

ASIA PACIFIC

INTRODUCTION

The vast and diverse Asia Pacific region is home to more than one third of the world's people. However, OHCHR has a limited footprint in the region: a Regional Office for South-East Asia is based in Bangkok; a Regional Office for the Pacific is located in Suva; an office in Seoul operates under a specific mandate in relation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK); an Office in Cambodia operates on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of Cambodia; and a Regional Office for the Pacific is located in Suva. In addition, a human rights unit is part of the UN Integrated Mission in Afghanistan, led by the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA). The UN Sustainable Development Group and OHCHR have deployed HRAs to RC Offices and UNCTs in Bangladesh, Maldives, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste. OHCHR also supports the work of national officers based in the RC Offices in Mongolia and Nepal.

The Human Rights Council has mandated country specific special procedure mandates to work on Afghanistan, Cambodia, DPRK and Myanmar, in addition to Accountability Projects for DPRK (HRC res. 34/24) and Sri Lanka (HRC res. 46/1).

OHCHR seeks to promote respect and protection of human rights throughout the region by employing a range of tools, including public and private advocacy, human rights mainstreaming in development programming, technical cooperation and capacity building programmes, protection through presence and monitoring, and support to implement the outcomes of UN human rights mechanisms. OHCHR actively seeks to strengthen civil society and the capacity of NHRIs in the region, and to build strong working relationships with national governments and state institutions. NHRIs in the region vary in their compliance with internationally accepted standards for NHRIs ('Paris Principles').

OHCHR's South-East Asia Regional Office also actively engages with the sub-regional intergovernmental human rights mechanism of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), known as the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR). There is no equivalent sub-regional human rights mechanism in the Pacific.

CURRENT HUMAN RIGHTS CONTEXT

This diverse and dynamic region includes countries such as China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia, which in terms of population are among the world's largest, as well as island states in the Pacific whose populations number in the low thousands. In terms of respect, protection and enjoyment of human rights, the region presents opportunities as well as challenges. Some countries, such as Nepal and Sri Lanka, have emerged from conflict. At the same time, particularly violent and egregious conflicts continued in Afghanistan and Myanmar, and protracted national or localized conflicts persisted in a

number of other countries, fuelling a range of human rights concerns. Migration within and from Asia, caused by a variety of social, economic and political factors, accounts for approximately 45% of the world's 250 million migrants. More than 80% of all displaced persons are found in the region, for a wide variety of reasons, including conflict, systemic discrimination, poverty, and climate change.

- Economic, social and cultural rights. Parts of the region are frequently exposed to environmental hazards, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic activity, typhoons, and

other natural crises. These disproportionately affect the most vulnerable. Low-lying coastal areas and many island states are directly threatened by climate change and rising sea levels; the existence of atoll nations in the Pacific is in question. While some countries in the region have achieved significant economic growth and development, marked and growing disparities in wealth exist within and between States, leaving entire populations, communities, and individuals behind. Average standards of living have markedly improved; however, inequalities and discrimination remain high, further marginalising vulnerable groups, exacerbating poverty, reducing already low levels of human security, and limiting access to justice, basic services and economic opportunities.

- Discrimination, especially against marginalized groups. The region has a rich mix of ethnic and indigenous groups, religions, customs and traditions. Levels of violence against women are high, especially in South Asia and the Pacific, notwithstanding laws and policies for their protection and engagement by civil society. Asia and the Pacific host some 60% of the world's young people; more than 750 million (about 19% of the region's population) are aged between 15 and 25. The rise of nationalism and populism in many parts of the region has been accompanied by incitement to hatred, including through social media, that notably targets youth insecurities and often marginalised or 'at risk' groups and communities.
- Civil and political rights and civic space. Democratic and civil society space is shrinking in many parts of the region. Fundamental freedoms, including freedom of assembly and peaceful association, expression, information and participation are under threat, due to restrictive laws and policies, digital surveillance, and repression of political and other dissenting voices. Local civil society organizations and human rights defenders face harassment and intimidation, while journalists and bloggers as well as trades unionists and political activists are subject to threats and at times violence from the authorities or non-State actors. Governments have increasingly focused their attention on social and economic development and public security (particularly in the context of counter terrorism measures) rather than protection of civil and political rights. The region is characterized by governance systems in which the executive is dominant and the legislature and judiciary are weak. Authoritarianism in a growing number of countries is having an adverse effect on enjoyment of a range of human rights. Impunity for serious human rights violations persists, including extrajudicial execution, torture, and enforced disappearance, committed often by law enforcement agencies, frequently with the collusion of powerful political and economic interests.
- Frontier issues and spotlight populations. Areas of concern include the effects of climate change; lack of focus on sustainable development and environmental protection for the benefit of youth and future generations; the impact of business activities, particularly activities associated with land and the extraction of natural resources; and the effects of labour migration and human trafficking. The Covid-19 pandemic has served as a threat multiplier, increasing inequalities and discrimination: it has severely affected the fabric of societies, people's right to health, and their economic livelihoods. Some Governments have declared states of emergency or taken other forms of action that restrict freedom of movement and public participation, creating important governance and civil and political rights challenges.

Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratification, reporting and standing invitation (baselines December 2021)

	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
Afghanistan		X	X	X		X							Jan 2019	Yes (2017)
Australia	X												Jan 2021	Yes (2008)
Bangladesh	X	X				X	X						May 2018	No
Bhutan						X							May 2019	No
Brunei Darussalam						X	X	X			X		May 2019	No
Cambodia				X							X		Jan 2019	No
China				X			X						Nov 2018	No
DP. Rep. Korea			X			X		X					May 2019	No
Fiji	X		X	X						X	X	X	Nov 2019	Yes (2015)
India	X		X			X	X						May 2017	Yes (2011)
Indonesia	X			X				X	X				May 2017	No
Japan			X	X									Nov 2017	Yes (2011)
Kiribati													Jan 2020	No
Lao People's DR.	X		X	X									Jan 2020	No
Malaysia								X	X		X		Nov 2018	Yes (2019)
Maldives	X	X	X										Nov 2020	Yes (2006)
Marshall Islands	X		X	X									Nov 2020	Yes (2011)
Micronesia (Federated States of)						X		X	X		X		Jan 2021	No
Mongolia				X									Nov 2020	Yes (2004)
Myanmar			X			X	X	X					Jan 2021	No
Nauru				X		X	X				X		Jan 2021	Yes (2011)
Nepal			X	X			X						Jan 2021	No
New Zealand													Jan 2019	Yes (2004)
Pakistan	X			X			X						Nov 2017	No
Palau													May 2021	Yes (2011)
Papua New Guinea	X		X			X	X				X		Nov 2021	Yes (2011)

Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratification, reporting and standing invitation (baselines December 2021)

	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
Philippines				X									May 2017	No
Rep. of Korea													Nov 2017	Yes (2008)
Samoa				X			X				X	X	Nov 2021	Yes (2011)
Singapore													May 2021	No
Solomon Islands	X		X			X							May 2021	Yes (2011)
Sri Lanka	X			X		X				X		X	Nov 2017	Yes (2015)
Thailand			X			X	X						Nov 2021	Yes (2011)
Timor-Leste	X		X	X						X			Jan 2022	Yes (2017)
Tonga	X												Jan 2018	Yes (2013)
Tuvalu						X							May 2018	Yes (2013)
Vanuatu				X		X							Jan 2019	Yes (2009)
Viet Nam	X					X							Jan 2019	No
Non UN States														
Cook Islands											X			
Niue							X							

- Treaty ratified
- X Overdue report as of December 2021
- Outstanding ratification

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA (BANGKOK)

FIELD PRESENCE

The OHCHR South-East Asia Regional Office (SEARO) was established in 2002 and is based in Bangkok, Thailand.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao Peoples Democratic Republic (PDR), Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. OHCHR also has a field presence in Cambodia, and HRAs in the Philippines and Timor-Leste. SEARO conducts regional activities for, and engages with, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG).

ENGAGEMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, and Singapore are party to less than four of the core human rights treaties. Thailand, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam are party to ICCPR. Few countries in the region have ratified the OP-CAT, ICRMW, CPPED or individual complaint mechanisms. Thailand has issued a standing invitation to the special procedures.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Brunei Darussalam: None.

