

The pillars of our programme



© STOATPHOTO

A comprehensive approach to promote and protect all human rights

The United Nations Charter declared that promoting and encouraging respect for human rights is one of the Organization's main purposes. OHCHR's responsibility to lead the United Nations' work to fulfil this purpose requires an approach that is comprehensive and universal, especially in terms of geographic and thematic engagement and partnership with Member States, regional organizations, civil society and the UN System. It further requires an approach that is inspired by an ambitious vision and grounded in a proven results-based programming framework.

The extended UN Human Rights Management Plan for 2022-2023 defines such an approach through the following *pillars, shifts, spotlight populations* and *organizational effectiveness action plans*.

Six thematic *pillars* constitute the foundation for OHCHR's work to promote and protect all human rights everywhere.



Pillar: Advance sustainable development through human rights



A student holds a placard reading "I defend education" during a protest against cuts to federal spending on higher education planned in Brazil, May 2019. © REUTERS/Ricardo Moraes

Given that human rights are at the core of the SDGs, contributing to fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda is a principal objective of the High Commissioner's Management Plan. For 2022 and 2023, progress on the SDGs is ever more urgent, especially in light of the setbacks attributable to the global pandemic.

Our Common Agenda reinvigorates OHCHR's determination to contribute to the 2030 Agenda. It recognizes that the promise of human rights to serve individuals, communities and the whole of society is a fundamental element of the social contract. They provide tools to safeguard lives and livelihoods and measures to prevent grievances and solve problems. OHCHR's global engagement with the 2030 Agenda is guided by this recognition.

OHCHR's engagement is also guided by the Declaration on the Right to Development, which acknowledges that all individuals and peoples have a right to free, active and meaningful participation. Such participation is only realized when individuals can rely on their inter-related and interdependent civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. In consequence, OHCHR advances sustainable development through a

comprehensive approach that highlights inequality and the importance of leveraging data to protect human rights, even while it continues to work on priorities such as climate change, business and human rights, inclusive and participative economies, accountable governance, and Leave No One Behind.

For 2022 and 2023, we continue to work with partners so that:

JUDICIAL AND NON-JUDICIAL MECHANISMS HOLD BUSINESS AND OTHER ECONOMIC ACTORS TO ACCOUNT FOR RIGHTS ABUSES AND PROVIDE REMEDIES TO VICTIMS

We continue to prioritize technical support, guidance and advocacy to increase the effectiveness of judicial and non-judicial accountability mechanisms and policies. These address human rights abuses arising from economic activity, including in cross border cases; clarify legal options for identifying practical measures that improve access to remedy for victims of human rights abuses that involve business and other economic actors, including in the technology and finance sectors; and strategically engage

with business and other economic actors to enhance accountability and access to remedy.

BUSINESS ACTORS IMPLEMENT THE UN GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS EFFECTIVELY

We remain committed to working strategically with States, businesses, civil society and other stakeholders to apply and integrate the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) in national, legal and policy frameworks relevant to business and other economic actors, and in company practice. We will advocate, support, convene and participate in multi-stakeholder and inter-governmental processes to develop and strengthen standards and policies in this area, and enter into strategic partnerships where appropriate with business and other actors to enhance implementation of the UNGPs.

STATE AUTHORITIES ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT LAWS, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES ON LAND AND HOUSING THAT INCREASINGLY COMPLY WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

We also remain committed to strengthening efforts to: support authorities to integrate human rights standards when they draft and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing; assist accountability mechanisms to address forced evictions, homelessness, displacement, land grabs and other violations of housing, land and related rights such as food, water and sanitation; strengthen partnerships to increase awareness of the right to housing and land rights; and develop practical approaches to implement the commitment of the SDGs to Leave No One Behind with respect to housing, land and related human rights.

PUBLIC HEALTH APPROACHES, INCLUDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH POLICIES, COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS AND PROVIDE NON-DISCRIMINATORY ACCESS, ESPECIALLY TO CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS, WOMEN AND MIGRANTS

We continue to deepen understanding of the impact of discrimination on health rights,

including by monitoring health care settings, and provide technical advice on the right to health of people who are marginalized or face discrimination. This work has added salience due to the challenges of the pandemic, which has amplified the importance of all health-related rights. In addition, we continue to seek to raise awareness among health workers of their role as human rights defenders and protect those who defend and promote human rights, including sexual and reproductive rights. We steadfastly promote and support protection of health-related human rights during efforts to prevent or respond to conflicts, epidemics, natural disasters and other crises, and assist humanitarian actors to apply a rights-based approach to health in those situations.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE POLICIES AND PLANS INCREASINGLY RESPECT, PROTECT AND FULFILL HUMAN RIGHTS, GUARANTEEING THOSE AFFECTED ACCESS TO INFORMATION, DECISION-MAKING, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND REMEDIES

