

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR has nine field presences in the region. It has human rights components in UN integrated missions (UNAMI in Iraq and UNSMIL in Libya); a Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa (ROMENA) in Beirut; country offices in Syria (located in Beirut due to lack of access), Palestine, Tunisia, and Yemen; an HRA in the UNCT in Jordan; and the UN Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region in Doha. Mandated by the General Assembly, the Centre in Doha covers 25 States, the majority of which are situated in the Arab region (Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and State of Palestine*) and three in South-West Asia (Afghanistan, Iran [Islamic Republic of], and Pakistan). The Centre carries out training and documentation activities on international human rights

standards and supports such efforts within the region by Governments, UN agencies and programmes, NHRIs and non-governmental organizations. OHCHR also has dedicated country programmes, which are implemented from Headquarters, on Iran and Egypt.

The Human Rights Council continues to mandate the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. In addition, the Council has mandated Commissions of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and Israel, and an Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya. The General Assembly also continues to mandate a Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People.

CURRENT HUMAN RIGHTS CONTEXT

In addition to widespread loss of life in the region, lockdowns, curfews and other restrictions have had a significant impact on peoples' daily lives. The economic impacts of the Covid-19 crisis in the region have been unprecedented, affecting low-income households and day-wage workers, populations living in situations of armed conflict or unrest and areas subject to sanctions, as well as people on the move. Increased poverty and food insecurity have raised significant concerns, notably where public healthcare systems are weak and economies fragile. Groups in vulnerable situations, especially people with disabilities, have been disproportionately affected. Meanwhile, protracted conflicts and violence in the region have continued to inflict

incalculable loss of life and damage to physical infrastructure, causing instability in the region amid ongoing violations of international humanitarian and international human rights law.

Security bodies in some States have targeted human rights defenders, lawyers and political activists, to silence protest or opposition to government policies, including criticism of government responses to the pandemic. Arbitrary detention, extra-judicial killings, torture, and disappearances continue to be documented, notably in the context of counter-terrorism activities. In a number of States, significant concerns have been raised about the conduct of security forces and adherence to the rule of law, fair

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

trial standards, and due process. Several States have implemented measures limiting or eroding exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly. The pandemic has also impacted the situation of persons deprived of their liberty, particularly those held in overcrowded facilities who lack access to adequate healthcare. Numerous States in the region continue to impose the death penalty, and some have executed child offenders. Meanwhile, persistent impunity for past human rights violations and abuses perpetuates cycles of violence.




With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, marginalized and disempowered groups, including women, young people and minority communities, suffer restrictions and lack access to social services, education and employment. This situation has been exacerbated by the pandemic. Protests have highlighted the right to health, economic concerns, and governance. People on the move have faced discrimination, hostile statements by public officials, lack of access to basic services, and in some cases arrest and detention. Religious and ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, LGBTI persons, and other groups in vulnerable situations, continue to be marginalized. Discrimination of women persists in law and practice across the region. A rise in domestic violence was reported in several States during the pandemic.

Middle East, the Gulf States and North Africa 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
Algeria	X		X	X		X	X	X					May 2017	No
Bahrain								X	X				May 2017	No
Egypt	X		X							X			Nov 2019	No
Islamic Republic of Iran			X				X	X					Nov 2019	Yes (2002)
Iraq												X	Nov 2019	Yes (2010)
Israel						X							Jan 2018	No
Jordan	X		X			X							Nov 2018	Yes (2006)
Kuwait													Jan 2020	Yes (2010)
Lebanon			X	X				X					Jan 2021	Yes (2011)
Libya	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X		Nov 2020	Yes (2012)
Morocco			X	X									May 2017	No
Oman	X			X		X	X						Jan 2021	No
State of Palestine*								X	X					Yes (2014)
Qatar													May 2019	Yes (2010)
Saudi Arabia	X			X			X						Nov 2018	No
Syrian Arab Rep.	X		X	X		X					X		Jan 2022	No
Tunisia	X		X	X				X					May 2017	Yes (2011)
UAE	X						X				X		Jan 2018	No
Yemen	X	X		X			X				X		Jan 2019	No

* Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.

	Treaty ratified
	Overdue report as of December 2021
	Outstanding ratification

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (BEIRUT)

FIELD PRESENCE

The Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (ROMENA) is based in Beirut and was established in 2002.

COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan (where an HRA is deployed to the RC’s Office), Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

All countries have ratified the CAT, CRPD, CEDAW, CRC, and CERD. All countries have also ratified either one or both optional protocols to the CRC. Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco and Qatar have in addition ratified the ICCPR and ICESCR. Morocco and Oman have also ratified the CPPED. The ICCPR and ICESCR have not been ratified by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. All countries have completed their third UPRs. Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon and Qatar have extended a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Algeria: Special Rapporteur on the right to education (2015); Special Rapporteur on the right to health (2016).

Jordan: Special Rapporteur on trafficking (2015); Special Rapporteur on OPT (2019).

Kuwait: Special Rapporteur on trafficking (2016); Working Group on discrimination against women and girls (2016); Special Rapporteur on disability (2018).

Lebanon: Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion (2015); Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty (2021).

Morocco: Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2015); Independent Expert on international solidarity (2016); Special Rapporteur on racism (2018).

Qatar: Independent Expert on international solidarity (2019); Working Group on arbitrary detention (2019); Special Rapporteur on racism (2019); Special Rapporteur on the right to education (2019); Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures (2020).

Saudi Arabia: Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty (2017); Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter terrorism (2017).

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	In two countries, laws and policies that protect human rights are significantly strengthened; these laws and policies comply with international human rights norms and standards.
P Participation	P4 Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	Network of Women Human Rights Defenders in the region is further strengthened with increased capacity to address areas of concern.

<p>P Participation</p>	<p>P5</p>	<p>More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place</p>	<p>In two countries, OHCHR increases its monitoring and reporting on human rights violations committed against civil society.</p>
	<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>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>Two Governments in the sub-region promote and defend freedom of religion and religious diversity among ethnic minorities, in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of CERD.</p>
<p>ND3</p>		<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space</p>	<p>At least two Governments enhance legal and policy frameworks that address gender-based violence (GBV) and promote women and girls’ autonomy and choice. They eliminate legal provisions that discriminate against women in matters of inheritance, nationality, employment, and access to credit, legal standing or other matters.</p>
<p>ND4</p>		<p>Judicial institutions, media, and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms with a view to their eradication</p>	<p>The image of women in public life is more positive and diverse; traditional stereotypes with respect to the roles and responsibilities of women and men in society and in the family are challenged.</p>
<p>ND6</p>		<p>The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected</p>	<p>Three countries take steps to ratify the CMW.</p>
<p>ND6</p>		<p>The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected</p>	<p>Member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) take steps to abolish the Kafala (sponsorship) system.</p>

<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>UNCTs in at least three countries integrate human rights and the linkages between SDG and human rights in their work and programmes.</p>
	<p>PS2</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>Steps are taken in at least three countries to improve the degree to which civilian and military efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international human rights law.</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 Regional Office acquires dedicated capacity to provide early warning analysis and response.</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>In two countries, United Nations' support to national and regional security forces and law enforcement agencies, and to non-State actors, integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP.</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>NMRFs are established, strengthened and effectively functioning in three countries.</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>Civil society organizations and NHRIs are recognized as key stakeholders in the work of the human rights mechanisms; they are protected from reprisals by States.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Corruption, People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

IRAQ

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR operates through the Human Rights Office in the integrated United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). It conducts activities in accordance with the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner and the mandate bestowed by the UN Security Council at the request of the Government. The Office has staff deployed in Baghdad, Basra, Erbil, Kirkuk, and Mosul.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Iraq is a signatory to eight of the core human rights treaties. It is not party to the ICRMW. Iraq has not agreed to provisions of the ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CERD and CRC relating to individual communications. Iraq issued a standing invitation to special procedures in 2010. It participated in the third cycle of UPR in 2019.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on minority issues (2016); Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (2017); Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons (2020).

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	Iraq has an NHRI that complies with the Paris Principles, fulfils its mandate under the Constitution of Iraq, and meets international standards.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The institutional frameworks of Committees of the Council of Representatives ensure that human rights are respected and protected by the legislative process and when public policies are formulated.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Government departments fully respect Iraq's international obligations with respect to human rights and the rule of law. These standards are understood to be fundamental to public policies and programmes.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Iraq fully respects the rule of law in the administration of justice. In particular, courts fully comply with due process and fair trial standards, as set out in international law and the Constitution of Iraq.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Allegations of torture are fully investigated, victims are provided appropriate care and protection (and compensation), and those responsible are held accountable according to the law.