Indonesia: Special Rapporteur on the right to health (2017), Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2018).

Lao People's DR: Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children (2017).

Malaysia: Special Rapporteur on cultural rights (2017); Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation (2018); Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children (2018).

Myanmar: Special Rapporteur on Myanmar (June 2016, February and July 2017).

Singapore: None.

Thailand: Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty (2016); Working Group on business enterprises (2018); Special Rapporteur on Myanmar (2018).

Viet Nam: Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A5 UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	UN policies and practices comply with human rights standards and UNDAF and UNSDCF guidance; they focus on accountable institutions, access to justice, and the participation of civil society in planning and monitoring.
ND Non-discrimination	ND5 Principles and practices effectively counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space	Duty bearers effectively address discrimination and hate speech in the digital space. NHRI and civil society organizations have improved their capacity to communicate human rights-based counter-narratives.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND8</p>	<p>The UN System implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</p>	<p>Nationally and regionally, UN development programmes focus more explicitly on inequalities and multiple forms of discrimination, in line with the 2030 Agenda’s objective to leave no one behind.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D2</p>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>Regional actors and UNCTs, notably in countries that provide effective support to SDG reporting, have adopted human rights-based approaches in their regional and country programmes, giving effect to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.</p>
	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>UNCTs and UN agencies in UNDAF-roll out countries (2018-21) and countries that support separate SDG planning or programming have adopted a rights-based approach to development planning and implementation that complies with international human rights norms, standards and principles.</p>
	<p>D8</p>	<p>National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs</p>	<p>Regionally and in UNDAF roll-out countries, the UN development system assists national and regional stakeholders to collect, analyse and disseminate data on discrimination, vulnerability, inequality and exclusion. It includes statistical bodies in this process as well as affected communities.</p>
<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P1</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>At least 7 countries increasingly protect civic space, including by adopting laws or policies.</p>
	<p>P2</p>	<p>The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)</p>	<p>UN agencies, the UNDG Human Rights Network and the reprisals focal point cooperate more fully with NHRI (where NHRIs exist), making it possible to protect individuals and civil society organizations more promptly and effectively.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>Accountability mechanisms are established to improve protection of individuals and groups affected by conflicts, including SGBV; victims have better access to remedies.</p>

<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>Selected country teams apply the HRDDP in their UN programmes.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M2</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The AICHR has more capacity and is fulfilling its protection mandate.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change, People on the Move, Digital space

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

CAMBODIA

FIELD PRESENCE

In 2020, the Government renewed its agreement for the country office until the end of 2022.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Cambodia is party to all core international human rights treaties with the exception of the ICRMW. It has ratified the OP-CEDAW and OP-CAT. Cambodia completed the third UPR cycle in 2019.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on human rights in Cambodia (March and October 2016, August 2017, March and October 2018, May 2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The criminal justice system, and particularly judges, prosecutors and lawyers, become increasingly professional. Prison staffing is professionalized in a manner that accords with international human rights standards.
	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Laws and policies in the areas of justice and prisons increasingly comply with international human rights standards.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	An NHRI aimed at providing redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights are strengthened is established.
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Justice system investigates and prosecutes SGBV and gender-related crimes more effectively, including violations of economic rights, e.g., land, decent work.
P Participation	P5 ▶ More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	International, regional and national protection mechanisms respond to the protection needs of civil society organizations and individuals, particularly (but not only) in the context of political participation.
	P7 ▶ Public recognition that human rights and accountability make important contributions to effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism, increases	Youth networks increasingly recognize the value and importance of human rights and accountability and their contribution to development and peace.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D1</p>	<p>Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims</p>	<p>Businesses and other economic actors held accountable for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims.</p>
	<p>D3</p>	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>Laws, policies and strategies on land, housing and property increasingly comply with human rights standards. Their implementation by the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Rural Development and sub-national authorities similarly complies with international standards.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Cambodia submits five reports to Treaty Bodies that conform with reporting guidelines, as well as its report to the UPR. It adopts an integrated and participatory approach to preparing and following up these reports.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Civil society organizations and the UNCT increasingly engage with the human rights mechanisms when they report to Treaty Bodies, special procedures and the UPR.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Leveraging Data for Human Rights, Prevention, Frontier Issues: People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

THE PHILIPPINES

FIELD PRESENCE

An HRA has been deployed since 2014 to the RC’s Office.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The Philippines is party to most core international human rights treaties. It has not ratified the CPPED or acceded to the OP-CESCR, OP-CRC on a communications procedure, or the OP-CRPD. The Philippines completed the third cycle of the UPR in September 2017. It has not issued a standing invitation.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Improved compliance of the security sector with international human rights norms and standards, in particular in relation to the right to life.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Accountability mechanisms of the Department of Justice and the Philippines National Police and other relevant actors are strengthened.
P Participation	P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Policies and procedures are adopted to protect human rights defenders and civic space, including through dialogue between rights-holders and duty-bearers.
	P2 ▶ The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	Strengthened capacity and efforts to investigate and bring to justice perpetrators of violations targeting human rights defenders result in convictions and other forms of restitution.
D Development	D7 ▶ States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	The UNCT integrates human rights norms, standards and principles when it formulates and implements programmes and projects.

	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	The NMRF effectively conducts coordination, information management and consultation, including through established focal points in relevant Government departments.
	M2	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	Civil society organizations increasingly engage with Treaty Bodies, special procedures and the UPR.
	M3	Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms	Steps taken towards adoption of NPM legislation and improved functioning of the interim NPM.
	M3	Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms	The international community continues to engage through the HRC, and support to OHCHR's work in the Philippines. The HRC effectively responds to developments on the ground.

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Prevention

TIMOR-LESTE

FIELD PRESENCE

There has been a UN human rights field presence in Timor-Leste since 1999. An HRA unit has been in place since 2013.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Timor-Leste is party to seven international human rights treaties and four optional protocols. Ratification is pending of the CRPD, CPPED and the OP-ICCPR, OP-CESCR, OP-CAT, OP-CRC concerning a communications procedure, and OP-CRPD. In 2017 Timor-Leste issued a standing invitation to the special procedures. Timor-Leste is scheduled to undertake the third cycle of the UPR in the first quarter of 2022.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The police and army comply with human rights standards that prohibit torture and ill-treatment.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Judicial actors increase their knowledge of human rights and apply human rights standards in legal proceedings.
P Participation	P6 ▶ The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Youth, women and discriminated groups, and those who represent them, regularly advocate for human rights.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 ▶ 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	Legal drafters and judicial actors take account of the rights of persons with disabilities.
	ND2 ▶ Justice systems and related institutions increasingly monitor and investigate discrimination and provide redress to victims	The judiciary and the Government increasingly pursue and prosecute cases of discrimination against women, persons with disabilities, and LGBTI individuals.
	ND7 ▶ Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases	The public supports a human rights-based approach to disability; the public opposes discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D3</p>	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>New policies and laws on housing, land and evictions are adopted that comply with human rights standards.</p>
	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>National actors and the United Nations integrate human rights norms and standards in their programmes.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Reports are submitted in accordance with guidelines and include adequate information.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The NHRI, the UNCT, and civil society coalitions that work on emerging human rights issues submit reports for each scheduled treaty review; NGOs submit information to the special procedures.</p>

SHIFTS
Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS
Persons with Disabilities, Women

AFGHANISTAN

FIELD PRESENCE

The Human Rights Service is a component in the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), which was established in 2002. It has a monitoring and protection mandate.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Afghanistan has ratified the core international human rights treaties, with the exception of the CPPED and ICRMW. Ratifications are pending of both the Optional Protocols to the ICCPR, as well as the OP-ICESCR, OP-CEDAW, and OP-CRC on a communications procedure. Afghanistan issued a standing invitation to the special procedures in August 2017. It completed the third cycle of the UPR in 2021.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons (2016).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Increased number of reported cases of torture and ill-treatment, enforced disappearances, death penalty, extra-judicial killings and due process violations promptly, impartially, independently and thoroughly investigated and accountability and protection mechanism strengthened.
	A2 → Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Establishment of inclusive and accountable peace and reconciliation processes in conformity with international human rights standards and in line with the internationally recognized principles of transitional justice.
P Participation	P1 → Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The de facto authorities promote diversity in political, democratic and participatory processes with increased participation of women and minorities in decision making and an NHRI works in conformity with international standards (Paris Principles).
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 → 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	Authorities adopt laws, policies and practices that address gender discrimination and inequality in relation to women and girls’ economic, social and cultural rights.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>Human rights considerations, norms, standards and principles, as well as recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms, are integrated into the policies and programmes of UNAMA with respect to peace and security, and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) with respect to protection of civilians, security for the Afghan civilians, humanitarian support, and socio-economic development initiatives.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS1</p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>The de facto authorities and armed opposition groups’ policies and mechanisms for the protection of civilians and civilian casualty mitigation, including child protection, are enhanced in line with international humanitarian law and international human rights standards.</p>
	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>UN agencies integrate and implement standards set in the HRDDP if they decide to support to the security forces of the de facto authorities.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The de facto authorities engage with the UN human rights mechanisms, including submitting outstanding reports to treaty bodies.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

BANGLADESH

FIELD PRESENCE

An HRA has been deployed since May 2018, following other deployments between 2014 and 2016.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Bangladesh is party to eight core international human rights treaties. Ratification of the CPPED is pending. Bangladesh has not acceded to the Optional Protocols to the ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, or CRC on a communications procedure; it has acceded to the Optional Protocols to the CEDAW, CRC-CAAC, CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and CPRD. Bangladesh completed the third cycle of the UPR review in 2018.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on Myanmar (February 2017, January and June 2018, July 2019, and December 2021).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Increased acknowledgment by Government of need to refocus drugs policy toward a health approach and review action by law enforcement to reduce EJE, disappearances, arbitrary arrest and torture.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh increasingly meets international standards (Paris Principles).
P Participation	P1 ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Processes are more democratic and participatory. Women and minorities participate more fully in decision-making.
	P2 ▶ The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	Improved responsiveness to attacks against human rights defenders and civic space and reinforced and expanded civil society networks promote cooperation between human rights defenders and other constituencies.
D Development	D5 ▶ 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	Increased awareness and engagement by UNCT and national stakeholders in addressing the human rights impact of climate change.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D7 ▶</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>CCA and UNSDCF development and implementation integrate a human rights based approach and UNCT capacity is further developed in this regard.</p>
	<p>D7 ▶</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>UNCT, including Human Rights Working Group and other coordination mechanisms, such as UN Data Group increase their capacities to apply a human rights based approach in policy support, programming and advocacy.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS5 ▶</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>The UN System systematically integrates a human rights-based approach in humanitarian programming in response to the needs of Rohingya refugees.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1 ▶</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government, National Human Rights Commission, civil society and the UNCT regularly submit reports to the treaty bodies.</p>
	<p>M5 ▶</p>	<p>International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights</p>	<p>The government, National Human Rights Commission, civil society and the UNCT regularly submit treaty body reports.</p>