We increase our collaboration with partners to integrate human rights in environmental laws and policies; and press for access to information, effective remedies for victims, and the inclusion of civil society in environmental decision-making processes. We assist human rights mechanisms to address environmental issues; advocate on behalf of environmental defenders and support efforts by the UN System to protect them; and conduct research and advocacy to address human rights harms caused by environmental degradation, particularly to groups in vulnerable situations.

HUMAN RIGHTS ASSESSMENTS AND IMPACT ANALYSES MITIGATE, PREVENT OR REDRESS THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC, TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND PROJECTS

We continue to encourage and assist States and partners to apply human rights assessments and impact analyses to trade and investment policies, environmental and social risk management, and development finance. We remain focused on helping to create and maintain safeguard policies and independent accountability mechanisms

for development financing institutions, and supporting populations affected by them. We also remain focused on providing technical support to human rights mechanisms on methodologies, including in relation to the *Guiding Principles for Human Rights Impact Assessments of Economic Reform Policies*.

STATES INTEGRATE HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT AND THE OUTCOMES OF HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS, AS THEY IMPLEMENT THE SDGs AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION EFFORTS; THE UN SUPPORTS THEM IN THESE PURPOSES, INTEGRATING HUMAN RIGHTS IN ITS OWN DEVELOPMENT WORK

We continue to encourage and support governments, national human rights institutions and civil society to integrate human rights, including the right to development, when they implement, monitor or review the SDGs or other development efforts; and advocate for the integration of human rights in SDG processes in intergovernmental fora. We advocate for expanding civil society participation in SDG processes; document and communicate how integrating human rights in development reduces poverty

and inequality; work to support the UN leadership's commitment to align, and advocate for the alignment of, development policies with human rights; and buttress the human rights expertise of Resident Coordinators and UNCTs in this area, inter alia by operationalizing the UN framework on equality and non-discrimination. We prioritize the provision of expertise and support to the Working Group and the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Development and seek to expand support for the right to development, and its integration in the SDGs and work of the UN.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ASSISTED BY COMMUNITIES, SYSTEMATICALLY COLLECT, DISAGGREGATE AND APPLY DATA RELEVANT TO ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS WHEN THEY MONITOR AND IMPLEMENT THE SDGs

We work to further improve the capacity of national institutions to collect, analyse and disaggregate data to identify those left behind, and promote the inclusion in data collection of groups who face discrimination. We continue to develop legal and practical guidance on human rights-based data collection and indicators, including on ways to manage risk; and seek to improve measurement of intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and inequality. We continue to seek to assist the international statistical system to mainstream human rights in its standards and methods, and notably in the data disaggregation frameworks that measure and report on human rights indicators as part of SDG progress reports.



A Yemeni boy collects drinking water from a water pipe on the roadside on World Water Day in Sana'a, Yemen, 22 March 2021. © EPA-EFE

Pillar Results: Advance sustainable development through human rights

THE SPECIFIC PILLAR RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO		SHIFTS
<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>Prevention Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, digital space SDG 12, 16</p>
	<p>D2</p> <p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively.</p>	<p>Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, digital space SDG 12, 17</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>Prevention Global Constituency Inequalities SDG 1, 11</p>
	<p>D4</p> <p>Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants.</p>	<p>Inequalities Leveraging Data SDG 3, 5</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>Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, digital space, people on the move SDG 13</p>
	<p>D6</p> <p>Human rights assessments and impact analyses mitigate, prevent or redress the negative effects of economic, trade and development policies and projects.</p>	<p>Prevention Civic Space Inequalities Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate change SDG 9</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>Inequalities Leveraging Data SDG 1, 17 and all SDGs</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>Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Leveraging Data Frontier issues: people on the move SDG 17</p>

<p>A2</p>	<p>Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.</p>	<p>Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, people on the move SDG 16</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>Prevention Civic Space SDG 10, 16</p>



Bangladeshi children color the Bangla alphabet with their hands during celebrations of the International Mother Language Day in Dhaka, Bangladesh, 21 February 2016. © EPA-EFE



Pillar: Enhance equality and counter discrimination



In a civil rights march in Washington, D.C. in 1963, demonstrators demand equal rights, integrated schools, decent housing, and an end to bias. © Library of Congress on Unsplash

The effective enjoyment by all of all human rights requires a firm commitment to work towards full equality and eliminating all forms of discrimination. The extended Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 further prioritizes OHCHR's efforts to achieve equality and counter discrimination.