<p>A Accountability</p>	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Iraq fully complies with international standards in relation to the treatment, care, protection and rehabilitation of women and children who enter the criminal justice system.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	All sectors of Iraqi society have equal access to justice, including women, ethnic and religious and other minorities, people with disabilities, youth, and other marginalized groups.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The Government of Iraq ensures that any person who violates international human rights law, international humanitarian law, or international criminal law will be held accountable according to law before competent courts that fully respect due process and fair trial standards. Legislation grants Iraqi court’s jurisdiction over international crimes and Iraq becomes a signatory to the Statute of the International Criminal Court.
	A3	Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Women and children who are the victims of SGBV/CSRV or honour crimes (including women from Iraq’s ethnic and religious minority communities) have access to justice and appropriate support services.
<p>P Participation</p>	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	Iraq citizens have full and equal access to basic services, including clean water, electricity, healthcare, housing, and education.
	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 rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly are fully respected and protected in law and policy.
	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 role of journalists and media professionals is respected and protected by law and policy, and they are protected from threats, intimidation or violence when they carry out their professional duties.
	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	Parliamentary and democratic procedures are consultative and participatory, notably with respect to women, youth, ethnic and religious minorities, persons with disabilities, and LGBTI persons.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	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	Iraq develops as a multi-ethnic and religiously inclusive State in which the country’s ethnic and religious minority communities are protected from violence and can fully participate on equal terms in political, social and economic life.
	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	Members of Iraq’s diverse ethnic and religious communities have returned to their places of origin in accordance with humanitarian principles.
	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	All sectors of Iraqi society are protected from violence, and have equal access to justice without discrimination, irrespective of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, orientation, disability, or other status.
	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	People with disabilities enjoy guaranteed and universal access to basic services.
	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	Laws are in place that prevent discrimination against individuals on grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, orientation, disability, or other differences.
	ND3	Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	The Family Protection Law and other relevant laws and policies protect and provide care for women and children who are victims of SGBV and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). The Government holds to account those responsible for SGBV and CRSV.
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	PS1	Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians	Civilians are protected to the greatest extent possible from the effects of armed conflict. They can leave areas affected by conflict in safety and dignity, they can return to their homes in full compliance with humanitarian principles (voluntarily, and in dignity and security when it is safe to do so), and they can access basic humanitarian assistance at all times.

<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 policies of the Government of Iraq and the Iraqi security forces that combat terrorism, armed violence, and conflict fully respect and protect human rights at all times and in all circumstances, and comply with international humanitarian law.</p>
	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>All sectors of Iraqi society, including communities and individuals, have access to justice for human rights violations, abuses or crimes, regardless of when or where they were committed or by whom.</p>
	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>Community and national reconciliation processes take place that are built on respect, mutual understanding and trust. They provide justice to victims of human rights violations and abuse.</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>Iraq develops a plan to implement the recommendations of Treaty Bodies and UPR recommendations that it accepts. By the next reporting deadline, Iraq is implementing all Treaty Body and accepted UPR recommendations.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

LIBYA

FIELD PRESENCE

The United Nations Support Mission for Libya (UNSMIL) is an integrated special political mission established on 16 September 2011 by Security Council Resolution 2009. The Head of the Human Rights, Transitional Justice and Rule of Law Service within UNSMIL represents the High Commissioner.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Libya is party to eight of the core international human rights conventions. It is not yet a party to the CPPED. It has ratified the two optional protocols of the CRC, but has not ratified the OP-ICCPR. On 22 June 2020, the Human Rights Council established the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya (FFM) by resolution 43/39, to investigate violations of human rights throughout Libya by all parties since the beginning of 2016, with a view to preventing further deterioration of the human rights situation and ensuring accountability. The FFM conducted its first visit to Libya in August 2021. Libya was reviewed under the UPR in 2020. It issued a standing invitation in 2012.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons (2018).

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	Libya's penal code, criminal procedure, and related laws are increasingly compliant with international human rights standards. They increasingly provide legal guarantees against discrimination, including for women.
	A1 → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Detention centres operate legally and under the control of the State. Trained judicial police officers and procedures are in place to prevent torture and ensure that individuals who are unlawfully detained are released.
	A1 → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Those who are charged are prosecuted promptly in accordance with due process. Crimes committed after 2011 are prosecuted.
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	National and international stakeholders strengthen their networking and coordination. Civil society organizations provide assistance, including legal aid, to human rights defenders and victims of torture and other violations.