SHIFTS

Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

SRI LANKA

FIELD PRESENCE

An HRA has been deployed since 2004, with an interruption from 2014 to mid-2015. Based in the RC’s Office, the HRA is supported by an international transitional justice adviser and national staff.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Sri Lanka is a party to all the core international human rights treaties. It has not ratified the Second OP-ICCPR, OP-ICESCR, OP-CRC on a communications procedure, or OP-CRPD. Sri Lanka extended a standing invitation to special procedures of the Human Rights Council in December 2015. It completed the third UPR cycle in March 2018.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on independence of judges (2016); Special Rapporteur on torture (2016); Special Rapporteur on minority issues (2016); Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter terrorism (2017); Special Rapporteur on truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (2017); Working Group on arbitrary detention (2017); Independent Expert on foreign debt (2018); Special Rapporteur on freedom of assembly (2019); Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion (2019); Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery (2021).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A2 Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Fulfilling Human Rights Council resolution 30/1, Sri Lanka implements a comprehensive transitional justice strategy that is victim-oriented, gender-sensitive and complies with international human rights standards. It establishes an Office for Missing Persons, a truth and reconciliation commission, a reparations programme, and a credible special judicial accountability mechanism in which foreign experts participate.
	A3 Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	The recommendations of the Consultations Task Force on participation of women in the design of transitional justice mechanisms are taken into account; the mechanisms’ mandates include sexual violence in conflict.
P Participation	P6 The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	New laws establish transitional justice mechanisms and take into account the results of consultations held in 2016. Wherever necessary, victims of violations, women, and groups with specific needs are consulted in more detail about each element of the transitional justice agenda.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND1</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Measures are taken to strengthen legal protection against discrimination on grounds of gender or sexual orientation; consensual same-sex relations are decriminalized.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D3</p>	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>Measures in place ensure that all land occupied by the military is returned or that appropriate compensation is provided; and that land-related disputes associated with displacement during the thirty years of conflict will be settled.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS2</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) is replaced by legislation that complies with international human rights standards and international best practice.</p>
	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>The Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) operates as an early warning mechanism when the human rights situation deteriorates. The HRWG helps to integrate human rights approaches in specific programmes.</p>
	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>All Sri Lanka military or police personnel proposed for deployment in UN peacekeeping operations undergo a stringent screening process, led by civilians.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>A standing mechanism is established that integrates reporting to human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations.</p>
	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government continues to issue a standing invitation to special procedures, agrees to visits, and facilitates visit arrangements constructively.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR has been based in the Republic of Korea since June 2015. It does not have access to the DPRK.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The DPRK has ratified five core international human rights treaties: ICCPR, ICESCR, CRC, CEDAW and CPRD. It has also ratified the CRC Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Other treaties and optional protocols have not been ratified. DPRK completed its third UPR in 2019.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities (2017). A Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DPRK has been mandated by the Human Rights Council since 2004 but has not been able to visit.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	National institutions in DPRK curb violations of human rights in response to international pressure.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The international community continues its efforts to hold perpetrators of crimes against humanity accountable.
P Participation	P4	Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	Human rights principles, norms and language are embraced by CSOs that work with the DPRK government or with DPRK escapees.
PS Peace and Security	PS3	Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection	International approaches to the DPRK integrate human rights as a cross-cutting issue and recognize the centrality of human rights in the promotion of peace and security in the DPRK.
	PS5	Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict	Humanitarian programmes use a rights-based approach and comply with the requirements of the UN’s Rights Up Front Action Plan.

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government engages with the country mandate holder and he is able to conduct a visit. Two thematic rapporteurs are able to visit.</p>
	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government of the DPRK submits reports to two treaty bodies, and participates in the UPR process.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Young People

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE PACIFIC (SUVA)

FIELD PRESENCE

The OHCHR Regional Office for the Pacific (ROP) is based in Suva.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Pacific countries have increased ratification of human rights treaties, as well as their engagement with UN special procedures. Three rounds of the UPR generated dialogue and commitments to human rights across the region. Fiji has ratified all core treaties. Samoa and Kiribati have established a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Fiji: Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism (2016); Independent Expert on albinism (2017); Special Rapporteur on Health (2019).

Samoa: Working Group on discrimination against women in law and practice (2017).

Australia: Special Rapporteur on violence against women (2017).

Tuvalu: Special Rapporteur on cultural rights (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	NHRI will be established in Kiribati, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Cooks Island. Fiji NHRI is brought in line with the Paris Principles.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The police academies and penitentiary services in Fiji and Vanuatu include human rights training in the curriculum of pre-service and in-service training.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Legislation, policies and mechanisms to address human rights violations and integrate international human rights standards in context of national legislation in Fiji, Samoa, RMI and Vanuatu.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Judiciaries, law enforcement and oversight mechanisms in the region uphold human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights. They take measures that provide protection to victims of climate change, abusive business practices, and unsafe migration.