The increasingly urgent need to overcome compounded inequalities is a principal feature of the Secretary-General's *Call to Action for Human Rights* and *Our Common Agenda*. UN Human Rights will focus even more on efforts to raise awareness of inequality and develop innovative approaches to address its human rights dimensions. This focus will be mainstreamed across all six *pillars* of the Management Plan and correlates closely with OHCHR's work to counter discrimination.

UN Human Rights is strengthening its work on discrimination. A renewed focus on the situation of people of African descent follows from the High Commissioner's Agenda Towards Transformative Change for Racial Justice and Equality. In parallel, OHCHR continues to work to counter all forms of discrimination, including against religious, ethnic and national minorities, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities,

migrants, older persons, children, women, and LGBTI, the latter especially through the UN Free & Equal campaign. In particular, recognizing that Leave No One Behind means working towards equality and non-discrimination for all, UN Human Rights seeks to avail of the moment to break down structures that perpetuate gender discrimination and racism in order to recover better from the inequalities exacerbated by the global pandemic.

For 2022 and 2023, we continue to work with partners so that:

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

We continue to develop good practices and highlight promising initiatives to combat discrimination, and engage with policy makers to support implementation. Our priorities are to expose underlying discriminatory social norms and lead strategic advocacy to combat

discriminatory legislation, practices and policies; we oppose racial profiling and segregationist and stigmatizing practices. We will continue to facilitate and build new partnerships for positive change, and will seek in particular to ensure that no one is left behind in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. We will bolster local efforts to combat discrimination and encourage youth to speak up against it. Identifying, understanding and addressing multiple and intersectional discrimination, countering the growing threat of hate speech and hate crimes, and advocating for the collection and publication of data disaggregated by race or ethnic origin and its use to drive and assess policy responses, remain top priorities.

JUSTICE SYSTEMS AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS INCREASINGLY MONITOR AND INVESTIGATE DISCRIMINATION AND PROVIDE REDRESS TO VICTIMS

We are committed to: assisting formal and informal justice systems to apply a victim-centred, human rights-based approach, through legal advice and technical assistance; encouraging and assisting States to address factors that contribute to discriminatory outcomes and disparities in law enforcement and the administration of justice, including by gathering and analysing comparative data; monitoring and advocating against racial profiling, stereotypes and biases in and by law enforcement, the administration of justice, and sentencing; responding to racist behaviour, violence and hate crimes with the full force of the law; and assisting national independent accountability mechanisms and State institutions to monitor and investigate cases of discrimination. Empowering groups and individuals facing discrimination to demand and access justice and accountability for violations, including by providing support for strategic litigation, continue to be priorities for OHCHR. Grounded in an intersectional and intergenerational analysis, and with a view to delivering reparatory justice, we will continue to advocate for comprehensive approaches to repair the legacies of enslavement, the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans, and colonialism.

LEGAL AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORKS INCREASINGLY PROMOTE WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' AUTONOMY AND CHANGE AND PROTECT THEM FROM VIOLENCE, INCLUDING IN THE DIGITAL SPHERE

Efforts to promote women's and girls' autonomy and comprehensively address gender-based violence (GBV) remain leading priorities for OHCHR. We continue to: assist in the development of non-discriminatory and adequate legal and policy frameworks, focusing on custody, protection orders, access to social services, inheritance, nationality, labour, access to credit, and legal standing; pursue efforts to integrate human rights in policies that address abuse and violence online; develop evidence and rights-based guidance on GBV, harmful practices, and the appropriate use of criminal laws; and assess obstacles to women's and girls' participation online. We remain focused on building the capacity of various actors, including civil society, to monitor gender-based violence and harmful practices, and press for appropriate approaches that promote women's and girls' autonomy and choice. We will use our convening role to create spaces for discussion and knowledge-sharing, and to reach out to new partners.

JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS, MEDIA, AND OTHER SECTORS INCREASINGLY RECOGNIZE AND CHALLENGE HARMFUL GENDER STEREOTYPES AND GENDER NORMS WITH A VIEW TO THEIR ERADICATION

We will contribute research on how harmful gender stereotypes and social norms in the media, the justice system and digital space undermine gender equality. We will also contribute tools and guidance to build the capacity of journalists, judges, digital technology companies and border control and law enforcement officers to address harmful gender biases in their work. We prioritize raising the awareness of youth and communities to assist civil society organizations to monitor and analyse gender stereotyping and challenge harmful social norms and bias.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES EFFECTIVELY COUNTER DISCRIMINATION AND HATE SPEECH IN THE DIGITAL SPACE

We continue to support analysis of the impact on human rights of artificial intelligence, big data, and discrimination and hate speech in the digital space, and identify and clarify principles and best practices. Cooperation with Governments and the private sector to protect human rights in the digital space and tackle digital discrimination and hate speech is a principal objective. In addition, we maintain our work to address the digital divide and to integrate human rights in the UN System's efforts in this area.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANTS, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS, ARE PROTECTED

We monitor and report on the rights of migrants during all phases of the migration cycle; advocate for full implementation of the specific protections to which migrants in vulnerable situations are entitled; provide technical assistance, guidance materials and legal expertise in support of human rights-based approaches to migration governance; and strengthen the capacity of Member States, civil society, national human rights institutions and UN partners to advocate for and implement human rights-based approaches. We research and analyse migration concerns, focusing in particular on migrants in vulnerable situations, return and reintegration, and the human rights links between migration and climate change, poverty, women's rights and child protection. In addition, we contribute

communication tools that reframe anti-migrant narratives and amplify the voices of migrants.

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR EQUAL, INCLUSIVE AND DIVERSE SOCIETIES, WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION, INCREASES

We continue to collect and disseminate evidence, human rights stories and effective messages in support of inclusion, especially about the negative impacts of discrimination, and support communication strategies and multi-media campaigns, using social media tools, to reach youth and marginalized groups. We also continue to support educational programmes, for schools and universities as well as different religious audiences, that focus on equality and non-discrimination. We collaborate with partners to increase public support for inclusive and diverse societies.

THE UN SYSTEM IMPLEMENTS A COHERENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED RESPONSE TO INEQUALITY AND DISCRIMINATION, INCLUDING INTERSECTING AND MULTIPLE FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

We take a leading role in the UN's work on discrimination and social and economic inequality, especially in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which provides an overarching framework for addressing structural discrimination, exclusion and inequality within and between countries. We continue to prioritize support to UNCTs to ensure that the 2030 Agenda's commitment to Leave No One Behind is grounded in principles of equality and non-discrimination. We provide technical assistance for specific groups that are subject to discrimination, and in particular will follow up innovative ongoing research that explores the human rights dimensions of inequality in the context of fiscal and tax policy, social protection, and labour rights. We will work to strengthen the UN System's capacity to identify and respond to potential violations and warning signs of discrimination and inequality.



Demonstrator during a Black Lives Matter protest in Berlin, Germany, July 2, 2021. © REUTERS/Christian Mang

Pillar Results: Enhance equality and counter discrimination

THE SPECIFIC PILLAR RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO		SHIFTS
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.	Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, digital space, people on the move SDG 5, 10, 16
	ND2 ▶ Justice systems and related institutions increasingly monitor and investigate discrimination and provide redress to victims.	Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, digital space, people on the move SDG 10, 16
	ND3 ▶ Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space.	Global Constituency Frontier issue: digital space SDG 5
	ND4 ▶ Judicial institutions, media, and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms with a view to their eradication.	Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: digital space, people on the move SDG 5
	ND5 ▶ Principles and practices effectively counter discrimination and hate speech in the digital space.	Prevention Global Constituency Leveraging Data Frontier issue: digital space SDG 10
	ND6 ▶ The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected.	Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, digital space, people on the move SDG 8, 10
	ND7 ▶ Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases.	Prevention Leveraging Data Global Constituency SDG 10
	ND8 ▶ The UN System implements a coherent and human rights-based response to inequality and discrimination, including intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	Prevention Inequalities Leveraging Data SDG 10
	A3 ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender related crimes more effectively.	Prevention Global Constituency Leveraging Data Frontier issue: Corruption SDG 5, 16
D8 ▶ National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs	Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Leveraging Data Frontier issues: people on the move SDG 17	



Pillar: Enhance participation and protect civic space



© L.PETTET

Participation in public life is not only a fundamental human right, it also provides the diversity and essential vigour that characterize effective governance. Yet participation only flourishes where rights to freedom of assembly, association and expression are cultivated. Creating and securing such civic space improves policy development and implementation, in particular of human rights, but also sustainable development and peace and security. OHCHR remains determined to promote and protect civic space – and those who stand up for human rights – and the High Commissioner’s extended Management Plan reinforces this work in 2022 and 2023.

The importance of promoting and protecting participation and civic space is underscored throughout the Secretary-General’s *Call to Action for Human Rights* and *Our Common Agenda*. Whereas the former inspired a UN-wide strategy to better protect civic space, the latter calls for inclusion, protection and participation – key elements of civic space – as humanity defines a renewed social contract anchored in human rights. An enabling civic space is also imperative to answer the appeal of *Our Common Agenda* for global solidarity to break through to a greener, safer and better future.

UN Human Rights reaffirms its unwavering commitment to enhance participation and protect civic space. Knowing that participation and civic space must be addressed in the context of work on inequalities, corruption, discrimination and the digital space, as well its potential to alleviate grievances, prevent conflict and contribute to eliminating impunity, OHCHR will reinforce its monitoring and public advocacy in this area and redouble efforts to mainstream civic space issues throughout the UN System.

For 2022 and 2023, we continue to work with partners so that:

STRONGER LAWS, POLICIES AND PRACTICES PROTECT CIVIC SPACE, INCLUDING ONLINE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY IS INCREASINGLY SAFE AND ENABLING

We will continue to support the adoption and implementation of laws and policies that protect civic space and the right to participate. We will also continue to promote dialogue, to participate in law-making processes and to develop guidelines on effective implementation of the right to participate. One focus will be cities and local governments. We will resist attempts to restrict civic space and will support litigation and access

to justice for civil society actors. In addition, we remain committed to developing and advocating for the application of human rights in the digital space, as online civic space and participation continue to increase exponentially.

THE UN SYSTEM AND INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL MECHANISMS PROVIDE INCREASED, TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE PROTECTION TO CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS (INCLUDING FROM REPRISALS)

We remain committed to advocating for stronger protection of individuals and groups at risk and working with the UN System and international human rights mechanisms in this respect. We will continue to monitor and report cases of human rights violations against civil society actors, especially reprisals against individuals who cooperate with the UN on human rights, and will work to build upon and replicate good protection practices. We remain determined to reinforce the capacity of UN human rights mechanisms to protect all civil society actors and will continue to reach out to partners to help us in this regard.

BUSINESS, POLICY-MAKERS AND THE PUBLIC AT LARGE INCREASINGLY VALUE AND SUPPORT CIVIC SPACE

We will continue to collect evidence to demonstrate the value of civic space and participation and to challenge negative human rights narratives; to develop targeted messages on the value of civic space; and promote public recognition of the legitimacy and contributions of human rights defenders. We reiterate our commitment to reach out to new audiences and use our convening power to build support for civic space and participation.

CIVIL SOCIETY ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IS STRENGTHENED

We renew our efforts to further strengthen the UN Voluntary Funds for Victims of Torture and Contemporary Forms of Slavery, which assist victims through grants to civil society actors. We will continue to make their work better known; simplify the application process; expand

partnerships with doctors, psychologists, social workers, lawyers and other professional groups, including national medical associations and bar associations; and build their capacity by developing tools on redress and rehabilitation, based on organizations' experience.

MORE SYSTEMATIC MONITORING OF THE ENVIRONMENT FOR CIVIC SPACE, INCLUDING THREATS TO IT, TAKES PLACE

We will continue to support and participate in global efforts to monitor the enabling environment for civic space. We will facilitate the collection and exchange of relevant data, through online platforms, and the implementation of SDG indicator 16.10.1 (number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates). We will also continue to improve data-collection methodologies on civic space on and off-line; strengthen analytical, communication and advocacy tools that make effective use of data to support civic space; build monitoring networks that include non-traditional partners; and encourage the UN to support action to defend civic space.

THE VOICE OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY DECISIONS, PARTICULARLY VICTIMS AND THOSE WHO FACE DISCRIMINATION, IS MORE CLEARLY HEARD

We remain committed to advocating for the participation of civil society in decision-making processes at all levels in different areas, inter alia in matters of development, peace and security, the environment, and corruption. We continue to encourage use of information and communications technology and social media to promote broad-based consultations. We also remain committed to helping rights holders build their capacity, by assisting their organizations to participate effectively in decision-making processes, advocating for their participation, and fostering dialogue across movements. In so doing, we reiterate our determination to ensure gender balance and increasingly involve youth.