<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>Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are monitored and reported by human rights defenders, enabling the international community to respond effectively to abuses by armed groups and cases of arbitrary and unlawful detention, torture, hostage taking, and extra judicial kidnappings, while protecting civilians, upholding freedom of expression, and halting discrimination against women and migrants.</p>
	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>Vetting processes, transitional justice processes, and compliance mechanisms are established or strengthened.</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>The HRDDP is used to conduct risk assessments of all the main national security forces (as well as non-State actors and de facto authorities where applicable). The UN provides support and appropriate mitigation measures are adopted and acted on.</p>

SHIFTS
Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS
Women

STATE OF PALESTINE

FIELD PRESENCE

Established in 1996, the stand-alone office in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt) has a main office in Ramallah, a sub-office in Gaza, and field offices in East Jerusalem and Hebron.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The State of Palestine has acceded to seven of the core international human rights treaties and also to the OP-CRC on children in armed conflict, the OP-CRC on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, OP-CAT, and the OP-ICCPR on abolition of the death penalty. It has made no reservations, which is unprecedented in the region. Palestine has not yet ratified the ICRMW, CPPED, OP-ICCPR or OP-ICESC. Palestine issued a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders in 2014.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

The Special Rapporteur on violence against women visited the oPt and Israel in 2016. Mandate-holders have had limited access to oPt.

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	Palestinian duty-bearers have agreed and sustained a de facto moratorium on the death penalty in the oPt, and have made progress towards a formal moratorium.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Member States, and international and regional actors, take account of OHCHR's information, analysis and recommendations when they demand accountability for Israeli violations of IHL and IHRL in the oPt.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	A higher proportion of Palestinian legislative instruments and policies, in particular in the security and justice sectors, comply with the State of Palestine's international human rights obligations.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.	Israeli and Palestinian detention policies and practices conform more closely to international human rights standards. The number of cases of arbitrary detention, ill-treatment and torture has declined.
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	Laws, policies and practices that protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, are strengthened, and respected by both Israeli and Palestinian authorities.

<p>ND Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND3</p>	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space</p>	<p>Israeli practices (as the occupying power) and Palestinian laws, policies and practices increasingly comply with international human rights standards with respect to SGBV and other discriminatory practices against women, as a first step towards the promotion of women’s equality.</p>
	<p>ND7</p>	<p>Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases</p>	<p>National authorities recognize and have started to address discrimination against groups with hidden vulnerabilities who are at high risk of institutional and social discrimination for cultural reasons.</p>
<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>A growing proportion of actions taken by the Palestine Government to promote its national programme of action (NPA) respect international human rights obligations. These, and actions to implement the SDGs, are supported by a UNDAF that is human rights-based.</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>Palestine’s official institutions, the Independent Commission for Human Rights, and civil society increasingly use human rights indicators to guide their activities and decision-making.</p>
<p>PS Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS3</p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>Human Rights are integrated in humanitarian strategies, planning and response, including HC/HCT advocacy and the Humanitarian Programming Cycle.</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>Human rights are integrated in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle, including its strategy, planning and programming, and in advocacy by the Humanitarian Coordinator and Humanitarian Country Team.</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 inter-ministerial committee charged with coordinating implementation of Palestine’s international human rights obligations reports consistently to international human rights mechanisms and implements their recommendations. It operates in an integrated and participatory manner and includes civil society in its work.</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>Palestinian civil society organizations, the Independent Commission for Human Rights, and non-traditional human rights organizations, make increasing use of international human rights mechanisms to hold Israel and the State of Palestine accountable for their human rights obligations and help Palestinians to claim their rights.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

SYRIA

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR’s country office for Syria has been based in Beirut since 2018. The aim is to establish a presence in Syria to ensure that human rights and the rule of law are addressed through the post conflict agenda. Human Rights Council Resolutions S-18/-1 (2011) and 19/22 (2012) call on the Syrian Authorities to cooperate fully with OHCHR, including through the establishment of a field presence mandated to protect and promote human rights.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Syria is party to all the core international human rights treaties, with the exception of the CPPED. Syria has acceded to the OP-CRC on children in armed conflict, and the OP-CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It has not acceded to other optional protocols to the treaties. Syria took part in the third UPR cycle in January 2022.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures (2018).

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	Rights-based language is incorporated into the constitutional drafting process.
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Accountability initiatives address SGBV. Syrian civil society has increased its capacity to monitor SGBV and violations associated with it.
	A5 ▶ UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	Regular integration of rights-based issues in the ongoing work of the Office of the Special Envoy for Syria.
P Participation	P4 ▶ Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	The civic space in Syria has expanded, allowing civil society actors and victims groups to defend human rights in a safe and enabling environment.
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 reconstruction and development efforts of the UN and the Government integrate human rights standards.