<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P1</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>National protection systems receive capacity training. Civil society actors receive technical assistance, including training, increasing their capacity to monitor and influence national protection systems. Oversight and accountability mechanisms improve access to justice and widen civic space.</p>
	<p>P6</p>	<p>The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard</p>	<p>In at least two Pacific island countries, civil society organizations push for anti-discrimination laws.</p>
<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND6</p>	<p>The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected</p>	<p>Migration and climate change are increasingly addressed through a human rights based approach.</p>
	<p>ND7</p>	<p>Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases</p>	<p>Publication Situation of Human Rights in the Pacific.</p>
	<p>ND8</p>	<p>The UN System implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</p>	<p>NHRIs from four countries make submissions to TB and UPR. UNCT submissions to at least eight submissions over the cycle.</p>
<p>D Development</p>	<p>D1</p>	<p>Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims</p>	<p>More of the judgements made by courts and judicial mechanisms comply with human rights norms and standards. In at least two countries, law enforcement officials (including maritime officials) are trained in relevant human rights standards.</p>
	<p>D2</p>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>The Fiji Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission, the Fiji Chamber of Commerce and Industry, civil society organizations in Fiji, the Maritime Authority, and relevant government departments provide human rights training as a matter of course.</p>
	<p>D5</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Tuvalu and Vanuatu strengthen the legal framework of their labour migration and climate finance policies, and adopt a human rights-based approach. The Marshall Islands develops a human rights plan. Under the joint human security project, States in the region develop a draft regional legal framework on climate change and migration that complies with international human rights standards.</p>

<p>D Development</p>	D5	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	Three cases filed in three national courts among the Pacific Island Territories.
	D5	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	The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific is implemented using a human-rights approach.
	D7	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	Increased capacity of Member States to integrate human rights, including recommendations made by UN human rights mechanisms, into national sustainable development plans.
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	PS6	United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP	Humanitarian operations adopt a human rights-based approach in their programming.
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Kiribati and Vanuatu have functioning national mechanisms for integrated reporting and/or implementation of outstanding treaty bodies, special procedures, the Human Rights Council and UPR recommendations in place and functioning.
	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	States in the region submit on time a higher proportion of the reports that are due to the Treaty Bodies and UPR.
	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	Increased PICs with ratification of at least five of the nine core human rights treaties.

<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1 ▶</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>NHRI, civil society organizations and individuals from Fiji and Samoa make more submissions to Treaty Bodies, special procedures and the UPR.</p>
	<p>M1 ▶</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Special Procedure mandate-holders make at least two visits each year to the Pacific region.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Frontier Issues: Climate Change

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

FIELD PRESENCE

The HRA Unit was established in 2008.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is party to six core human rights treaties: CEDAW, CRC, CERD, ICCPR, ICESCR and CRPD. It has not ratified the CAT, ICRMW, CPPED, or the Optional Protocols to any of the conventions. PNG has issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders. PNG will complete the third UPR cycle in 2022.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
A Accountability	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The Royal PNG Constabulary and PNG Correctional Services receive regular human rights training.
	A1 ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Civil society organizations increase their capacity to lobby the Government to maintain its de facto moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to abolition.
	A2 ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.	A National Human Rights Commission, which complies with the Paris Principles, is established and operational.
P Participation	P6 ▶ The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Meaningful participation of disenfranchised male and female youth, and persons with disabilities in the referendum and thereafter.
ND Non-discrimination	ND1 ▶ 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	Government amends certain laws to ensure that they comply with the CEDAW and the CRPD.
	ND6 ▶ The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	Civil society organizations and the Government increasingly monitor and address human rights violations suffered by refugees, migrants and targeted vulnerable groups, advocate on their behalf, and produce regular public reports.

<p>D Development</p>	<p>D2</p>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>Government regulatory bodies increase oversight of extractive industries to prevent and mitigate adverse human rights effects of their activities.</p>
	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>The UNCT works with the Government and civil society to integrate UPR recommendations into the implementation of UNDAF.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>The Autonomous Bougainville Government develops a comprehensive policy to address past, present, and future human rights violations and address reconciliation in the context of the past conflict in Bougainville.</p>
	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Relevant Government agencies and humanitarian actors increasingly integrate human rights in humanitarian interventions and preparedness.</p>
<p>M Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>PNG ratifies at least two additional human rights conventions (including CAT and one or more of the optional protocols to ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW and CRC).</p>
	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government strengthens its coordination and reporting to treaty bodies and engagement with the UN Human Rights mechanisms</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Leveraging Data for Human Rights, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change, People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women