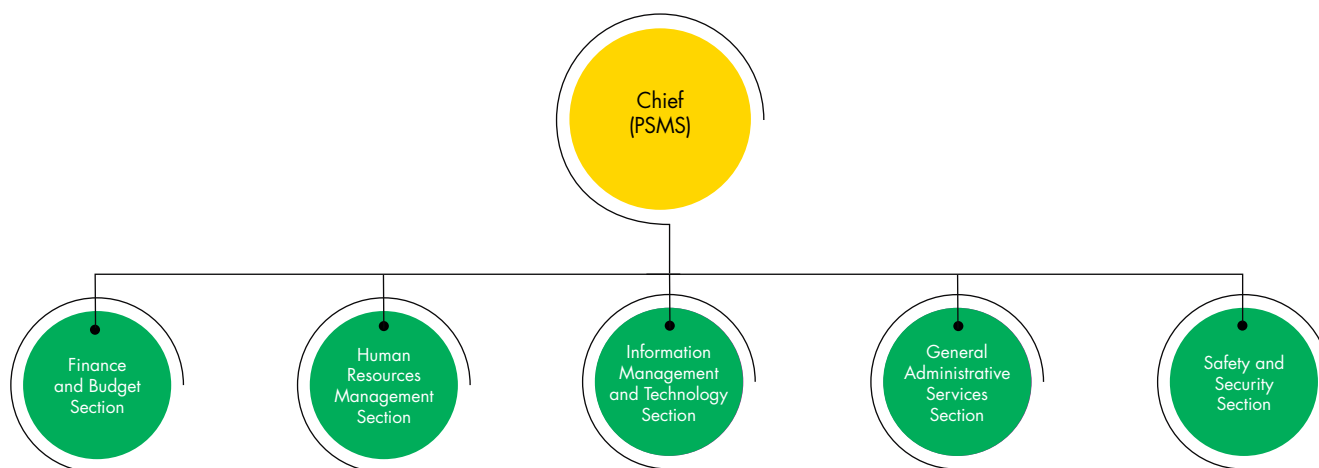


### Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service

The Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Service (PPMES) takes the lead in translating the High Commissioner’s strategic vision into concrete priorities and operational programmes that focus on the achievement of results. The Service works to instil a culture of results-based planning, programming and budgeting across the Office. It ensures that programme implementation and results are effectively monitored and evaluated, including programme risks, and that good practices and lessons learned are incorporated into policy development, programme design and implementation. Through an ongoing analysis of OHCHR’s organizational environment, PPMES helps to identify substantive or managerial gaps in OHCHR’s policies, results-based programming, internal communications, organizational effectiveness and change management and proposes actions to address those gaps.

### Programme Support and Management Service

The Programme Support and Management Service (PSMS) provides administrative support within the Office, including budgetary and financial management, recruitment and human resources management, procurement, asset management and general logistical support, travel services, information technology and staff development. PSMS consists of the Finance and Budget Section, the General Administrative Services Section, the Human Resources Management Section, the Information Management and Technology Section and the Safety and Security Section. PSMS ensured that all financial transactions and adequate logistical, and human resources support were made available to field presences and headquarters divisions to guarantee the continuity of OHCHR operations.



## FIELD OPERATIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

The Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division (FOTCD) is responsible for overseeing and supporting OHCHR's work at the country and regional level, including through advisory services and technical cooperation.

FOTCD is composed of the Office of the Director and three geographic branches, as well as three specialized sections. The geographic branches are divided into five sections, namely, Africa I (East and Southern Africa) and Africa II (West and Central Africa), Asia-Pacific, the Middle East and North Africa, the Americas and Europe and Central Asia. Together, they are responsible for the day-to-day work of OHCHR in the field, including by following human rights developments at the national and regional level, engaging with governments, regional mechanisms, national human rights institutions, civil society and the UN system and interacting with the international human rights mechanisms.

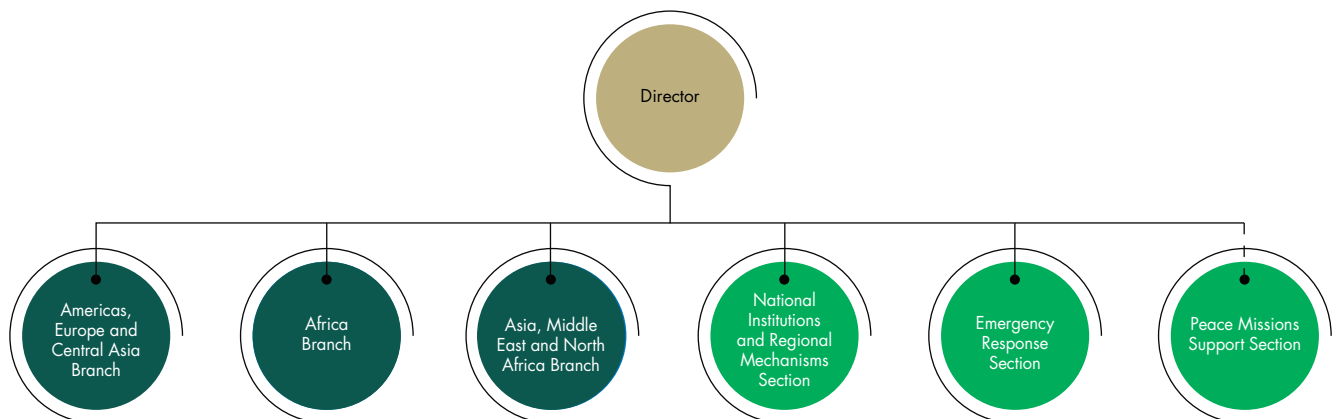
The three specialized sections are the National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section, the Emergency Response Section and the Peace Missions Support Section, which is based in New York.

FOTCD is responsible for the implementation of the High Commissioner's mandate at the field level. This is achieved through 104 human rights presences that undertake monitoring, analysis and reporting on human rights developments and early warning and prevention activities, provide advisory services and technical cooperation, deploy human rights capacity to the RCs and the UN Country Teams (UNCTs) under the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) Framework and manage the deployment of monitoring, fact-finding and emergency response missions.

FOTCD provides analysis and advice on human rights situations, including situations of risk and emerging crises, to OHCHR's leadership and the United Nations system. It also develops and

strengthens strategies for OHCHR's engagement on the ground. Further, FOTCD contributes to the UN's broader efforts related to the three United Nations pillars of human rights, peace and security and development, including through the integration of human rights across and into all pillars and the mainstreaming of human rights-based peacebuilding, in conjunction with human rights-based programming for sustainable development.

FOTCD supports the implementation of specific OHCHR mandates of the HRC and the General Assembly regarding public reporting on human rights issues in countries and disputed territories and provides technical assistance and technical cooperation. This includes support for the HRC's special procedures country mandates and the establishment of and assistance for international commissions of inquiry, fact-finding missions and investigations mandated by the Council. The Division also administers the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights and serves as the Secretariat of its Board of Trustees.





In 2022, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were exacerbated by the war in Ukraine. The increased food and energy prices affected people in vulnerable socio-economic situations as limited incomes were stretched to meet the increased costs of essential items. FOTCD prioritized efforts to promote the Secretary-General's Call to Action for Human Rights and continued its work on economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs), with a particular focus on vulnerable populations, including Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) through capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.

The **Emergency Response Section** coordinates OHCHR's engagement in and effective response to ongoing or emerging crises. It maintains a prevention perspective and ensures that potential emergency situations are addressed through the deployment of fact-finding, monitoring or emergency response missions, the provision of early warning and information management and the integration of human rights into humanitarian action. The Section leads the provision of early warning information management and analyses to various UN processes, including UNOCC and the IASC's Early Warning, Early Action and Readiness (EWEAR) analyst group. Moreover, the Section is responsible for the establishment of Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) in OHCHR regional offices, to which it provides substantive and programmatic support. Through its Investigation Support Unit, the Section is responsible for the operationalization of activities mandated by UN intergovernmental bodies (primarily the HRC), such as the establishment of and support for commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions. The Unit coordinates the deployment of human rights teams in the

context of complex emergencies or natural disasters, or for the purpose of preventive advocacy and action.

The **Peace Missions Support Section**, located in the New York Office, leads the integration of human rights into United Nations and regional peace operations and the implementation of Security Council mandates for peace operations, in line with UN policy. It provides strategic and operational support and guidance to the human rights components of UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions. It engages politically for strong Security Council mandates related to UN peace operations on human rights and supports their implementation, in close coordination with OHCHR geographic branches and the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peacekeeping Operations (DPPA-DPO), ensuring that human rights are integrated into the UN peace and security agenda at the political, strategic and operational levels. The Section carries out strategic planning for the integration of human rights into the planning of missions, and of the police and military, to ensure human rights protection and compliance with international human rights standards in the field. This includes supporting the compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law of the peace support operations in regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union (AU) and the G5 Sahel Joint Force, assisting the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) and working with the European Union (EU) on the integration of human rights into its engagement with conflict and crisis management. The Section supports the operationalization of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces,

especially in the context of UN support packages.

The **National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section** provides legal and technical assistance for the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 16.a.1). In close coordination with FOTCD geographic desk officers and field presences, other UN agencies, funds and programmes and regional networks of NHRIs, the Section carries out capacity-building activities for NHRIs on a broad range of thematic areas, including rights-based climate action, early warning and conflict prevention, protection against intimidation and reprisals, human rights indicators and the SDGs. It also supports the interaction of NHRIs with the international human rights system, including the human rights treaty bodies, the HRC and its Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and special procedures. As the Secretariat of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), it provides substantive support, including technical advice and secretariat services, to GANHRI Annual and Bureau meetings and the sessions of its Sub-Committee on Accreditation.

## **THEMATIC ENGAGEMENT, SPECIAL PROCEDURES AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT DIVISION**

The Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division (TESPRDD) is composed of the Office of the Director, the Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch, the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch, the Special Procedures Branch and the Methodology, Education and Training Section.

The Division's main functions are to promote and advance human rights norms and standards and apply a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to thematic areas through a range of measures at the global, regional and country level, such as: providing research, advice and advocacy; supporting norm-setting processes; developing methodologies, procedures, guidance and tools; offering legal and policy support; providing technical advice and expertise; undertaking capacity development; and supporting the Human Rights Council subsidiary bodies.

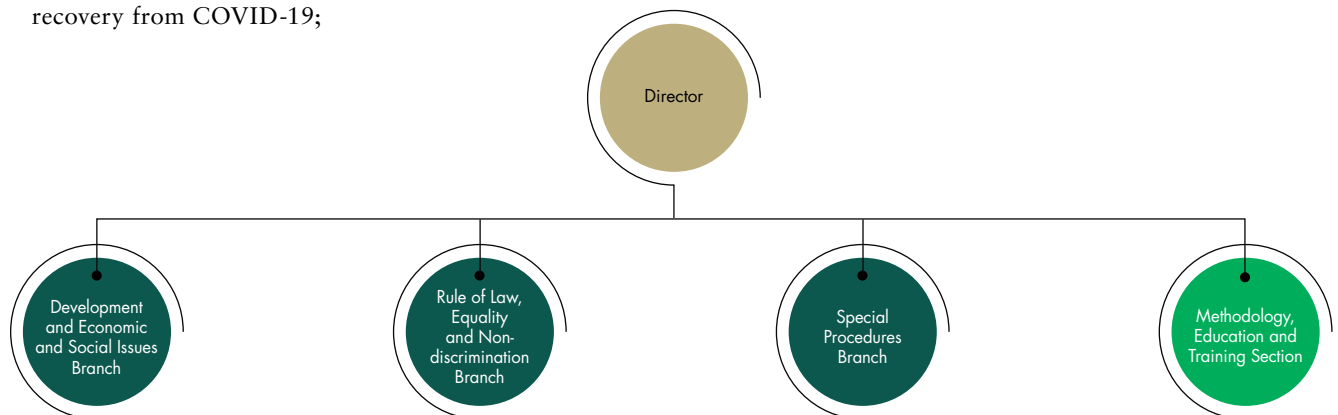
The work of the Division includes:

- Implementing the Secretary-General's Call to Action for Human Rights and Our Common Agenda, including through the promotion of rights-based recovery from COVID-19;

- Providing substantive support to countries on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the right to development, ESCRs and the right to a healthy environment; developing policy tools to promote the LNOB principle, combat inequalities and discrimination; and extending thematic support to Member States and UNCTs, including through the Surge Initiative;
- Supporting the integration of human rights in processes, practices and outcomes, for instance in intergovernmental norm- and standard-setting processes and in business practices relating to the triple planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution and in the development and application of digital technology;
- Contributing to efforts to promote the rule of law and to access justice, including in the fields of environmental justice, racial justice and transitional justice;
- Contributing to increased knowledge and an enhanced understanding of human rights, including under the Plan of Action for the Fourth Phase (2020-2024) of the World Programme for

Human Rights Education, as well as through campaigns and awareness-raising activities, such as on migration and LGBTI persons;

- Supporting the international human rights mechanisms, in particular the special procedures, and other mechanisms, such as the intergovernmental Working Group on the Right to Development and the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, the Social Forum, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Permanent Forum of People of African Descent;
- Ensuring the application of an HRBA and integrating a gender and disability rights perspective throughout OHCHR's work; and
- Taking a leading role in supporting OHCHR's digital transformation to enhance its capacities to better deliver on its mandates and uses the potential of digital platforms to promote human rights, reinforce data-driven human rights advocacy and ensure that OHCHR's information and processes are more accessible to users, while also establishing rights-based standards in the management and use of data.



The work of the **Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch** and of the **Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch** includes: conducting thematic research and contributing to policy development and the mainstreaming of human rights across the work of the UN; producing tools and learning packages and providing expertise on human rights themes to many stakeholders, pursuant to mandates of the HRC, the General Assembly and ECOSOC; and leading efforts to advance the right to development, in accordance with the High Commissioner's mandate to promote and protect the realization of the right to development, economic, social and cultural rights, the right to a healthy environment, which includes eliciting support from relevant UN bodies for this purpose. The two branches also undertake human rights research and advocacy work and contribute to national-level implementation, including through advisory services, legal and policy reviews and capacity development, which are often undertaken by OHCHR field presences.

The **Special Procedures Branch** supports the special procedures system and its thematic mandates. The special procedures system is composed of 59 mandates (45 thematic and 14 country mandates) with 82 mandate holders. The special procedures contribute to the development of international human rights law; undertake thematic studies; conduct country visits; send communications to States and other actors regarding human rights cases and issues; provide advisory services; and engage in awareness-raising activities. The Branch supports the mandates in these abovementioned functional areas in relation to policy issues and by adopting efficiency measures that streamline work processes and strengthen the special procedures system. It facilitates the

coordination and cooperation of the special procedures with other international human rights mechanisms, Member States, regional and national human rights bodies, UN agencies, funds and programmes, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders.

The **Methodology, Education and Training Section (METS)** aims at strengthening the effectiveness and impact of human rights work by OHCHR and international, regional and national actors. Strategies to this end include: developing good practice-based policies; methodologies and tools; providing advice and support in their implementation; facilitating knowledge management; designing and delivering training; using quality data to advance and assess human rights; and promoting the use of innovation and technology and the application of human rights standards. The work of METS spans across OHCHR, at the field and headquarters level, and focuses on core areas, including: monitoring the application of human rights and international humanitarian law; fact-finding and investigations; human rights indicators, data and statistics; global human rights policies; engaging with security forces; human rights education and training; analysis and early warning; technology, digital support and innovation; dynamic knowledge; and the OHCHR Library.

## Special procedures mandate holders (as of 31 December 2022\*)

MANDATE	ESTABLISHED	MANDATE HOLDER(S)
<b>Country mandates</b>		
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Afghanistan</b>	2021	Mr. <b>Richard Bennett</b> (New Zealand) since May 2022
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Belarus</b>	2012	Ms. <b>Anaïs Marin</b> (France) since November 2018
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Burundi</b>	2021	Mr. <b>Fortuné Gaetan Zongo</b> (Burkina Faso) since May 2022
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Cambodia</b>	1993	Mr. <b>Vitit Muntarbhorn</b> (Thailand) since May 2021
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the <b>Central African Republic</b>	2013	Mr. <b>Yao Agbetse</b> (Togo) since November 2019
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>	2004	Ms. <b>Elizabeth Salmón</b> (Peru) since August 2022
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Eritrea</b>	2012	Mr. <b>Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker</b> (Sudan) since November 2020
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of <b>Iran</b>	2011	Mr. <b>Javaid Rehman</b> (Pakistan) since August 2018
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Mali</b>	2013	Mr. <b>Alioune Tine</b> (Senegal) since May 2018
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Myanmar</b>	1992	Mr. <b>Thomas H. Andrews</b> (United States of America) since May 2020
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Palestinian territories**</b> occupied since 1967	1993	Ms. <b>Francesca Albanese</b> (Italy) since May 2022
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Russian Federation</b>	2022	To be appointed at the end of HRC52. Functions will be taken up in May 2023
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Somalia</b>	1993	Ms. <b>Isha Dyfan</b> (Sierra Leone) since May 2020
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	2011	Mr. <b>Pablo Sérgio Pinheiro</b> (Brazil) will begin once the mandate of the commission of inquiry ends

\* An updated list is maintained on the [special procedures website](#).

\*\* Hereinafter, all references to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with General Assembly resolution 67/19.

Thematic mandates		
Working Group of Experts on People of <b>African Descent</b>	2002	Ms. <b>Dominique Day</b> (United States of America) since November 2018 Ms. <b>Barbara G. Reynolds</b> (Guyana) since November 2021 Mr. <b>Sushil Raj</b> (India) since August 2021 Ms. <b>Miriam Ekiudoko</b> (Hungary) since August 2021 Ms. <b>Catherine S. Namakula</b> (Uganda) since May 2021
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with <b>albinism</b>	2015	Ms. <b>Muluka-Anne Miti-Drummond</b> (Zambia) since August 2021 Ms. <b>Miriam Estrada-Castillo</b> (Ecuador) since November 2020 Mr. <b>Mumba Malila</b> (Zambia) since November 2020 Ms. <b>Priya Gopalan</b> (Malaysia) since May 2021 Mr. <b>Mathew Gillett</b> (New Zealand) since May 2022 Ms. <b>Ganna Yudkivska</b> (Ukraine) since November 2022
Working Group on <b>Arbitrary Detention</b>	1991	Ms. <b>Elzbieta Karska</b> (Poland) since August 2018 Ms. <b>Fernanda Hopenhaym</b> (Mexico) since November 2021 Ms. <b>Pichamon Yeophantong</b> (Thailand) since May 2022 Mr. <b>Damilola Olawuyi</b> (Nigeria) since August 2022 Mr. <b>Robert McCorquodale</b> (Australia) since August 2022
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other <b>business</b> enterprises	2011	Mr. <b>Ian Fry</b> (Tuvalu) since May 2022
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of <b>climate change</b>	2021	Ms. <b>Alexandra Xanthaki</b> (Greece) since November 2021
Special Rapporteur in the field of <b>cultural rights</b>	2009	Mr. <b>Saad Alfarargi</b> (Egypt) since April 2017
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>development</b>	2016	Mr. <b>Gerard Quinn</b> (Ireland) since November 2020
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with <b>disabilities</b>	2014	Ms. <b>Farida Shaheed</b> (Pakistan) since August 2022
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>education</b>	1998	Mr. <b>Luciano Hazán</b> (Argentina) since May 2017 Ms. <b>Aua Baldé</b> (Guinea-Bissau) since November 2020 Ms. <b>Gabriella Citroni</b> (Italy) since August 2021 Ms. <b>Angkhana Neelapaijit</b> (Thailand) since May 2022 Ms. <b>Grazyna Baranowska</b> (Poland) since August 2022
Working Group on <b>Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances</b>	1980	Mr. <b>David R. Boyd</b> (Canada) since August 2018
Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable <b>environment</b>	2012	

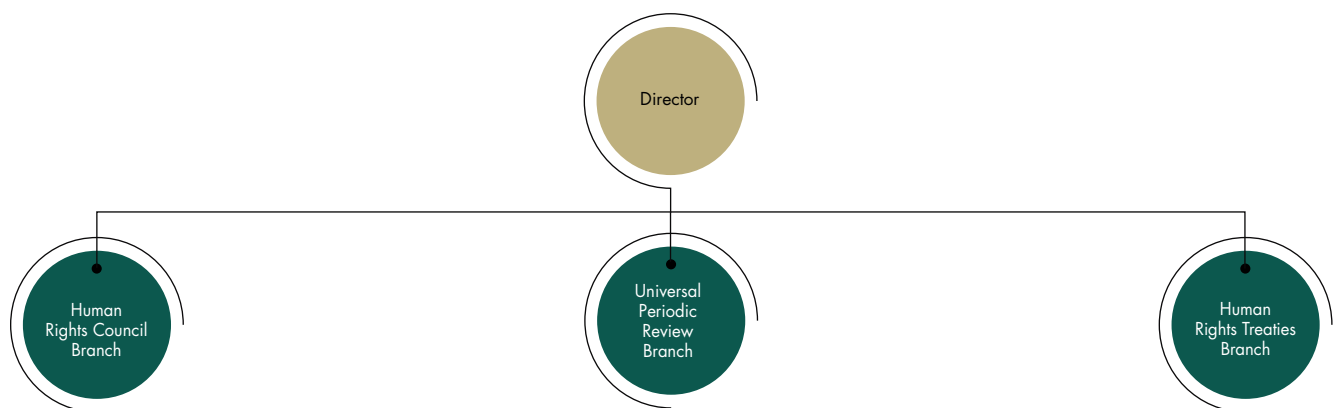
Special Rapporteur on <b>extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions</b>	1982	Mr. <b>Morris Tidball-Binz</b> (Chile) since May 2021
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b>	2000	Mr. <b>Michael Fakhri</b> (Lebanon) since May 2020
Independent Expert on the effects of <b>foreign debt</b> and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	2000	Ms. <b>Attiya Waris</b> (Kenya) since August 2021
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to <b>freedom of opinion and expression</b>	1993	Ms. <b>Irene Khan</b> (Bangladesh) since August 2020
Special Rapporteur on the rights to <b>freedom of peaceful assembly and of association</b>	2010	Mr. <b>Nyaletsossi Clément Voule</b> (Togo) since May 2018
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of <b>hazardous substances and wastes</b>	1995	Mr. <b>Marcos A. Orellana</b> (Chile) since August 2020
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health</b>	2002	Ms. <b>Tlaleng Mofokeng</b> (South Africa) since August 2020
Special Rapporteur on adequate <b>housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context	2000	Mr. <b>Balakrishnan Rajagopal</b> (United States of America) since May 2020
Special Rapporteur on the situation of <b>human rights defenders</b>	2000	Ms. <b>Mary Lawlor</b> (Ireland) since May 2020
Special Rapporteur on the <b>independence of judges and lawyers</b>	1994	Ms. <b>Margaret Satterthwaite</b> (United States of America) since November 2022
Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>Indigenous Peoples</b>	2001	Mr. <b>José Francisco Cali Tzay</b> (Guatemala) since May 2020
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b>	2004	Ms. <b>Paula Gaviria Betancur</b> (Colombia) since November 2022
Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable <b>international order</b>	2011	Mr. <b>Livingstone Sewanyana</b> (Uganda) since May 2018
Independent Expert on human rights and <b>international solidarity</b>	2005	Mr. <b>Obiora C. Okafor</b> (Nigeria) since August 2017
Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by <b>leprosy</b> and their family members	2017	Ms. <b>Alice Cruz</b> (Portugal) since November 2017
		Ms. <b>Jelena Aparac</b> (Croatia) since May 2018
		Mr. <b>Chris Kwaja</b> (Nigeria) since May 2018
Working Group on the use of <b>mercenaries</b> as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	2005	Ms. <b>Sorcha Macleod</b> (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) since August 2018
		Mr. <b>Ravindran Daniel</b> (India) since November 2020
		Mr. <b>Carlos Salazar Couto</b> (Peru) since May 2022

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>migrants</b>	1999	Mr. <b>Felipe González Morales</b> (Chile) since August 2017
Special Rapporteur on <b>minority issues</b>	2005	Mr. <b>Fernand De Varennes</b> (Canada) since August 2017
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by <b>older persons</b>	2013	Ms. <b>Claudia Mahler</b> (Austria) since May 2020
Special Rapporteur on extreme <b>poverty</b> and human rights	1998	Mr. <b>Olivier De Schutter</b> (Belgium) since May 2020
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>privacy</b>	2015	Ms. <b>Ana Brian Nougrères</b> (Uruguay) since August 2021
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>racism</b> , racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	1993	Ms. <b>Ashwini K.P.</b> (India) since November 2022
Special Rapporteur on freedom of <b>religion</b> or belief	1986	Ms. <b>Nazila Ghanea</b> (Islamic Republic of Iran) since August 2022
Special Rapporteur on <b>the sale and sexual exploitation of children</b> , including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material	1990	Ms. <b>Mama Fatima Singhateh</b> (Gambia) since May 2020
Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on <b>sexual orientation and gender identity</b>	2016	Mr. <b>Víctor Madrigal-Borloz</b> (Costa Rica) since January 2018
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>slavery</b> , including its causes and its consequences	2007	Mr. <b>Tomoya Obokata</b> (Japan) since May 2020
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering <b>terrorism</b>	2005	Ms. <b>Fionnuala Ni Aoláin</b> (Ireland) since August 2017
Special Rapporteur on <b>torture</b> and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	1985	Ms. <b>Alice Jill Edwards</b> (Australia) since August 2022
Special Rapporteur on <b>trafficking</b> in persons, especially women and children	2004	Ms. <b>Siobhán Mullally</b> (Ireland) since August 2020
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of <b>truth</b> , justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	2011	Mr. <b>Fabián Salvioli</b> (Argentina) since May 2018
Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of <b>unilateral coercive measures</b> on the enjoyment of human rights	2014	Ms. <b>Alena Douhan</b> (Belarus) since May 2020
Special Rapporteur on <b>violence against women and girls</b> , its causes and consequences	1994	Ms. <b>Reem Alsalem</b> (Jordan) since August 2021
Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking <b>water and sanitation</b>	2008	Mr. <b>Pedro Arrojo-Agudo</b> (Spain) since November 2020
		Ms. <b>Elizabeth Broderick</b> (Australia) since November 2017
		Ms. <b>Melissa Upreti</b> (Nepal) since November 2017
		Ms. <b>Meskerem Techane</b> (Ethiopia) since November 2017
		Ms. <b>Ivana Radacic</b> (Croatia) since November 2017
		Ms. <b>Dorothy Estrada-Tanck</b> (Mexico) since November 2020
Working Group on discrimination against <b>women and girls</b>	2010	

## **HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL AND TREATY MECHANISMS DIVISION**

The Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division (CTMD) consists of the Office of the Director, the Human Rights Council Branch, the Human Rights Treaties Branch and the Universal Periodic Review Branch. The Division has a core mandate to support the HRC and its subsidiary mechanisms, the UPR and the human rights treaty bodies. It is therefore well placed within OHCHR to ensure that the significant normative value of the international human rights mechanisms is matched by committed follow-up to the implementation of their recommendations.

The **Human Rights Council Branch (HRCB)** supports the Human Rights Council, an intergovernmental body composed of 47 Member States that are elected by the General Assembly for a three-year period. Established by the General Assembly, the body is responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. In 2022, the Branch assisted the HRC to fully implement its programme of work, including two special sessions on the deteriorating human rights situation in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression and the deteriorating situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, particularly with respect to women and children.





## Highlights of the Human Rights Council in 2022

In 2022, the HRC held three regular sessions and two special sessions. It expanded the range of issues brought to its attention through the adoption of 128 resolutions, decisions and President's statements. It adopted three new resolutions relating to emerging technologies and their impacts on human rights, namely, on neurotechnology and human rights, on cyberbullying and on the human rights implications of new and emerging technologies in the military domain. A new resolution was adopted on technical assistance and capacity building to address the human rights implications of the nuclear legacy in the Marshall Islands. The Council also appointed the first Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change. To date, 123 States have served as members of the HRC.

In addition, the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council enabled the participation of 26 (11 women, 15 men) government officials from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Council's regular sessions. Among these officials, 14 were from Africa, three were from the Caribbean and Latin America and nine were from Asia and the Pacific. All participants were based in their capitals. Six representatives were from States without permanent representation in Geneva and five were from States that were members of the Council at the time.

The **Universal Periodic Review Branch (UPRB)** provides full secretariat support to the UPR mechanism of the Human Rights Council, including the preparation of background documentation, assisting the troikas during the UPR's Working Group sessions and supporting the adoption of the outcome reports in the HRC plenary sessions. The UPRB also assists States during each phase of the UPR cycle.

The year 2022 marked the end of the third UPR cycle (with 100 per cent participation of Member States) and the beginning of the fourth cycle. This resulted in two UPR Working Group sessions rather than the standard three per annum.

The UPRB supports the implementation of UPR recommendations by developing specific tools and providing in-country technical and financial assistance through the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review.

The **Human Rights Treaties Branch (HRTB)** supports the human rights treaty bodies, which are independent committees that were established under the nine international human rights treaties and their optional protocols.

- The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD);
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR);
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW);

- The Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT);
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);
- The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW);
- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); and
- The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED).

The Branch also supports the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT) and has a preventive mandate that applies a proactive approach to preventing torture and ill-treatment. States that ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT) agree to allow SPT to visit their places of detention and examine the treatment of those being held.

The treaty bodies monitor the implementation of the international human rights treaties through the examination of reports that are periodically submitted by States Parties or through in situ visits. The treaty bodies collaborate with a wide range of stakeholders, including Member States, CSOs and NHRIs. They also issue recommendations to States Parties, encourage priority follow-up on certain matters and adopt general comments/recommendations on thematic or procedural issues.

In 2022, the treaty bodies reviewed the implementation of the treaties by 133 States Parties and adopted 294 views on individual communications. In addition, they achieved a milestone agreement among the Chairs of each of the treaty bodies on the treaty body strengthening process. The Branch provided support to the work of 172 treaty body experts during 26 sessions and visits by SPT to eight States Parties. The Branch also assisted the thirty-fourth meeting of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies, in New York. A total of 168 media statements, press releases and media advisories were issued (see [general comments and treaty bodies database](#)). There were 11 new ratifications of and accessions to human rights treaties. As of the end of 2022, the total number of international human rights treaties ratified stood at 1,839. A total of 23 reports from UNCTs and 1,344 submissions from civil society and NHRIs were added to the HRTB database. The committee secretariats provided support to their respective committee focal points on reprisals and responded to allegations of reprisals. The treaty bodies adopted three new general comments: the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) on land and economic, social and cultural rights; the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on the rights of Indigenous women and girls; and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) on the rights of persons with disabilities to work and employment.

In 2022, the Treaty Body Capacity Building Programme (TBCBP), which was established by General Assembly resolution 68/268 to support States Parties in building their capacities to implement their treaty obligations, organized 134 activities worldwide. In-person activities

gradually resumed during the year and remained the preferred mode of operating to generate buy-in, build trust, improve inter-institutional coordination and cooperation and facilitate peer-to-peer exchanges of good practices.

A revamped version of the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) was launched, offering Member States a digital solution to track the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

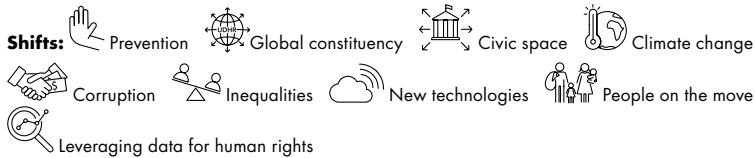
The Division administers the following six Trust Funds:

- the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council;
- the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review;
- the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review;
- the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;
- the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery; and
- the Special Fund of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Detailed information on the Trust Funds is presented in the chapter on Funds Administered by UN Human Rights on pp.108-124.

## Pillar results

### Mechanisms (M)



**M1 – NATIONAL MECHANISMS for REPORTING and FOLLOW-UP** – National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the international human rights mechanisms and implementing their recommendations.

#### Shifts / SDGs



#### Results

In 2022, **National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRFs) were established or strengthened** in a number of countries with technical support from OHCHR, including Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mozambique, the Philippines, Tajikistan and Zambia. The Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review supported these activities in Bhutan, Chad, Comoros, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tunisia and Uruguay. Support included workshops for new members of national mechanisms on engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, coordination, consultation and information management. In Eastern Africa and Southern Africa, OHCHR facilitated an exchange of experiences among States on the functioning of these national mechanisms. More than a third of the 96 reports that were received by the human rights treaty bodies in 2022 were submitted with support from OHCHR.

Another aspect of OHCHR's efforts to strengthen NMRFs was the **roll-out of the National Recommendations Tracking Database**, which began in Egypt, Malaysia and the Philippines. The NRTD enables States and users to plan follow-up actions to the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and facilitates the preparation of State Party reports.

**M2 – ENGAGEMENT with human rights MECHANISMS** – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions 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.

#### Shifts / SDGs



#### Results

OHCHR continued to **support engagement with NGOs**. Official in-person side events were reinstated at the fifty-first session of the HRC, in September. From September to December, OHCHR contributed to their enhanced participation by facilitating 85 NGO side events, including 72 NGO side events in the margins of the fifty-first session of the HRC and 13 NGO side events in the margins of the forty-first session of the UPR Working Group. OHCHR also processed nearly 700 NGO written statements (697) for the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the HRC, representing an increase of 24 per cent over 2021. Further, with support from the International Disability Alliance, OHCHR took steps to increase accessibility to meetings of the Human Rights Committee by providing captioning and sign language interpretation during four NGO briefings.

OHCHR collected 29 human rights [impact stories](#) that highlight a positive change in legislation or policy in a State Party or demonstrate an impact on the development of international law and jurisprudence, to which OHCHR contributed. In **Brazil**, the Supreme Federal Court invalidated a 2019 presidential decree that would have dismantled Brazil's National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), following a visit by a delegation of SPT, in January, which advocated for the repeal of the decree. In May, the Supreme Federal Court unanimously ruled that the presidential decree was unconstitutional, thereby enabling the NPM to resume and strengthen its preventive work (CAT/OP/8).

UN Human Rights published the second edition of the **#Faith4Rights toolkit** and organized two expert workshops, in October, on the implementation of the Rabat Plan of Action and "Faith for Rights" framework. Furthermore, the Forum on Minority Issues, at its fourteenth session, encouraged States, international and regional organizations and civil society to work together to support the positive contributions of faith-based actors, including through the promotion of the Beirut Declaration and the #Faith4Rights toolkit. The HRC included a related recommendation in its resolution on prevention of genocide (A/HRC/RES/49/9), in March. At the regional level, the Council of Europe (COE) Committee of Ministers issued a recommendation on combating hate speech (CM/Rec(2022)16), which builds on the threshold test of the Rabat Plan of Action. The COE's explanatory memorandum refers to the UN Faith for Rights framework and Toolkit as useful tools that are founded on peer-to-peer learning methodology.

UN Human Rights also collaborated with Religions for Peace and the United States Institute of Peace to launch the online course "Religions, beliefs and human rights: A 'Faith for Rights' Approach," on the Gandhi-King Global Academy, in December. The course addresses the role of religious and faith-based actors in promoting human rights and highlights how the intersection of religion and human rights can facilitate sustainable peace. This self-paced online course is moderated by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief and includes modules contributed by the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, human rights treaty body members and faith-based actors. In addition, UN Human Rights has developed an informal network of "Faith for Rights" facilitators and a peer-to-peer learning programme for professional faith leaders, specifically those who are young faith leaders, in-training or recently qualified.

### M3 – USE of MECHANISMS' RECOMMENDATIONS – Policymakers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms.

#### Shifts / SDGs



#### Results

In **Mauritania**, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences visited the country, in May. Since then, the Government has maintained its constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur and provided regular updates on developments to address slavery. For instance, Mauritania established two bodies, namely: 1) a **technical committee to oversee the implementation of recommendations issued by the Special Rapporteur**; and 2) an **interministerial committee to monitor the Government's action against trafficking in persons**. The interministerial committee established a dedicated fund for the victims of contemporary forms of slavery, in line with the Special Rapporteur's recommendations. The impact of these initiatives will be closely monitored.

In Uzbekistan, following repeated recommendations from the Committee against Torture and the Human Rights Committee to ensure that victims of torture obtain redress and have an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, **Uzbekistan revised its Civil Code to implement a recommendation regarding adequate compensation for victims of torture**. The payments will take the form of compensation for damages, including physical and mental harm, material damage or loss of profits and moral damage. They will also cover the costs of legal assistance, medication and medical services, psychological and social services. A View of the Human Rights Committee, *Kungurov vs. Uzbekistan*, regarding the refusal of State Party authorities to register a human rights association, was implemented and the applicant NGO was registered on 22 September.

OHCHR, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), collaborated on initiatives aimed at **strengthening the capacities of parliamentarians**, including from OIF member states, to engage in the UPR process. As part of this collaboration, the first pre-session briefings were launched for parliamentarians and parliamentary staff of States that are scheduled for review. The briefings informed the 22 participants about the UPR process, the HRC developments related to the participation of parliamentarians and opportunities for parliamentary engagement during each phase of the UPR.

## M4 – DEVELOPMENT of INTERNATIONAL LAW – International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns.

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results

OHCHR took steps to close the human rights protection gap of older persons. OHCHR and DESA serve as the co-Secretariat of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, established by the General Assembly to elaborate international standards on the **human rights of older persons**, and to support the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons. Key deliverables include: the High Commissioner's report on normative standards and obligations under international law in relation to the promotion and protection of the human rights of older persons (A/HRC/49/70); the convening of the first multi-stakeholder meeting to discuss the findings of the High Commissioner's report (A/HRC/RES/48/3); and the development of methodology to integrate the concerns of older persons in OHCHR's monitoring work in the field. OHCHR will continue its advocacy on issues such as ageism and age discrimination, including in the context of the United Nations Decade on Healthy Ageing, and foster its partnerships with UN focal points on ageing, NHRIs and civil society.

The Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the **right to an adequate standard of living**, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context called on Member States to recognize severe, systematic or widespread housing rights violations, such as attacking and bombing civilian housing with explosive weapons, arbitrary housing demolitions and forced evictions as domicile, an international crime of its own standing (A/77/190). He urged States to end impunity for egregious violations of ESCRs and enable national and international tribunals to investigate and prosecute these crimes with the same commitment required to address other severe human rights violations. This is the first time that a UN human rights mechanism has called for the **recognition of domicile as a crime** under international law.

The **Permanent Forum on People of African Descent held its first session in Geneva**, from 5 to 8 December. More than 700 participants from States, civil society and UN agencies attended the session and 40 side events, demonstrating the heightened interest of stakeholders in promoting and protecting the human rights of people of African descent.

UN Human Rights continued to support the Chair-Rapporteur of the intergovernmental Working Group on the Right to Development in the elaboration of a **draft convention on the right to development**. The second revised text of the draft (A/HRC/WG.2/24/2) contextualized the submissions received from States and other stakeholders in light of international law and its jurisprudence. These deliberations are reflected in a 168-page legal commentary (A/HRC/WG.2/24/2/Add.1).

## M5 – EFFECTIVENESS of human rights MECHANISMS – International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights.

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results

The Human Rights Committee reviewed the third periodic report of the **Hong Kong Special Administrative Region**, in July. In recent years, OHCHR has advocated for a safe space for civil society engagement through coordination, protection and risk mitigation as the risks of reprisal have been higher for members of Hong Kong civil society since the National Security Law was enacted in July 2020. In November 2022, the Human Rights Committee issued **strong concluding observations**, including a call to repeal the National Security Law.

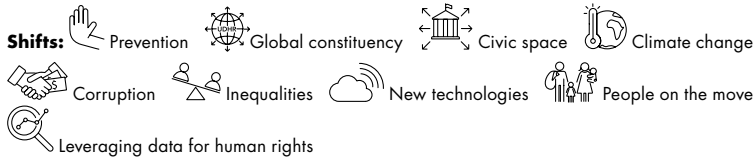
The Office assisted the Chairs of the **human rights treaty bodies** to reach a landmark agreement on moving the treaty body reporting calendar to a predictable eight-year cycle, thereby aligning their working methods and implementing a digital shift. This decision was highlighted in the Secretary-General's *Fourth biennial report on the status of the human rights treaty body system*, issued in August (A/77/279). OHCHR led efforts on the harmonization of working methods of the human rights treaty bodies on individual communications and conducted a mapping of the procedures and practices to foster greater consistency and coordination. Steps were taken towards digitalization through the introduction of enhanced functionalities of the Petitions database for evidence-based decision-making and to improve workflows based on data. With regard to the digital transformation of the international human rights mechanisms, OHCHR upgraded the JURIS database to improve accessibility to the jurisprudence of the human rights treaty bodies for experts, States, academia and the public at large. OHCHR also contributed to the development of an online portal to facilitate the submission of individual complaints and provided an initial analysis of registration requirements.

Progress was made in **integrating human rights information**, such as information generated by the international human rights mechanisms, into the UN's **Regional Monthly Review (RMR)** process. This was accomplished through the inclusion of prevention assessments undertaken by the human rights treaty bodies and the addition of a standard human rights slide in the RMR briefing tools, which is now an integral part of the RMR process. This increased awareness about the role that international human rights mechanisms can play in engaging with national authorities on key risk areas that were identified in the RMR as having limited entry points for the UN system. For instance, the RMRs on Brazil and Tunisia identified the reviews of the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR as opportunities to enhance UN-wide engagement on human rights. The RMRs on Eswatini and Suriname identified specific entry points for UN engagement based on recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

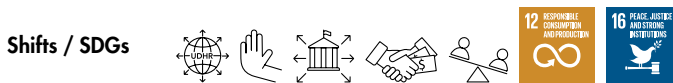
OHCHR supported the work of: nine **investigative bodies** created by the HRC in relation to Belarus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Kasai, Libya, the Occupied Palestinian Territory-Israel, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela; numerous communications and country visits of the special procedures; and contributed to several country reviews by the human rights treaty bodies. Further, it created a **Digital Investigation Support Cell** to provide all investigative bodies with modern investigative technical solutions and expert support in digital forensics, eDiscovery and online open-source investigations to enable them to better handle digital data. OHCHR also helped to establish and operationalize four new investigative bodies set up by the HRC in relation to Ethiopia, Iran, Nicaragua and Ukraine.

OHCHR developed a mock-up version of **RIGHTSTAT**, a dashboard that compiles relevant, high-quality and internationally comparable human rights indicators to promote the protection of human rights for all. RIGHTSTAT contains eight human rights and SDG indicators and will be populated with new indicators and other analytics capabilities in the near future. A study was conducted to gather user feedback and needs on this version, including consultations with internal and external partners.

## Development (D)



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



#### Results

In compliance with HRC resolution 47/25, OHCHR prepared a **report on *The practical application of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to the activities of technology companies***. The report is the first of its kind to consider the intersection of technology, business and human rights, demonstrating the value and practical application of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) to respect human rights and prevent, address and remedy the adverse impacts on human rights of technology companies. It also offers them guidance on how to conduct human rights due diligence across their activities and business relationships.

OHCHR continued its work on the fourth phase of the **Accountability and Remedy Project (ARP)**. It increased engagement with stakeholders by organizing a consultation on global developments and how human rights due diligence regimes relate to courts, administrative supervision and private grievance mechanisms. Nearly 300 participants and 30 panelists attended. The ARP guidance is being used in teaching materials on business and human rights by law and business professors to facilitate the review of State-based and non-State-based remedial systems to help improve the policies and processes of grievance mechanisms and support the development of National Action Plans (NAPs) on Business and Human Rights.

### D2 – GUIDING PRINCIPLES on Business and Human Rights – Business actors effectively implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.



#### Results

OHCHR scaled up its **Business and Human Rights (BHR) Africa Programme** to advance the implementation of the UNGPs. For instance, in Uganda, support was provided for the implementation of Uganda's NAP on Business and Human Rights and in Liberia, support was provided for the development of the country's NAP on Business and Human Rights. Also in Liberia, OHCHR convened a Technical Working Session, which was led by the National Steering Committee on Business and Human Rights and co-chaired by the Ministries of Justice and Labour. The Session was attended by CSOs and the Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) (the country's NHRI), and resulted in the finalization of a draft NAP on Business and Human Rights.



UN Human Rights hosted sessions of the **“B-Tech Company Community of Practice,”** with 13 of the biggest tech companies. The objective was to promote corporate respect for human rights, address challenges and gaps and help create opportunities for innovation with regard to business conduct that respects rights. Seven sessions were conducted in 2022, during which specific challenges were discussed, such as those resulting from the war in Ukraine, the meaning of heightened human rights due diligence, operationalizing the concept of the severity of human rights impacts and meaningful stakeholder engagement. Engagement with the tech sector led to the increased uptake of the UNGPs by tech companies, including through the inclusion of the language of the UNGPs in their public policies and public reporting.

The **“Eleventh Annual Forum on Business and Human Rights”** took place from 28 to 30 November under the theme “Rights holders at the centre: Strengthening accountability to advance business respect for people and planet in the next decade.” Over 2,500 participants from more than 130 countries participated in the Forum. The agenda included 27 thematic, regional and high-level sessions. During the sessions, more than 140 panellists, including representatives of States, businesses and business associations, trade unions and civil society, as well as rights holders, Indigenous Peoples, human rights defenders (HRDs), policymakers and academics, shared their experiences. They also took stock of efforts to secure accountability and access to remedy in order to determine how to accelerate the implementation of the UNGPs as rights holders, in accordance with the recommendations outlined in the UNGPs 10+ Road Map.

### D3 – LAND and HOUSING laws/policies – State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights.

#### Shifts / SDGs



#### Results

For the first time, an international human rights mechanism published a report ([A/49/48](#)) on **recommendations to address the issue of spatial segregation**. In the report, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context urges States to refrain from segregationist policies, prohibit special segregation in law and reform urban planning through inclusive zoning. It also recommends abolishing the spatial segregation of asylum-seekers, refugees, migrants, persons with disabilities, older persons and persons experiencing homelessness in institutional settings through arrangements that enable them to live within their community.

OHCHR supported the adoption of CESCR’s **General Comment on land and economic, social and cultural rights**, in October, and its finalization by the end of the year. The General Comment is based on the Committee’s experience in reviewing the reports of States Parties, its general comments and its views on communications. It seeks to clarify the obligations of States Parties related to the impacts of land tenure and governance on the enjoyment of rights provided in ICESCR, especially those of the most disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups. It also aims to clarify the specific obligations outlined in the Covenant regarding land, particularly in the context of rights found in articles 1, 2, 3, 11, 12 and 15, the SDGs, the right to development and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. It describes national and extraterritorial State obligations in the management and utilization of land for the progressive realization of ESCRs. The General Comment also addresses cross-cutting issues affecting land tenure and management, such as internal armed conflict and post-conflict settings, assessment and monitoring practices, climate change, as well as risks faced by land and environmental HRDs, including defenders of the rights of Indigenous Peoples. The General Comment ends with a section on remedies and accountability mechanisms.

#### D4 – HEALTH POLICIES and human rights – Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants.

##### Shifts / SDGs



##### Results

OHCHR joined the steering group of the Technical Advisory Group for the Measurement, Monitoring and Evaluation of the UN Decade of Healthy Ageing. As a result of OHCHR's engagement, WHO included questions on the **human rights of older persons** and a module on human rights in the Process Evaluation Survey of the UN Decade of Healthy Ageing, which was conducted in 194 countries.



In June, OHCHR organized a panel discussion on **menstrual hygiene, human rights and gender equality**, as mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 47/4. The panel was held to discuss the international human rights obligations of States related to menstrual hygiene management, challenges, good practices and latest developments. The Office supported the implementation of the technical guidance on preventable maternal mortality and morbidity, for instance, in East Africa.

OHCHR served as the human rights lead on the **UN Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (UNIATF)**. In this role, OHCHR stressed that the Strategy of the UNIATF 2022-2025 should promote the application of an HRBA to the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases and mental health. In addition, OHCHR coordinates the Task Force's new inter-agency Human Rights Group, established in March, to move the Strategy forward. The Group will focus on the national-level application of an HRBA to non-communicable diseases and seek to ensure that a greater number of UNIATF outputs substantively integrate human rights principles. OHCHR will work with other Task Force members to build the capacities of UNIATF in relation to human rights.

#### D5 – ENVIRONMENT and CLIMATE policies – Environmental and climate policies and plans increasingly respect, protect and fulfil human rights, guaranteeing those affected access to information, decision-making, public participation and remedies.

##### Shifts / SDGs



##### Results

OHCHR worked closely with the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, UNEP and other UN partners, as well as States, CSOs, Indigenous Peoples and other relevant stakeholders, to advocate for the global recognition and advancement of the human right to a healthy environment. This contributed to the **adoption of General Assembly resolution 76/300, which recognizes that a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a human right**. In addition, the right to a healthy environment was integrated into the outcomes of "Stockholm + 50," the "Twenty-Seventh Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" and the "Fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity."

OHCHR strengthened its partnerships and communications efforts with [Right Here, Right Now \(RHRN\) Global Climate Alliance](#), the ["WikiforHumanRights" campaign on the right to a healthy environment](#), the UN inter-agency work under the Secretary-General's Call to Action for Human Rights and the UN Issue Management Group (IMG) on human rights and the environment. The Office co-hosted the **"Right Here Right Now Global Climate Summit"** to advance rights-based climate action and supported the "RHRN Cause Flash," with a social media voice of more than 420 million. The "WikiforHumanRights" campaign on the right to a healthy environment generated contributions to over 10,000 wiki articles in more than 35 languages, as well as 45 community events.

**D6 – HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT assessment** – Human rights assessments and impact analyses mitigate, prevent or redress the negative effects of economic, trade and development policies and projects.

Shifts / SDGs



Results

OHCHR raised awareness about and advocated for the integration of human rights, including the right to development, in the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) processes and national implementation strategies, in partnership with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the African Network of National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) and the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (ACDHRS). For instance, it organized a panel discussion on climate change and food security in Africa; a multi-stakeholder event on mainstreaming human rights into the implementation of the AfCFTA during the first African Business and Human Rights Forum, held in Ghana; and supported the organization of the Fifth Forum of the African Network of National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) in Gambia, dedicated to the inclusive and rights-based implementation of the AfCFTA. The forums adopted resolutions on human rights integration into the AfCFTA, which were submitted to the African Commission on Human Rights and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR) and led to the **adoption by the ACHPR of a resolution on an HRBA to the implementation of the AfCFTA**, on 7 March 2023. The ACHPR agreed to promote the mainstreaming of human and peoples’ rights into the negotiations on and the implementation of the AfCFTA Agreement, including in relation to national strategies that are adopted by member states. It also urged African States to promote greater policy coherence between their human rights obligations and the implementation of the AfCFTA.

OHCHR launched its **Remedy in development finance** publication and provided support for the implementation of recommendations at various development finance institutions (DFIs) and their accountability mechanisms. OHCHR undertook advocacy to **integrate human rights into the operational policies** of the Asian Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Green Climate Fund and the German Government’s International Climate Initiative (IKI). The IKI’s new safeguard policies incorporate most of OHCHR’s recommendations and are an example of a good practice in this field.

**D7 – HUMAN RIGHTS INTEGRATION in implementing the SDGs** – States integrate human rights, including the right to development and the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms, as they implement the Sustainable Development Goals and other development and poverty eradication efforts. The UN supports them in these purposes and integrates human rights into its own development work.

Shifts / SDGs



Results

OHCHR engaged with UNCTs in the **development or update of approximately 50 Common Country Analyses (CCAs) and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) to support the integration of an HRBA** into these documents, including in Afghanistan, Angola, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chad, Chile, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, the Pacific, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Zambia. In **Venezuela**, human rights and gender were mainstreamed into the 2023-2026 UNSDCF to ensure these issues were taken into consideration in all UN actions undertaken in the country. Efforts by the Office led to the inclusion of persons deprived of their liberty as a priority group in the UNSDCF and the INOB Strategy, thereby contributing to safeguarding their rights, reducing inequality and emphasizing the importance of protecting HRDs in UN operations in Venezuela.

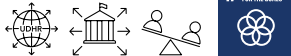
OHCHR successfully advocated for the **application of a UN-wide human rights-based approach to the SDGs output indicators framework** for UNCTs participating in the Inter-Agency Working Group on Results and Programmes. As a result, UNCTs will be reporting on civil society engagement as part of their output reporting and will include relevant recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. The activities of UNCTs will be assessed by a human rights marker.

In April, OHCHR and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) signed a **cooperation agreement on the Escazú Agreement**, the first environmental treaty of Latin America and the Caribbean, thereby reaffirming a commitment to support the full and effective implementation of the Escazú Agreement from a human rights-based approach.

In collaboration with the University for Peace and with contributions from the Committee on Development Policy, OHCHR launched a **new online workshop “Mainstreaming the right to development in Voluntary National Review reporting for realizing the Sustainable Development Goals.”** The workshop was attended by 115 stakeholders, including government officials from 64 countries. This initiative aims to build the capacity of participants to mainstream the right to development into Voluntary National Review (VNR) processes, including by identifying and reporting obstacles and sharing good practices.

## **D8 – DISAGGREGATED human rights DATA – National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data that is relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs.**

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results










OHCHR’s support opened up **new spaces of engagement in the statistical community**. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) between NHRIs and National Statistical Offices (NSOs) were signed in 11 countries and territories leading to concrete, practical initiatives to generate disaggregated data for human rights analysis and monitoring, particularly on the LNOB principle.

**Data analysis on the four SDG indicators under OHCHR’s custodianship** (16.a.1 on NHRI accreditation, 16.1.2 on conflict-related deaths, 16.10.1 on HRDs and 10.3.1/16.b.1 on discrimination), which are included in the Secretary-General’s report and other SDG reports, statistical annexes and progress charts, reached 98 million users and received extensive media coverage (1,000 news articles, 1,600 social media posts and 3,900 online interactions). To date, the SDG report remains the most downloaded UN report, with more than 60,000 downloads in the three months that followed its launch.

In **Kenya**, OHCHR supported the **development of standard demographic questions for official household surveys and censuses**. These questions were developed on the basis of demographic questions from the SDG 16 Survey and resulted in the first set of official statistical “demographic filters,” including on sexual orientation and gender identity, migration status, marital status, religious affiliation and other characteristics. This will enable Kenya to expand disaggregated indicators that are relevant to human rights and development issues.

OHCHR provided a **global picture of the prevalence of discrimination and harassment** by collecting data from 49 countries and territories between 2017 and 2022. Analysis of this data was featured in the reports of the Secretary-General and on SDGs, noting that one in five people have experienced discrimination on at least one of the grounds prohibited under international human rights law.

## Peace and Security (PS)

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

**Spotlights:**  Disabilities  Women  Youth  
 People of African descent

**PS1 – PROTECTION of CIVILIANS, CONFLICT and PEACE** – Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights law and international humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians.

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results

OHCHR partnered with the AU and the EU to increase the **compliance of regional peace support operations with international human rights law and international humanitarian law**, and applicable standards of conduct and discipline, including the prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) as part of the African Union Compliance and Accountability Framework (AUCF) project. The AUCF project enabled the review and validation of key AU compliance instruments, including the African Union Compliance and Accountability Strategic Framework, and the delivery of training to military, police and civilian personnel of peace support operations (PSOs), Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and regional mechanisms, troop- and police-contributing countries (TPCCs) and the Somalia National Army. OHCHR supported the G5 Sahel Joint Force Compliance Framework and began its preliminary engagement with the newly established East African Community Regional Force for eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. OHCHR promoted the HRDDP, including in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Lebanon, Mali and South Sudan. This was especially relevant in 2022 due to the increased use of private military-security companies and bilateral forces in some mission settings, which introduced additional challenges for the protection of civilians.

UN Human Rights continued **reporting to the HRC on the impacts of arms transfers on human rights and the civilian acquisition of firearms**. Consultations on the preparation of reports helped to strengthen relationships with key UN and civil society partners on peace and security. Engagement with the Working Group on Firearms, established by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, resulted in the integration of human rights references into the recommendations issued by the Working Group. Engagement in the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) led to the integration of human rights and references into UN statements that were prepared by OHCHR and delivered at various forums.

## PS2 – Counter-TERRORISM and preventing VIOLENT EXTREMISM – Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law.

### Shifts / SDGs



#### Results

OHCHR continued to advocate for the application of an **HRBA to counter terrorism** and provided technical support on counter-terrorism and human rights, including by reviewing a number of counter-terrorism laws, policies and UN programmes, such as the amnesty laws in Chad; counter-terrorism legislation in Sri Lanka; draft counter-terrorism legislation in the DRC; and UN support for implementing the Borno Model for the integrated management of mass exits. It also provided briefings to raise awareness about OHCHR's work on counter-terrorism and human rights. As an implementing partner of the Global Framework for United Nations Support on Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq Third Country National Returnees, OHCHR continued to provide technical guidance to the Joint Scoping Exercise (JSE) teams in Iraq and the Maldives. Furthermore, in its capacity as the Chair of the Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Freedoms Supporting Victims of Terrorism, within the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, OHCHR produced and disseminated an easy-to-read infographic, which highlights the nine principles articulated in the [Basic Human Rights Reference Guide on Proscription of Organizations in the Context of Countering Terrorism](#).

## PS3 – HUMAN RIGHTS protection in PREVENTION/RESPONSE – Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.

### Shifts / SDGs



#### Results

The United Nations endorsed the **“Policy on integrating a human rights-based approach to United Nations efforts to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse.”** OHCHR led the development and finalization of the Policy, which formally recognizes the linkages between SEA and human rights and provides guidance on the application of a human rights-based, victim-centred approach to prevent and respond to SEA. OHCHR worked closely with UNCTs and other UN entities in its implementation. It also coordinated with members of the SEA Working Group on the development of additional policies and tools to support the implementation of a victim-centred and human rights-based approach to prevent and respond to SEA across the UN system.

OHCHR worked closely with the Office of the Victims Rights Advocate (OVRA), IOM and the CEB Task Force on Addressing Sexual Harassment to develop a **training module on the rights and dignity of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment** for UN staff. OHCHR will remain engaged in the process of rolling out the training.

OHCHR promoted the **integration of human rights into UN strategies to prevent and respond to conflict and strengthened human rights language in Security Council resolutions renewing peace operations**. OHCHR engaged with Security Council members and ensured the inclusion of human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and transitional justice, in Afghanistan, Haiti, Libya and Mali. OHCHR provided inputs to 33 UN policy documents, including on gender-related issues, the protection of civilians, child protection and the screening of security forces. OHCHR contributed to centralizing human rights and accountability in Libya's political and reconciliation process to prevent further conflict and help achieve sustainable peace.

OHCHR continued supporting the **Early Warning and Urgent Action Procedure of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)**. Through the Procedure, the Committee seeks to prevent existing situations from escalating into conflicts (early warning) or respond to problems requiring immediate attention to prevent or limit the scale or number of serious violations of ICERD. In 2022, the Committee adopted decisions, statements or resolutions in relation to eight States Parties under the Procedure.

OHCHR supported the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) in implementing the **reporting procedure to prevent and respond to emerging situations of enforced disappearances** under article 29(4) of ICPPED. Five reviews were undertaken and a country visit and country reviews were conducted. A toolkit is being prepared on the ratification of ICPPED.

**PS4 – TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE and ACCOUNTABILITY** – Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations.

Shifts / SDGs



Results

OHCHR supported the EOSG and the drafting and consultation process on the revision of the **Secretary-General's Guidance Note on Transitional Justice**, providing guidance and coordination for future UN support in relation to transitional justice.

OHCHR provided policy and legal advice on **transitional justice processes** across the globe, including in relation to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Chad, the DRC, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, the Maldives, Nepal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen and the Western Balkans (notably Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo).\*

**PS5 – INFORMATION and EARLY WARNING** – 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.

Shifts / SDGs



Results

OHCHR issued an **assessment of human rights concerns in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region** on 31 August 2022, following allegations of serious violations (against Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim communities brought to the attention of OHCHR), particularly in the context of the Chinese Government's policies and measures to combat terrorism and "extremism." Acting under its early warning and urgent action procedure, on 24 November 2022, the **CERD called on China to immediately investigate all allegations of human rights violations in Xinjiang**, including those of torture, ill-treatment, sexual violence, forced labour, enforced disappearances and deaths in custody.

OHCHR coordinated the **integration of human rights risk analysis into global UN prevention processes**, including RMRs, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee report on Early Warning, Early Action and Readiness and the work of UNOCC. OHCHR submitted 1,366 inputs to UNOCC, 80 per cent of which were included in its daily reports. OHCHR prepared risk analyses for 25 RMR meetings and 10 regional scans and submitted 38 inputs to the IASC.

In 2022, OHCHR established its seventh **Emergency Response Team (ERT)** in its Regional Office for the Pacific in Fiji (following Bangkok, Dakar, Yaoundé, Panama City, Pretoria and Santiago de Chile) to develop regional capacities in relation to early warning and information management and to support RCs/UNCTs to produce human rights risk analysis in development and humanitarian settings.

OHCHR deployed 13 **surge teams** to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Chad, Gabon, the Gambia, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan/Tajikistan, Peru, Sao Tomé, Tunisia and Ukraine to scale up the collection, analysis and reporting of human rights issues and inform timely action.

OHCHR facilitated the flow of **information and analysis from human rights components** in peace operations to the early warning structures at UN Headquarters in New York to enable effective action and decision-making. In 2022, OHCHR contributed to 41 Secretary-General reports on progress achieved in the implementation of the mandates of peace operations.

\* All references to Kosovo should be understood in compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

**PS6 – HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE POLICY** – The support of the United Nations to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

Shifts / SDGs



Results

In 2022, OHCHR provided HRDDP policy advice, briefings, training and methodology support to OHCHR field presences, human rights advisers (HRAs) and UN entities, particularly in relation to **standard operating procedures (SOPs) and general and preliminary risk assessment frameworks** in an increasing number of non-mission settings. A total of 47 of presences/entities applied the HRDDP and are actively working on linking implementation of the HRDDP to the Secretary-General's Call to Action for Human Rights and his prevention agenda.

In Somalia, the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) Human Rights Protection Group (HRPG) coordinated the **development of risk assessments for the United Nations Mine Action Service (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. In addition, the HRPG provided support to the drafting of risk assessments for the Somali Custodial Corps and an addendum to the Preliminary Risk Assessment for the Strategic Partnership Framework (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 of the HRDDP.

**The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (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 recommended 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; the UN's facilitated access 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, detention and transfer of detainees.

In **Libya**, from 26 to 30 June, OHCHR convened INGOs, NGOs and members of the international community in Tunis to discuss central elements required to advance the implementation of the HRDDP, including by updating the country's risk assessment and identifying joint mitigation measures. A **draft incident report and a vetting sample were developed** and presented to partners for endorsement before being sent to the Government.

**PS7 – NEW TECHNOLOGIES, WEAPONS, TACTICS and PRIVATE SECURITY** – The use of private military and security companies and the development and deployment of new technologies, weapons and tactics are increasingly consistent with and respect international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

Shifts / SDGs












Results

OHCHR was instrumental in: developing a **common UN position on explosive weapons in populated areas (EWIPA)**, in coordination with OCHA and other stakeholders; providing legal advice and analysis; participating in meetings with key permanent missions in Geneva; and providing information on the human rights impacts of EWIPA, based on OHCHR monitoring for use in common UN advocacy. This contributed to the adoption, in June, and subsequent endorsement by 60 States of the Political Declaration on Strengthening the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences arising from the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas.



## Non-discrimination (ND)

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

**Spotlights:**  Disabilities  Women  Youth  
 People of African descent

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



Shifts / SDGs




Results

With the support of OHCHR, **CERD outlined specific recommendations on addressing discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin** in concluding observations it issued following its review of 17 State Party reports. It also explored this topic in anticipation of its review of an additional 17 State Party reports.

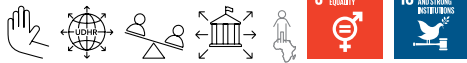
The OHCHR/Equal Rights Trust [publication](#) *Protecting minority rights: A practical guide to developing comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation* was published. It provides guidance on legislation that States must enact in order to meet their international human rights law obligations to prohibit discrimination.

  OHCHR supported the CRPD in its development of General Comment No. 8 on the **right of persons with disabilities** to work and employment and a set of guidelines on deinstitutionalization. It also supported the CEDAW in its development of General Recommendation No. 39 on the **rights of Indigenous women and girls**, which was adopted following broad, inclusive and participatory consultations, including with Indigenous women.

 OHCHR continued to enhance the capacities of rights holders to promote and protect the human rights of their communities through its **Fellowship programme for people of African descent**. A total of 11 participants, including eight women, were trained on engaging with the international human rights mechanisms.


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

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results

 OHCHR supported the establishment of **the International Independent Expert Mechanism to advance racial justice and equality in law enforcement (EMLER)**, which held its first private session from 28 February to 4 March. It carried out its first country visit to Sweden (31 October to 4 November) and held its first regional consultation on South America in Santiago, Chile (28 November to 2 December), with 150 participants from 10 countries, including government officials, police oversight authorities, civil society and affected individuals and communities. EMLER presented its first report at the fifty-first session of the HRC, during an enhanced interactive dialogue. The dialogue focused on the collection, publication and analysis of data disaggregated by race or ethnic origin with regard to interactions of Africans and people of African descent with law enforcement and the criminal justice system.


 In its efforts to ensure **access to justice and remedies for human rights violations against Africans and people of African descent by law enforcement**, OHCHR organized consultations with 41 family members and their representatives in five States. During the consultations, the participants were informed about the High Commissioner's 2021 racial justice report and steps taken by the HRC. They also had the opportunity to discuss ongoing challenges and gaps, including in relation to independent oversight mechanisms. OHCHR facilitated connections between families in different States and engaged with families and lawyers on individual cases, in anticipation of the High Commissioner's 2022 report, requested in HRC resolution 47/21, and the enhanced interactive dialogue at the HRC. Further, OHCHR supported engagement with the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture on violations by law enforcement against Africans and people of African descent.

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

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results

 OHCHR organized two expert group meetings on harmful practices that have been less addressed, namely, **forced marriage** and **accusations of witchcraft**. The discussions led to the identification of trends and deepened analysis on these issues, including on cross-border and transnational female genital mutilation (FGM). They also enabled the collection of good practices and provided the HRC with guidance on effective normative and policy frameworks to tackle these harmful practices.

 The Office promoted the **application of an HRBA to the use of criminal law from a gender equality and women's rights perspective**. In Uruguay, it developed guidelines for public defenders to assist them in identifying the discriminatory use of criminal law and due process gaps against women they represent.

 The Office joined the **Global Alliance for Care, a global multi-stakeholder initiative to respond to the impacts of unequal distribution of care work on gender equality**. The Office facilitated the participation of a wider range of rights holders in the Alliance, such as persons with disabilities, and advocated for human rights-based, gender-responsive, disability-inclusive and age-sensitive support and care systems.

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

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results



The Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material integrated an **analysis of harmful gender stereotypes and practices** into her thematic reports. She also provided guidance to States on actions needed to achieve SDG 5.3 on the elimination of all harmful practices, including through measures to mitigate the underlining root causes and by responding to the demands and protection needs of children in vulnerable situations. In the Special Rapporteur's 2022 report to the HRC, she highlights practical measures to address the sale and sexual exploitation of children and measures needed to eliminate these harmful practices. The Special Rapporteur's report to the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly focuses on addressing the vulnerabilities of children to sale and sexual exploitation within the framework of the SDGs and identifies children who are at risk or vulnerable to sale and sexual abuse and exploitation under SDG targets 5.3, 8.7 and 16.2.

## ND5 – DIGITAL SPACE – Principles and practices effectively counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space.

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results

OHCHR participated in the **global debate on disinformation and hate speech** and advocated for the application of an HRBA to all efforts undertaken by the UN, States and companies. It continued to engage with digital platforms in relation to issues such as content moderation policies and practices. This included work on the use of artificial intelligence (AI), biometrics and spyware and their impacts on discrimination and exclusion. OHCHR reviewed and provided comments on national legislation regarding hate speech in the digital space and UN system-wide efforts in this field, including by participating in the Internet Governance Forum, which was held in November.

The Office innovated its **methodology for monitoring incitement and hate speech online** and continued its advocacy with social media platforms to meet their human rights responsibilities under the UNGPs and to employ the Rabat Plan of Action six-part threshold test. The Facebook Oversight Board applied the Rabat Plan of Action threshold test in several decisions during the year.

## ND6 – MIGRATION – The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected.

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results

To help States and frontline border officials apply a **human rights-based and gender-responsive approach to border governance**, OHCHR continued to roll out the *Trainer's Guide on Human Rights at International Borders* through the organization of training courses for border officials, including 50 in Mauritania and 50 in Morocco.

The Office enhanced the capacities of more than 300 CSO representatives and other stakeholders from 10 countries to work on **migration and human rights issues**, including human rights at international borders, climate-related migration, a narrative change in relation to migration, human rights monitoring in the context of migration and the nexus between migration, climate change and human rights.

OHCHR maintained its commitment to **reshaping harmful narratives against migrants and migration**. It led efforts to contextualize and socialize the Office's campaign and toolbox "[#StandUp4Migrants](#)," including through a podcast, two comic stories on migration and climate change, a cookbook and a series of cooking classes with women migrant chefs, a performance that shared migration stories, a video hosted by an influencer, an artistic workshop for migrant and local youth and a mural painting.

The Office provided technical assistance to States and other stakeholders in **designing and implementing human rights-compliant migration governance measures**. To this end, it finalized a training package on the application of an HRBA to migration and guidance on [human rights monitoring in the context of migration](#).

## ND7 – PUBLIC MOBILIZATION for INCLUSION – Public support increases for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination.

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results

Through the **UN Free & Equal campaign**, OHCHR raised awareness about and advocated for the human rights of LGBTI persons on social media, reaching more than 131.5 million social media feeds in 2022. The UN Free & Equal campaign videos were seen by more than 23.3 million people and social media posts received more than 8.1 million interactions from people around the world. This included thematic campaigns on topics such as the human rights of [LGBTI women](#) in partnership with UN Women, [rainbow families](#) and LGBTI persons who experience racism. The campaign advocated for LGBTI equality at the national level in 11 countries (Albania, Brazil, Cabo Verde, the Dominican Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Serbia, Timor-Leste, Venezuela and Viet Nam). Through a series of social media assets that were launched on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), the campaign raised awareness about the multiple forms of discrimination experienced by LGBTI people belonging to racial and ethnic minorities. Moreover, through its **UN Free & Equal awareness-raising campaign in Panama**, the Office supported the production of a three-minute film and digital materials as part of the "Yes, I accept" initiative to promote acceptance of same-sex marriage. The materials were widely shared through traditional media (radio and television) and digital social media (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram). According to 2020 and 2021 surveys, social acceptance of LGBTI rights, including same-sex marriage, has increased by 10 per cent.

**ND8 – UN response to INEQUALITY and DISCRIMINATION** – The UN system implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.

## Shifts / SDGs












## Results

The **SDG 16 Survey Initiative**, including the survey questionnaire and implementation manual, was presented by OHCHR, UNODC and UNDP at the UN Statistical Commission, in February, and at the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in May. The UN Statistical Commission welcomed the Survey Initiative to improve data availability of the SDGs. This represents the first time that OHCHR's work to monitor equality and non-discrimination, with data that is disaggregated by ethnicity, Indigenous status and gender identity, was included in the decisions of the highest body for international statistical methods and standards. In 2022, the Survey was implemented in El Salvador, Togo and Tunisia. The data collected through the discrimination module will be used in relation to the SDGs and other thematic reporting.

OHCHR provided guidance to the RCO in **Serbia** to finalize and launch the **Tool for the introduction of the 'Leave No One Behind' principle into legislative and strategic acts of the Republic of Serbia**. The Tool provides policymakers with practical guidelines for integrating the LNOB principle into national policies and strategies across all sectors in order to help tackle inequalities and discrimination. During the year, the principle was integrated into the Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Anti-Discrimination Strategy. Discussions are underway to make the use of the tool mandatory for national policymakers and to provide relevant capacity strengthening, including in partnership with civil society and academia.

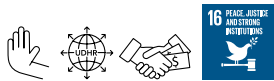
## Accountability (A)

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

**Spotlights:**  Disabilities  Women  Youth  
 People of African descent

**A1 – ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE and LAW ENFORCEMENT** – Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.

Shifts / SDGs



### Results

The Human Rights Committee reviewed the reports of 17 States Parties under its reporting procedure and considered 21 more under related procedures. In the course of this work, the Committee systematically raised **issues under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights related to accountability and the administration of justice** and reflected them in its outcomes. The Committee emphasized specific issues, such as the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including procedures and criteria for the selection, appointment, promotion, disciplining and removal of judges; access to justice on an equal basis; free and accessible legal aid to indigent persons; and unfair trials, including politically motivated trials. In 2022, 75 per cent of the State Parties reviewed by the Committee under its follow-up procedure had taken actions to implement selected recommendations that were largely or partially satisfactory.

OHCHR increased the focus of its research, reporting and advocacy work on groups of persons that are disproportionately represented among those sentenced to the **death penalty**, such as economically vulnerable and marginalized persons, foreign nationals, persons exercising their human rights and persons belonging to religious, ethnic or linguistic minorities. OHCHR provided legal and policy advice on the death penalty and its abolition in more than 20 countries. **Malaysia** abolished the mandatory death penalty for some offences and **Papua New Guinea** abolished the death penalty for the second time.

With respect to the **eradication and prevention of enforced disappearances**, the CED stressed the need for States Parties to prioritize accountability and the administration of justice in relation to the search for disappeared persons, the investigation of their disappearance, reparations and the fight against impunity. These issues were highlighted during the examination of five State Party reports and in its thematic statements, urgent actions and country visits (i.e., Iraq).

OHCHR supported the **incorporation of human rights into drug policy** by: introducing the *International guidelines on human rights and drug policy* to 40 national stakeholders in Ghana, thereby creating a new constituency in the country to advocate for the application of an HRBA to drug policy; organizing events at the thirty-first Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) (on drug policy and racial discrimination and on reform laws that criminalize poverty and status); and participating in the organization of events at the sixty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (on drug policy and arbitrary detention, drug policies and racial discrimination and the death penalty for drug offences).

In Iraq, a two-week visit by CED in November 2021 addressed the fate of the “disappeared” in the country, which, according to official data, number between 250,000 and 1 million persons. It marked the **first time a human rights treaty body carried out a visit to Iraq**, addressing a highly sensitive issue in the country and the responsibilities of authorities and of other influential powers that allowed disappearances to occur, including enforced disappearances. The CED made recommendations related to the search for the disappeared, the investigation, sanction and reparation of disappearances and on the urgent need to codify the crime and corresponding responsibilities in national legislation.

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

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results

The **Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence** sent communications to States regarding: the compliance of legal reforms on transitional justice issues with international standards; attacks or a failure to preserve memorials commemorating victims of serious human rights violations; delays in accountability and reparation processes; incompliance of accountability, truth-seeking and reparation processes with international relevant standards; attacks and intimidation against victims of human rights violations and HRDs working on transitional justice issues; the granting of amnesties to perpetrators of human rights violations; impediments to accountability efforts; obstacles in the search for missing and forcibly disappeared persons; and the lack of reparations for victims of serious human rights violations.


The **Special Rapporteur on the right to food** contributed to the development by the Committee on Food Security (CFS) workstreams of the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girl's Empowerment and the Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems, including through the provision of feedback. Both documents recognize and reference the right to food.


## A3 – Investigation of GENDER-related CRIMES – Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively.

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results

 The Office contributed to the development of the Framework for the **Prevention of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence** and the evaluation of Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA), conducted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. This work ensured the systematic gathering of timely, accurate, reliable and objective information on conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV).

 OHCHR strengthened the capacities of seven human rights investigative bodies on **integrating gender into human rights investigations** and investigating gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual violence.

 OHCHR supported the preparation and publication of the **Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan Conference Room Paper on Sexual and Gender-based Violence**, which was launched in the margins of the forty-ninth session of the HRC, in March.

## A5 – UN ACTION on the RULE of LAW – UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability place human rights at the core.

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results










OHCHR collaborated with the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law to develop the *Berkeley Protocol on Digital Open Source Investigations*, which was published, in January. The aim is to provide a **practical guide on the effective use of digital open source information on investigating violations** of international criminal, human rights and humanitarian law. Further, **guidance for new and ongoing UN human rights investigations** was developed to optimize the potential use of collected information for accountability purposes. The guidance will support investigative bodies to fulfil their multifaceted mandates by helping them to strengthen their collection, documentation, preservation and processing methodologies. The protocols, tools and templates for the collection and preservation of information that are provided in the guidance will enable the investigative bodies to systematize their processes and ensure the quality and integrity of their information base.

OHCHR sought to **enhance the understanding of digital technology and human rights, their linkages**, and related policy development within the UN system, including through the preparation of Human Rights Due Diligence Policy Guidance to support the UN's use of digital technologies. OHCHR participated in the drafting process of a new cybercrime treaty to ensure it is founded on human rights. OHCHR supported the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation and the implementation of the Secretary-General's 2021 report, *Our Common Agenda* (particularly in relation to the application of the human rights framework in the digital space and high-level track on digital technology).

The High Commissioner's **report on terrorism and human rights**, with a focus on non-discrimination and equality ([A/HRC/50/49](#)), was finalized and presented to the forty-ninth session of the HRC, in June. The report presents groundbreaking insights into non-discrimination and equality concerns that arise while countering terrorism. It also addresses discrimination with respect to proscription, listing, watchlisting, surveillance and content moderation, law enforcement and criminal justice and the deprivation of nationality. The Office provided briefings on the report to UN entity members of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, including during meetings of the Global Compact Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Freedoms and Supporting the Victims of Terrorism (HRRoL-VoT) and the Global Compact Working Group on Criminal Justice, Legal Responses and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CJLR-CFT). A summary of the report was made available in a reader-friendly format and uploaded to the web page of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact.



## Participation (P)

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

**Spotlights:**  Disabilities  Women  Youth  
 People of African descent

**P1 – ENABLING NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK for civil society** – 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.

Shifts / SDGs



Results

OHCHR increased its advocacy regarding the application of **an HRBA to the use of digital technologies**, including in a **landmark report to the Human Rights Council on surveillance technologies**. It also shared key messages related to major threats to civil society activism, such as the widespread marketing of surveillance tools, the imposition of restrictions of encryption and the promotion of surveillance of public spaces and monitoring of social media. In so doing, it contributed to a growing global awareness about the multifaceted human rights implications of digital technology. Further, OHCHR engaged in hearings on the use of surveillance at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the EU Parliament and reviewed and analysed national legislation on human rights and the digital space.

OHCHR produced the **Report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on internet shutdowns: Trends, causes, legal implications and impacts on a range of human rights** (A/HRC/50/55), which analyses trends related to Internet disruptions and their impacts on human rights. The report received extensive media coverage, including two shows dedicated to its findings, namely, *Inside Story* (Al Jazeera) and *Digital Planet* (BBC World Service). A **campaign** was undertaken to give voice to activists working on this issue and promote ongoing discussions.

**P2 – PROTECTION of CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS** – The UN system and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals, including from reprisals.

Shifts / SDGs



Results

OHCHR provided **tailored support in an effort to ensure the protection of CSOs and individuals**. For instance, in **Burkina Faso**, it increased its engagement and presence after the military coup to provide more consistent monitoring on human rights issues and greater protection of civil society actors. In **Kenya**, staff were deployed to support UN early warning and preparedness in the context of elections. In **Liberia**, OHCHR supported an HRD after her daughter was subjected to FGM. A joint allegation letter was sent to the Government of Liberia by various special procedures mandate holders. On 21 February 2022, the Government announced a three-year moratorium on FGM.



OHCHR co-led the Generation Equality Action Coalition on Feminist Movements and Leadership. More specifically, the Office contributed to the development of the Coalition's working methods and accountability framework and the organization of events. It also continued strengthening the visibility of positive, inclusive narratives around gender equality through its communication campaign, "#IStandWithHer." Regional Gender Advisers in Central America and the Caribbean, Eastern Africa, the Middle East and Northern Africa and Western Africa supported the **establishment of networks and capacity-building of women human rights defenders** (WHRDs).

### P3 – PUBLIC SUPPORT for CIVIC SPACE – Business, policymakers and the public at large increasingly value and support civic space.

#### Shifts / SDGs



#### Results



OHCHR promoted the **freedom of the media and the protection of journalists**. In Southeast Asia, OHCHR organized consultations and workshops on the safety of journalists, focusing on women and including in the online environment. In Cambodia, a thematic report on media freedom was published by OHCHR. In Kenya, OHCHR organized a workshop for women journalists and highlighted gender-specific issues, such as misogyny/gendered hate speech and key actors, strategies and protection approaches for women journalists and LGBTI journalists. In cooperation with UNESCO, OHCHR co-chaired the UN Focal Points Network on Safety of Journalists and implemented the Global Drive for Media Freedom, Access to Information and the Safety of Journalists project. It also organized a two-day workshop, in Montenegro, for media workers to promote an enabling and conducive environment for journalists and media personnel.

### P4 – ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS – Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened.

#### Shifts / SDGs



#### Results

The **United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture** (UNVFVT) awarded 174 annual direct assistance grants, seven capacity-building grants and five emergency grants to rehabilitation centres and legal aid programmes in 92 countries, in all five of the world's regions, thereby assisting more than 46,000 survivors of torture and their family members. During its fifty-sixth session (10 to 14 October), the UNVFVT Board of Trustees recommended strengthening this support in 2023 through 184 annual direct assistance grants and six capacity-building grants for CSOs, which will assist over 53,000 torture survivors in 90 countries.

The **United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery** (UNVTFCFS) awarded 43 direct assistance grants to rehabilitation centres, trade unions, shelters for victims and legal redress programmes in 33 countries, in all five of the world's regions, thereby assisting more than 13,000 survivors of slavery. In addition, the Fund launched a Special Call for the Sahel region (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger) to address the needs of survivors of traditional/descent-based slavery, under which nine grants were awarded in four countries to assist more than 4,400 slavery survivors. During its twenty-seventh session (28 November to 2 December), the UNVTFCFS Board of Trustees recommended strengthening this support in 2023 through 38 annual grants for CSOs, which will assist over 7,700 slavery survivors in 32 countries.

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

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results

OHCHR engaged in **activities to empower individuals and CSOs to overcome barriers and threats to civic participation**. It monitored critical human rights situations and discussed findings and recommendations with governments and in high-level United Nations mechanisms. OHCHR monitored legislative amendments affecting NGOs in Kyrgyzstan and HRDs in Tajikistan. OHCHR worked with networks of CSOs in the Americas to monitor and advocate on specific situations in the region. It also collaborated with the IACHR to raise concerns about issues such as impunity, cybersurveillance, HRDs and the militarization of public security.

**Expansion of the data coverage for SDG 16.10.1 (killings and other attacks against journalists, human rights defenders and trade unionists)** continued with the establishment of national data collection mechanisms in Kenya and the Philippines. The NHRI and the National Statistics Office of the Philippines agreed to recognize the NHRI as the national custodian of SDG Indicator 16.10.1. The UN Joint Programme for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Philippines utilizes this Indicator as part of its results-based, monitoring and evaluation framework. In Kenya, the adopted methodology for data collection on SDG 16.10.1 incorporates citizen-generated data and envisages the designation of the NHRI as the national custodian of the indicator.

In **raising awareness about the negative human rights impacts of Internet disruptions**, OHCHR engaged with different actors, including academic organizations, tech companies, UN partners and civil society, to expand their capacities to process data on shutdowns by gathering real-time data on countries undergoing apparent shutdowns. As a result, OHCHR and human rights mechanisms publicly commented on at least 22 Internet shutdowns around the world, including in India, Iran and Kazakhstan.

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

### Shifts / SDGs



### Results

The **United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples** supported the participation of 126 Indigenous representatives, including 69 women and 57 men, in 11 UN meetings and processes relevant to Indigenous issues, such as: the eleventh session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) (20 grantees from 19 countries); the fifteenth session of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) (25 grantees from 20 countries); and the United Nations Expert Workshop on Enhancing the Participation of Indigenous Peoples in the Work of the HRC (24 grantees from 21 countries). Grantees of the Fund also received preparatory training in English, French, Spanish and Russian to enable them to fully and effectively participate in these processes. Further, the Secretariat of the Fund provided the necessary technical and substantive guidance to the grantees to strategically enhance their advocacy work. Under the Senior Fellowship Programme, the shadowing training programme continued in 2022. A total of 32 former Indigenous and Minority Fellows from 27 countries, including 14 women, were posted to OHCHR headquarters and field presences for up to two years.



OHCHR **strengthened its engagement with youth**, including through the organization of an all-youth workshop, in collaboration with UNESCO and OSGEY, in the margins of the ECOSOC Youth Forum, held in April. During the workshop, participants discussed how education can contribute towards just, sustainable and peaceful futures for all. In addition, the [Youth Rights Advocacy Toolkit](#) was developed. The Toolkit focuses on young people in situations of vulnerability and seeks to empower them to stand up for their human rights. It is anticipated that it will be implemented at the country level in 2023.

## Organizational effectiveness results

In the following pages, we will provide examples of achievements in the implementation of the UN Human Rights 10 Organizational Effectiveness Action Plans (OEAPs) in 2022 (see pages 72-91 of the report for summary information on progress made towards the achievement of organizational effectiveness results under the 10 OEAPs).



### STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP AND DIRECTION

UN Human Rights leadership bodies are making timely, evidence-based strategic decisions, in line with results-based management principles.

- In 2022, programme implementation was marked by a **transition from the COVID-19 working methods to a return to Office**, with flexible work arrangements and support through virtual work methods. OHCHR colleagues remained strongly committed to providing consistent leadership and operational guidance throughout the year. An office-wide process was undertaken to gather lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and build on these changes to ensure OHCHR continues to effectively deliver on its mandate.
  - **Action plans were developed on the basis of the results from the OHCHR all staff survey, the Secretary-General's Staff Engagement Survey and the Secretary-General's dialogues** to address the identified gaps. As of December, which marked the end of the action plan's 18-month implementation period, significant progress had been achieved, and many concerns raised by staff had been addressed in some way.
- The Office implemented measures to enhance staff well-being, their work/life balance and career development. These efforts accompanied centralized measures that were implemented by headquarters.
- **Staff awareness about the Office's work was increased** through the Weekly Update, the Weekly News Podcast and the OHCHR tv channel. A new podcast was introduced that is dedicated to interviews with the High Commissioner. Four all staff meetings were held and innovative ways of communicating were explored through Teams and by sharing infographics and videos. In addition, a more user-friendly Intranet is emerging as Phase 1 of the Intranet and Knowledge Hub redesign project (scoping and user research) was finalized and Phase 2 of the project (design and implementation) was initiated.
  - Efforts were undertaken to **enhance overall accountability and achieve planned office-wide results** through internal governance bodies. The Senior Management Team (SMT) held meetings and the Programme and Budget Review Board (PBRB) convened its regular monthly meetings to review and monitor OHCHR's programme and budget. The decision tracking system was regularly updated to ensure that all staff had access to the decisions of the governance bodies and the recommendations emanating from evaluations and their implementation statuses.
  - **To improve risk management**, OHCHR maintained an office-wide Risk Register and implemented the risk treatment and response plans developed for high and very high risks. The Risk Register was reviewed and updated and the progress of the implementation of the risk treatment and response plans were reported to the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance (DMSPC). Risk management is regularly included in OHCHR's Annual Workplan process, as well as in its mid-and end-of-year review processes, with all entities required to report on their actions in relation to risk management. In 2022, the mid-year review had a special focus on risk management. In 2022, OHCHR also continued to participate in Working Group 1 on Enterprise Risk Management, which contributed to the Secretariat-wide risk management work undertaken by the Management Committee Task Force on Enterprise Risk Management.

## DYNAMIC KNOWLEDGE

UN Human Rights' knowledge base is used strategically to actively shape programming, capacity, culture and structure.

- OHCHR completed a **COVID-19 Lessons Learned Exercise**, which documented OHCHR's innovative ways of working, the tools and solutions that were introduced and the methodologies that were developed and adopted to implement its mandate in the context of the pandemic.
- OHCHR completed Phase 1 of the **OHCHR Intranet and Knowledge Hub redesign project**, a key element of OHCHR's digital transformation, and began Phase 2, which is focused on the design and construction of the new platform.
- Progress was made in the development of a *Desk Officers Handbook*, designed to systematize and harmonize the tasks and roles of desk officers. The Handbook provides access to essential documents and 'how-to' processes to increase efficiency and facilitate the standardization of approaches and results as they support OHCHR's in-country operations.
- Capacity-building sessions were regularly held to support the staff and teams of field presences and headquarters in relation to **strengthening knowledge management, methodologies**, knowledge-sharing and collaboration tools and processes, as well as the organization of communities of practice and knowledge networks.
- The OHCHR onboarding platform, **Welcome Mat**, was strengthened and updated in 2022. The platform provides a consistent and standardized way to onboard new staff and offers essential

entry-level knowledge and access to resources and platforms. The update added resources on diversity, inclusion and dignity at work.

- A system of **thematic focal points** was established on: economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs); civic space and reprisals; the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and development; reform of the UN Development System; gender issues; prisons; prevention; migration; transitional justice; states of emergency; gender; Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent; the environment; business and human rights; corruption; elections; the Human Rights Council (HRC) special procedures; and regional organizations. The focal points provide regular support and inputs to other parts of the Office, including the field presences.
- **21 new translations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** were added to the collection, bringing the number of available translations to 551, thereby enabling more communities to have better access to knowledge about their basic human rights.
- A new **OHCHR Library online database** consolidates the voting data of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) and Human Rights Council. It provides access to all available documents from the first session of the CHR to the most recent session of the HRC.

## INNOVATION

Across UN Human Rights, innovation is encouraged, supported and its results are implemented accordingly.

- The **Annual Innovation Challenge was finalized** and a system of incentives was established. Seed funding of US\$100,000 was set aside for the winners of the Innovation Challenge to support the implementation of their projects. The three final projects preparing for implementation are:
  - › A project using artificial intelligence (AI) to support human rights indicator production in order to improve OHCHR's data pipeline for generating leads from the media on attacks against HRDs;
  - › A project focused on a variety of social events, fun challenges and engaging activities to encourage relationship-building, collaboration and well-being at OHCHR; and
  - › A project aimed at reducing OHCHR's environmental footprint through behaviourally-informed interventions.
- The **Innovation Engine or Light Up! Innovation Engine** sought innovative ways to enhance OHCHR's work processes, methodologies and technology. During the year, the Innovation Engine collaborated with the University of Geneva to develop several projects, including on: improving crisis response, early warning and prevention; ensuring sustainable environmental management (SEM) in procurement; data mining for human rights indicator production; and re-inventing how OHCHR manages its reports.

- The **Ditch UNfair Internships programme** was expanded from a small pilot to office-wide participation to ensure the allocation of funding in annual workplans. During the year, OHCHR hosted a total of nine University UNVs (UUNVs) for six-month assignments in various divisions. Young graduates from Algeria, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey worked in the four divisions in headquarters and learned about the work of OHCHR and the international human rights mechanisms.
- OHCHR is pilot testing an **early warning/risk analysis data collection system** that is used to develop regional early warning snapshots. This system builds on: the UNOCC data collection and analysis system; the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) contribution tracker; the media monitoring trend analysis systems built for the regional Emergency Response Teams (ERTs); and the Rights Open Information System. These systems provide structured data to inform a range of analytic processes for Regional Monthly Reviews (RMRs), UNOCC, media monitoring dashboards and Regional Snapshots. ERTs were short-listed for the 2022 Secretary-General Awards under the Innovation category.



## **SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

UN Human Rights is on a global leader in sustainable environmental management, catalysing efforts to build back better and strengthen partnerships and global standard-setting, especially with regard to the right to a healthy environment and climate change.

- **Data collection for carbon footprint reporting was improved.** The environmental data training, developed by OHCHR, encouraged OHCHR offices at the regional and country levels to engage in data collection for carbon footprint reporting. This resulted in an expansion from 13 locations providing local data in 2021 to 25 locations in 2022, thereby increasing the proportion of data on the OHCHR carbon footprint that is based on actual data, rather than proxies. In comparison to the 3,307 tCO<sub>2</sub>e reported in 2021 (based on 2020 data) under the UNEP's Greening the Blue Initiative, the overall OHCHR carbon emissions reported in 2022 (based on 2021 data) were 3,868 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (42.39 per cent air travel, 8.46 per cent other travel and 49.19 per cent facilities), or 2.1 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per person, below the UN average.
- **To enhance staff capacity and knowledge about Sustainable Environmental Management and human rights,** OHCHR produced informative materials and launched an online course on SEM and human rights regarding the human rights consequences of climate change and environmental harms. To improve coordination and the integration of SEM priorities across the Office, nearly all OHCHR planning units designated an SEM focal point, covering

77 per cent of OHCHR field presences and 42 sections in Geneva and New York. To direct their participation, which is voluntary, terms of reference (ToRs) were created and distributed and a strong emphasis was placed on recognizing and reflecting their efforts in their performance documents.