<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>Justice mechanisms that are supported by the international community are in place and address the past in Syria in ways that empower victims and prevent gender-based discrimination.</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>Early warning actions by OHCHR are regularly used by international community and UN actors in the context of preventive action.</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>Human rights are effectively integrated in the humanitarian response in Syria, including in planning and strategic approaches and also in operational terms.</p>

SHIFTS

Prevention, Civic Space

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Young People

TUNISIA

FIELD PRESENCE

The country office was established in 2011.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Tunisia has ratified all major international human rights treaties, except the ICRMW. It has also ratified all the optional protocols, except the OP-ICCPR on the death penalty and the OP-ICESCR. Tunisia has extended a standing invitation to special procedures mandate-holders. It participated in its third UPR in 2017.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Independent Expert on foreign debt (2017); Special Rapporteur on counter terrorism (2017); Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion (2018); Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and association (2018); Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter terrorism (2018); Special Rapporteur on the right to education (2019); Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity (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	Law enforcement institutions and the prison administration respect international human rights standards more completely.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The NPM is operational and delivers its mandate in compliance 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	Procedures and decisions of the judicial sector comply with international human rights standards and improve the redress provided to victims and accountability for human rights violations.
	A3	Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Judges assigned to cases that involve gender-based violence are equipped to apply national legislation in compliance with international human rights standards.
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	Laws, policies, and practices more fully protect the right to participate and civic space, including online. Civil society operates in an increasingly safe and enabling environment.

P Participation	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)	The NHRI is established and functioning in accordance with the Paris Principles and other relevant international standards.
	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	Independent public institutions promote and protect civic space and public freedoms as well as civil society organizations, including journalists and reporters. Such institutions increasingly monitor and report publicly on human rights issues and assist victims of human rights violations.
	P7	Public recognition that human rights and accountability make important contributions to effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism, increases	There is increasing public recognition of the importance of human rights education. Public education helps to develop effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism.
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	National laws, policies and practices combat racial discrimination more effectively, including discrimination against ethnic and national minorities, persons of African descent, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, migrants, women, and LGBTI individuals.
	ND6	The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	The Government enhances its capacity to protect human rights at national borders and protect the rights of migrant workers and their families.
D Development	D2	Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	The Government adopts and applies the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
	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	National stakeholders adopt a human rights-based approach when monitoring and evaluating realization of the SDGs. Local elected representatives and public servants at local and regional level are aware of their obligations with respect to economic, social and cultural rights.

<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 State develops and implements policies and practices to counter terrorism and violent extremism that comply with international human rights standards and relevant UN resolutions and guidelines, and ensures that civil society participates meaningfully in this process.</p>
	<p>PS4</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>Specialized Chambers, the Government, Parliament and civil society are equipped to fulfil their respective mandates and roles with regard to the transitional justice process.</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 NMRF, NHRI, civil society organizations, and the UNCT engage with international human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

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

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

People of African Descent, Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

YEMEN

FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR established a country office in September 2012, at the invitation of the Government, with a main office in Sana'a. In May 2019, OHCHR opened a sub-office in Aden.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Yemen is a party to seven of the nine core international human rights treaties (CAT, CCPR, CEDAW, CERD, CESCR, CRC, CRPD) and to OP-CRC on children in armed conflict, and OP-CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It has yet to ratify the CPPED, ICRMW, the Second OP-ICCPR on abolition of the death penalty, and OP-CAT. Yemen took part in the third UPR cycle in January 2019. Yemen has not issued a standing invitation to special procedures.

VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST 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	National institutions, including the Ministry of Interior's Corrections and Rehabilitation authority and the national commission of inquiry, curb human rights violations.
	P Participation	P4	Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened
P5		More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	Capacity of civil society organizations to protect and promote human rights is strengthened.
PS Peace and Security	PS1	Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians	Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are monitored and reported; particular attention is given to abuses perpetrated by parties to the conflict, especially arbitrary detention and abuses that target civilians and civilian objectives. The information gathered informs UN responses.
	PS4	Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations	All sectors of Yemeni society, including both communities and individuals, enjoy guaranteed access to justice, no matter when, where or by whom human rights violations or crimes are committed.

<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>Community reconciliation is built on respect, mutual understanding and trust, supports national reconciliation processes, and ensures that victims of human rights violations and abuses obtain justice.</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>Yemen’s judicial system provides increasing accountability for violations committed by Yemeni security forces.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities