

## Engagement in the regions

UN Human Rights implements its work at national and regional levels. Its activities include the provision of advisory services, technical cooperation, and capacity building work with counterparts to strengthen protection systems and implement effective measures that contribute to the realization of human rights. OHCHR prioritizes follow-up to recommendations issued by international human rights mechanisms, such as the treaty bodies and the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR). One main purpose of these efforts is to strengthen the national human rights infrastructure, in particular by bolstering national human rights institutions (NHRIs), collaborating with civil society organizations, and establishing coordination mechanisms for integrated reporting and follow up by State institutions, NHRIs and civil society organizations. OHCHR also gives priority to establishing or reinforcing the capacity of accountability and justice mechanisms to undertake monitoring and investigate and secure redress for victims of human rights violations.

OHCHR ensures that this work is carried out in line with national and regional development plans. It thereby enhances the ability of Member States, the UN System, development partners and civil society to address gaps in implementation, revise legislation and practices to increase conformity with human rights norms, and contribute to implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

OHCHR operates through 103 field presences constituting either stand-alone offices or collaborative arrangements. Stand-alone offices are country and regional offices under the direct supervision of OHCHR. Collaborative arrangements are field presences that have double reporting lines. Human rights components of peace and political missions report to the Head of the mission and the High Commissioner; human rights advisers (HRAs) report to UN Resident Coordinators (RC) and the High Commissioner.