- **To integrate environmental considerations into meetings and promote sustainable procurement,** OHCHR drafted documents related to sustainable procurement, including sample ToRs with sustainability criteria, and sustainability standards for highly demanded goods and services. A Virtual Toolkit was also developed through a partnership with interns from 2050Today, which will be launched in 2023.
- **Partnerships for SEM were strengthened** across the Office and the UN system and among external experts, organizations and institutions. Through the SEM Group, OHCHR continued its long-standing participation in the UN's Issue Management Group (IMG) for sustainability management, which is led by UNEP. During meetings with IMG, lessons learned were exchanged and OHCHR reported on its carbon footprint. In collaboration with the UN Secretariat, the 2050Today Initiative in Geneva and UNDP, OHCHR worked towards the adoption of sustainable measures in its operations and facilities.
- The SEM Group initiated the process of **developing the OHCHR Environmental Management System (EMS)**, in accordance with ISO 14001:2015, as part of the Strategy for Sustainability Management in the United Nations System 2020-2030. OHCHR has many of the key elements of an EMS but is lacking resources and the capacity to

mainstream activities across OHCHR. A three per cent carbon levy on all travel was proposed and approved as an additional means to reduce OHCHR's carbon footprint. In order to fully implement the EMS, the Office has recommended hiring an EMS coordinator, developing an environmental policy and reviewing and designing environmental objectives and targets.

- The **12 green fund projects supported in 2022** have the potential to lower electricity costs while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality. Projects included the installation of a 30 kVA smart generator that is 25 per cent more efficient than the previous one, thereby saving on fuel, fumes, noise and time, and motion sensor lighting and an electric bike in Kampala, Uganda; solar photovoltaic (PV) panels with a combined daily power generation of 12 kVA in Congo-Brazzaville and Niger; compound lighting in Gulu and Kampala, Uganda; a hybrid battery storage system for solar panels in Sri Lanka; a digital brochure for environmental action in Senegal; and portable solar chargers for OHCHR staff in the State of Palestine<sup>16</sup> and Ukraine.

## EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

**OHCHR's human rights impact and messages are effectively communicated, helping to position it as a partner of choice for its key stakeholders.**

- Interest in OHCHR's **social media channels** continued to grow, as illustrated by a combined number of 11.5 million followers of the channels of headquarters and field presences, compared to 10.5 million followers in 2021 and 9.7 million followers in 2020.
- The **new OHCHR website**, launched in March, saw a 30 percent increase in the number of unique site visitors, compared to visits to the previous website in 2021. Over the course of the year, the new website was redesigned, in line with the UN Web guidelines and OHCHR's latest branding.
- New audiences were reached through **innovative partnerships**, including with Wikimedia, Canva, Peace One Day and the David Clark Cause. In partnership with UNEP and the Wikimedia Foundation, a webinar was launched, in April, on the Right to a Healthy Environment, featuring the hashtag #WikiforHumanRights. As a result of this partnership, edit-a-thons were held and more than 45 community events took place, primarily in Africa and Latin America, bringing together more than 700 international participants. Canva, one of the most important online global platforms used to create visual/multimedia content for social media sites, will be the primary partner for the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the UDHR.
- As part of the **“Learn, Speak Up, Act!”** campaign to fight racism, 15 radio shows/segments and podcasts around the world commemorated the International Day of People of African Descent (31 August), on topics such as the legacies of colonialism, the importance of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA) and other UN instruments, diversity and the challenges faced by people of African descent. The initiative took place in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Lebanon, Mexico, Senegal, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Uruguay.
- In 2022, OHCHR's **“#StandUp 4Migrants”** campaign focused on bringing people together through shared values and interests. This was achieved by supporting several local events and projects from around the world and engaging with partners, including migrants, illustrators, muralists, musicians, designers, activists, chefs and local community members. On International Migrants Day (18 December), the campaign launched “MyGreat Cookbook,” in partnership with Nik's Fudo, to celebrate the culinary journeys and experiences of women chefs who have migrated. Through the book, the chefs share their recipes and stories of migration and how food shaped their personal journeys. Lila Downs, a Mexican-American musician and activist, showed her support for the campaign with a video message that received 103,000 views on Instagram.
- **Storytelling** was strengthened with the production of 108 success/feature stories and 221 video stories, including campaigns, human interest and feature stories, profiles of HRDs and video messages from OHCHR's senior leadership.

<sup>16</sup> Hereinafter, all references to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with General Assembly resolution 67/19.

## DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

OHCHR's culture and workforce are more diverse and inclusive. Staff are treated with equality, dignity and respect; and greater data usage informs decision-making with accountability measures established.

- The Office's **commitment to an equitable and inclusive workplace** was operationalized through the appointment of a Senior Diversity and Inclusion Advisor, the recruitment of a UNV Specialist and the establishment of an Advisory Group on Diversity and Inclusion. The Advisory Group provides strategic guidance and oversight to the OEAP.
- **Implementation of demographic measures to support greater diversity** included the expansion of the OHCHR UUNV youth programme for graduates from developing economies, an increase in P-2 entry-level positions for young people and a review of recruitment practices to facilitate inclusive recruitment, that included a briefing for managers.
- **Diversity dashboards on gender parity, geographical diversity and age** delivered granular staffing data to enable informed decision-making at the division and section levels. A planned self-declaration exercise will increase the availability of demographic data to inform future inclusive recruitment strategies. OHCHR has reached overall gender parity and continues its efforts towards the achievement of gender parity at all levels.
- Efforts were undertaken to **promote respect and inclusion through inclusive work practices**, such as Inclusion Insight workshops, with thematic

events on race and racial discrimination, and streamlining the use of gender pronouns.

- The OHCHR Gender Accreditation Programme enhanced inclusion through its third iteration in the field offices in Guatemala and Syria. With a focus on gender equality, value-based behaviour and diversity and inclusion, the Programme supports a positive office culture. Offices that previously participated in the Programme (Cambodia, Colombia, the State of Palestine and Ukraine) increased the extent to which a gender perspective is integrated into their planning procedures, leading to improved tracking of gender-related activities and references to a gender perspective in reporting.
- OHCHR mainstreamed **Gender equality and disability inclusion in evaluation processes**. As a co-convenor of the UNEG Gender Equality, Disability and Human Rights Working Group, the Office successfully advocated for the inclusion of these areas in all evaluations across the UN system.

## MANAGING TALENT

UN Human Rights is actively unleashing the full potential of its staff by recognizing talent and making career management accessible to all.

- The UN Human Rights Office focused on the career aspirations of its staff through the **provision of learning opportunities and the introduction of a new in-house coaching service**. By tailoring career support options, staff are supported and empowered to plan, develop and manage their careers. An Inter-Agency Action Coaching Initiative for managers was piloted, with accredited coaches from OHCHR, UNHCR, WIPO and ITC.
- The Office is piloting a **voluntary functional mobility project for P-3 Human Rights Officers** to broaden development opportunities through a job exchange programme. Internal rosters are being compiled to create a cadre of pre-approved candidates for vacant professional-level positions.
- **Recruitment processes were improved** and direct support was provided to hiring managers, which offered greater transparency and efficiency during the selection process. There has been a significant reduction in the onboarding time from candidate selection to entry on duty, with an average time of 53 days.
- There was a marked investment in **supporting the mental health and well-being of staff**. Psychosocial support was provided through individual and team consultations on stress management, trauma, secondary trauma, prevention and practical interventions. A self-care week was hosted for staff worldwide, which offered online



workshops on art therapy, group coaching, stress management and Yoga Nidra. More than 300 staff attended or watched the recordings. A mindfulness stress reduction programme was also introduced. Webinars were convened for managers on stress management, trauma, secondary trauma, prevention and practical interventions.

- The **new People Management Index (PMI) on performance management** for managers with staff management responsibilities was implemented. Introduced in the 2021-2022 cycle as part of the new approach to Performance Management, the PMI focuses on measuring effective people management and enables managers to embrace a two-way feedback culture that fosters communication and dialogue among colleagues. Adopting a multi-rater/360-degree feedback methodology, the PMI is conducted each year during the months of February and March for all managers with four or more first and second reports.

## **RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIPS**

**Investment in and support for UN Human Rights expanded and partners expressed confidence in the value delivered by these investments.**

- Total **voluntary contributions** amounted to US\$240.8 million, representing an increase of US\$13 million over 2021. During that year, 87 donors contributed, including 63 Member States. In 2022, unarmarked contributions accounted for 33 per cent of total voluntary contributions, compared to 37 per cent in 2021. The increased earmarking of donor contributions hinders

OHCHR's capacity to quickly and flexibly allocate resources to where they are most urgently required and necessitates constant budgetary adjustments. The Office maintained a strong relationship with its donors and provided regular updates on OHCHR's work through 35 consultations and briefings. A total of 86 funding agreements were signed.

- Tailored engagement with **non-traditional donors** led to sustained interest and a 13 per cent increase in financial support since 2021. The donor base was diversified with the addition of three new donors from the private sector and philanthropic partners that provided financial support in 2022. Further, there was a 20 per cent increase in individual donations. OHCHR also developed strategic and multi-year partnerships with the potential for resource support, such as a three-year Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that was signed with the Development Bank of Latin America, in August, to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.
- UN Human Rights continued to apply a **results-based management approach to its fundraising proposals and reporting**. This proved to be critical in building the trust of donors and increasing accountability. The Office submitted 85 funding proposals to donors and drafted 216 results-based reports. Moreover, OHCHR distributed the UN Human Rights annual report and annual appeal. Seven human interest stories from the field were produced and shared through the annual report, annual appeal and the OHCHR website to raise awareness about what the Office does and the impacts of its work.
- The **Customer Relationship Management platform** continued to be rolled out in selected field offices.

Efforts are underway to determine how to coordinate the integration of information from the platform and financial data into a dashboard for wider access and information-sharing.

- In line with the Resource Mobilization and Partnerships Strategy, and to strengthen OHCHR's organizational effectiveness on Resource Mobilization as identified in the OHCHR Management Plan (OMP), the Office continued to invest in **resource mobilization to build staff capacities and competencies** and equip staff with tools and guidance. A new portal on resource mobilization was developed and launched, providing a one-stop-shop to access all tools and resources. Following the 2021 deployment of two resource mobilization positions to the Regional Offices in Bangkok and Pretoria, OHCHR recruited a resource mobilization position at the Regional Office in Panama. The three positions in the three regional offices will provide tailored support for fundraising initiatives in their respective regions. Investing in human resources, staff capacities and competencies remains essential to ensuring that the support that is needed at the global, regional and country level can be provided.

## **OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT**

**UN Human Rights managers are enabling the most efficient and responsible use of all available resources and are supported by the effective employment of relevant technologies.**

- The development and implementation of the **Mandate Review and Management System (MRMS)**, in collaboration with the Department for General Assembly

and Conference Management and the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, resulted in increased efficiency and time saving in the preparation of oral statements and programme budget implication documents for HRC sessions.

- **The transition of human resources business partner services from UNOG to OHCHR** contributed to process efficiencies and significant annual savings.
- **An e-clearance system for processing administrative actions** was finalized and rolled out to field presences and all divisions in headquarters, resulting in a more structured handling of administrative tasks across the Organization, as well as improved tracking of decisions and a reduction in bottlenecks.
- **The new OHCHR JURIS database** includes a complete record of decisions issued by eight human rights treaty bodies on individual complaints related to human rights violations. With an updated user interface, it is now available to the public, States, national human rights institutions (NHRIs), civil society and academia, as well as international and regional human rights mechanisms. It provides greater transparency and ease of access to the vast body of legal interpretation of international human rights law. As with many open data initiatives, the ease of access to information ensures operational efficiency gains.
- OHCHR implemented its internal **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on the activation of the Internal Rapid Deployment Roster**. This facilitated the deployment of staff to emergency/surge situations, based on their experience and expertise.

- The Office embarked on a **delegation of authority project**, with the objective of providing field offices with the autonomy and agility to process transactions that are under their responsibility.
- **The UMOJA roll-out to field offices** continued and is expected to be completed by mid-2023.



## DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

**UN Human Rights maximizes its potential and scales up its impact by fully integrating its technology stack and digital services in order to advance its mandate.**

The **OHCHR Digital Transformation Strategy** was developed, which offers a more coherent vision for digital transformation of the Office. The Strategy aims to contribute to: greater connectivity; increased trust; improved human rights monitoring and investigations; enhanced data leadership; increased engagement, access and transparency; and a tech-savvy workforce that is prepared for the future.

Progress was made in **enhancing OHCHR's digital capacities**, including through:

- The creation of an OHCHR Learning Management System (OHCHR Moodle) for remote learning, which was customized with OHCHR branding. As of the end of 2022, the platform had over 2,000 users, most of whom are OHCHR staff, and more than 30 courses had been developed and delivered via OHCHR Moodle.
- The finalization and launch of the new UN Human Rights website.
- The development and adoption of a monitoring tool for the Gender Accreditation Programme.

- The development and deployment of software for generating leads from the media in relation to SDG 16.10.1 and attacks on human rights defenders (HRDs). The data pipeline has several capabilities, including web scraping/retrieving articles, classifying articles as relevant/irrelevant to SDG 16.10.1, extracting incident details and other metadata pertinent to SDG 16.10.1, clustering incidents to eliminate duplicate information and generating data reports.

- The creation of a UN Human Rights Cyber Security Team.
- The establishment of an OHCHR Digital Investigation Support Cell, which will lead its digital investigative work and reduce data security and pollution risks.

OHCHR is **implementing its Information Management Strategy** through the deployment of data professionals to field presences and the development of tools to structure corporate data for analysis and to meet the needs of digital investigations. The service structures to support digital transformation are being designed to maximize efficiencies of scale. OHCHR is working on solutions for improving data and information flows and the adoption of technology that enables users to collect and preserve data, thereby facilitating analysis and retrieval for statistical or other purposes.