PUBLIC RECOGNITION THAT HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY MAKE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO EFFECTIVE RESPONSES TO VIOLENCE, INCLUDING TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM, INCREASES

We will continue to gather evidence, including data, examples, and stories of resilience, of the contributions that human rights make to effective responses to terrorism and violent extremism. We will continue to develop public campaigns, assist stakeholders to use evidence for their own advocacy, and support strategic partnerships that can disseminate our message and reach new audiences.



Young girl participating in a wheelchair basketball training session.
© Danny Nee on Unsplash

Pillar Results:

Enhance participation and protect civic space

THE SPECIFIC PILLAR RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO		SHIFTS
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.	Civic Space Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Digital space SDG 16
	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).	Civic Space SDG 16
	P3 ▶ Business, policy-makers and a public at large increasingly value and support civic space.	Global Constituency SDG 10
	P4 ▶ Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened.	Civic Space SDG 8, 16
	P5 ▶ More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place.	Civic Space SDG 16
	P6 ▶ The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.	Prevention Civic Space SDG 4, 10, 16
	P7 ▶ Public recognition that human rights and accountability make important contributions to effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism, increases.	Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: people on the move SDG 16



Pillar: Increase implementation of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms



Secretary-General Antonio Guterres delivers a statement during the opening segment of the 49th Session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, 28 February 2022. © UN Photo / Jean Marc Ferré

Supporting human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council (HRC), its special procedures (independent experts and working groups), the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and the Treaty Bodies, is central to UN Human Rights' mandate and global operations. Monitoring, analysis and interaction with Member States and other stakeholders identify challenges to human rights law and practice and create opportunities to improve the normative human rights framework.

The High Commissioner's extended Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 reiterates UN Human Rights' commitment to strengthen the links between the human rights mechanisms, Member States, the UN System and an array of other stakeholders, particularly to support the implementation of recommendations at country level. This determination is buttressed by the Secretary-General's *Call to Action for Human Rights*, which makes clear how much the mechanisms can contribute to UN-wide efforts to promote and protect human rights and realize the SDGs. OHCHR's support to the mechanisms is guided by the need to fulfil their potential and

deliver in full on the promise of all human rights for all people.

For 2022 and 2023, we continue to work with partners so that:

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONALIZED STRUCTURES FACILITATE AN INTEGRATED AND PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TO REPORTING TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS

We will increase our efforts to help develop new systems and support National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow up (NMRF), in order to further improve implementation of the recommendations of all international human rights mechanisms. We maintain our unequivocal commitment to support Governments to continuously strengthen their engagement, coordination, consultation and information management capacity with a focus on ensuring meaningful consultations, and will assist States to develop implementation plans and use related tracking databases. Model terms of reference for an NMRF, training materials, guidelines and

checklists, as well as the dissemination of good practices, remain central to these efforts.

**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**

We will continue to support engagement with civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, to build networks for cross-learning, creatively use new technologies, and facilitate exchanges of information during the mechanisms' hearings. We will continue to carry out awareness-raising activities and develop capacity-building tools for outreach and to increase engagement with new actors.

**POLICY-MAKERS, LEGISLATORS AND
COURTS MAKE INCREASED USE OF THE
OUTCOMES OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND
REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS**

The outcomes continue to include thematic and country recommendations, but also interim and urgent protection measures. We will sustain efforts to ramp up their dissemination by the United Nations inter-agency coordination teams at country level and State officials. We assist policy makers, legislators and courts to translate them into national policies, laws and decisions; and put processes in place to ensure that urgent measures reach relevant actors promptly.

**INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS
MECHANISMS CONTRIBUTE TO THE
ELABORATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
AND JURISPRUDENCE, IN PARTICULAR
IN THE CONTEXT OF EMERGING HUMAN
RIGHTS CONCERNS (FRONTIER ISSUES)**

We support efforts, led by the mechanisms, to identify gaps in international law and produce jurisprudential guidance on emerging human rights issues. We will continue to: deepen our in-house capacity and to identify experts and key forums, in association with States, UN


and regional bodies, NHRIs and civil society organizations; organize platforms and meetings to elaborate legal issues and clarify standards; increase the collaboration and involvement of the mechanisms with regional human rights organizations; and develop guidelines to facilitate their engagement in judicial proceedings, as amicus curiae or expert witnesses.

**INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS
MECHANISMS ARE INCREASINGLY
EFFECTIVE IN PROMOTING AND
PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS**

It remains a priority to make the mechanisms more coherent and promote further integration of the processes that influence their operation. For this purpose, we will continue to: underline to the mechanisms and State officials the importance of concrete, practical and mutually-reinforcing recommendations; develop policy and capacity-building tools to ensure that a holistic approach is adopted when mechanisms' recommendations are implemented; and develop information tools for analysing human rights trends and patterns, to improve crisis prevention and early warning. We will work to ensure that the mechanisms are more accessible and visible, through videoconferencing and webcasting. We have adopted an agile approach to the use of new technologies to support uninterrupted functioning of the human rights mechanisms, including in the context of the current global pandemic. We remain committed to effectively documenting and disseminating stories about the impact the mechanisms have on peoples' lives.

Pillar Results:

Increase implementation of the outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms

THE SPECIFIC PILLAR RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO		SHIFTS	
	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations.	Prevention Leveraging Data Global Constituency Civic Space SDG 16, 17
	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.	Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, digital space, people on the move SDG 16, 17
	M3	Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms.	Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, digital space, people on the move SDG 16
	M4	International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns (frontier issues).	Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, corruption, digital space, people on the move SDG 16, 17
	M5	International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights.	Prevention Civic Space SDG 16
	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.	Inequalities Leveraging Data SDG 1, 17 and all SDGs
	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.	Prevention Civic Space Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate change, digital space, people on the move SDG 17
	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).	Civic Space SDG 16



Pillar: Prevent violations and strengthen protection of human rights, including in situations of conflict and insecurity



A woman wearing a face mask and with a peace symbol painted on the forehead takes part in a demonstration asking for 'peace in the world', in Rome, Italy, 26 February 2022. © EPA-EFE

Fulfilling human rights obligations supports sustainable development and reduces insecurity and conflict. It also contributes to prevention and preparedness and builds resilience to other types of crisis, such as climate change and pandemics. When conflicts or crises occur, respecting human rights safeguards human dignity and creates conditions for peace, security and development. The High Commissioner's extended Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 maintains OHCHR's emphasis on policies and practices that prevent human rights violations.

In his *Call to Action for Human Rights*, the Secretary-General refers to the UN's foundational purpose, to protect populations from violence, conflict and other threats. In underlining that prevention remains a top priority, the Secretary-General has said that there is no better guarantee of prevention than for Member States to meet their human rights responsibilities. OHCHR is strongly focused on full realization of the vision set out in the *Call to Action*, including by leading development of the UN's agenda for protection and by working to

instil prevention, protection and human rights in the UN System's awareness, decision-making and programming at field, regional and Headquarters levels.

UN Human Rights builds on its substantial experience and expertise in preventing violations and protecting human rights in situations of conflict and insecurity. OHCHR's human rights information gathering, analysis and reporting contribute directly to early warning and guide early targeted action. Its work is applied in peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and other settings. OHCHR will be persistent in its efforts to integrate prevention and protection in counter-terrorism policies and programmes to counter the spread of violent extremism, and address grievances that flow from inequalities and emerging technologies.

For 2022 and 2023, we continue to work with partners so that:

PARTIES TO CONFLICT AND ACTORS INVOLVED IN PEACE OPERATIONS INCREASINGLY COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW AND PROVIDE GREATER PROTECTION TO CIVILIANS

We will continue to monitor human rights violations committed during armed conflicts, including civilian casualties and incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). We will bring facts and evidence to the parties' and public attention, and advocate for changes in policy, practice and conduct; provide training and technical advice to integrate international human rights and humanitarian law in military and peace operations; strategically engage with parties to conflicts to both reduce human rights violations and integrate human rights in political decision-making and peace agreements; facilitate the participation of diverse groups, including women, in peace negotiations; and cooperate closely with regional and UN peace missions to ensure integration of human rights.

EFFORTS TO COUNTER TERRORISM AND PREVENT VIOLENT EXTREMISM COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW

We will continue to gather evidence and undertake research, monitoring and reporting to support our strategic advocacy on the role of human rights violations in driving violent extremism and terrorism, and the role of human rights protection in prevention. We are determined to consolidate the capacity and commitment of State authorities and other actors to respect international law in their efforts to combat terrorism and prevent violent extremism, and ensure accountability and respect for victims' rights.

STRATEGIES TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO CONFLICT CONSISTENTLY INTEGRATE HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

We remain focused on actively engaging with UN entities, regional bodies and individual Member States to show that protection and promotion of human rights contribute to more

effective conflict prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peace. To this end, we also focus on monitoring the implementation of relevant strategies, provide advice on what is needed to ensure effective human rights protection, and provide training, operational guidance and technical advice on how to integrate human rights operationally in prevention and peace-building activities.

JUSTICE MECHANISMS, INCLUDING FOR TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE, INCREASE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR CONFLICT-RELATED VIOLATIONS

We reiterate that it is a priority to document, map and report human rights violations and abuses and, in the context of conflict, breaches of international humanitarian law. We will do so especially by assisting inquiry mechanisms that seek to support accountability for conflict-related violations in different jurisdictions, including through universal jurisdiction. We continue to support comprehensive transitional justice processes and the right of victims to an effective remedy. We will continue to develop guidance and tools on victim and witness protection and participation, and will enhance the effectiveness of our support to justice institutions. Through justice and remedies for past violations, we seek to prevent new cycles of violence and conflict.

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

We remain committed to developing information management practices and systems that deliver early warning analysis that can inform UN human rights prevention, early warning and intervention strategies. This capacity strengthens our ability to identify potential crises and support responses. The 'Rights View' platform provides access to OHCHR information and other credible human rights sources and

media. We also remain committed to deploying emergency response staff to regional offices, strengthening United Nations' work on the ground.

UNITED NATIONS' SUPPORT TO NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SECURITY FORCES, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, AND NON-STATE ACTORS INTEGRATES HUMAN RIGHTS AND COMPLIES WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE POLICY

We continue to provide support, advice and training to UN partners to implement the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP). This policy sets out measures that all UN entities should take to ensure that support that they provide to non-UN forces is consistent with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and with their responsibility to respect, promote and encourage respect for international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law. These measures require UN entities to monitor and report on the conduct of security forces they support and assess the risk that they may commit grave violations. We have undertaken to strengthen accountability for implementation of the policy; support the development of standard operating procedures, risk assessments

and mitigation measures; and ensure that the HRDDP is applied systematically to all forms of UN support to security forces, including actions to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism, regional and peacebuilding operations, and border control.

THE USE OF PRIVATE MILITARY AND SECURITY COMPANIES, AND THE DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES, WEAPONS AND TACTICS, ARE INCREASINGLY CONSISTENT WITH AND RESPECT INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

We continue to deepen our understanding of the impacts on human rights and gender that the development and deployment of new technologies, weapons and tactics will have. Within the framework of relevant OHCHR strategies, we will assist States and relevant stakeholders to put in place strong international accountability frameworks to address human rights violations and abuses by private military and security companies (PMSCs), and will support national efforts to develop legislation, policies and practices that ensure that PMSCs comply with human rights standards.



The High Commissioner briefs a Security Council meeting on transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict situations, 2020. © UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

Pillar Results:

Prevent violations and strengthen protection of human rights, including in situations of conflict and insecurity

THE SPECIFIC PILLAR RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO		SHIFTS	
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.	Prevention Civic Space Frontier issue: People on the move SDG 16
	PS2	Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law.	Prevention SDG 16
	PS3	Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.	Prevention SDG 16
	PS4	Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations.	Prevention Civic Space Inequalities SDG 16
	PS5	Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policymaking, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict.	Prevention Civic Space Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate change, digital space, people on the move SDG 17
	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.	Prevention Global Constituency SDG 16
	PS7	The use of private military and security companies, and the development and deployment of new technologies, weapons and tactics, are increasingly consistent with and respect international human rights law and international humanitarian law.	Prevention Global Constituency Frontier issue: Digital space SDG 16
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.	Prevention Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Corruption, people on the move SDG 16
	P6	The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard.	Prevention Civic Space SDG 10, 16



Pillar: **Strengthen the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations**



Demonstrators holding up signs demanding justice at a demonstration in Charlotte, USA, June 2020.
© Clay Banks on Unsplash

Laws, governance and justice systems that are consistent with human rights law are indispensable to the enjoyment by all of all human rights. Their effective operation establishes the rule of law, delivers accountability and prevents impunity for human rights violations. The High Commissioner's extended Management Plan reaffirms that strengthening the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations are leading priorities for 2022 and 2023.

Advancing the rule of law is given fresh impetus in the light of *Our Common Agenda*, which emphasizes the need for a renewed social contract anchored in human rights. In that document, the Secretary-General pointed to a range of elements that are relevant to a renewed social contract, including inequality and corruption, yet underlines one essential dimension: justice. He drew particular attention to the importance of SDG 16 and the need to promote the rule of law and access to justice for all.

The extended Management Plan for 2022 and 2023 reaffirms OHCHR's commitment to support accountability for violations in the context of law enforcement, in line with the Four-Point Agenda to Achieve Transformative Change for Racial Justice and Equality. We will pursue our

efforts to increase access to justice for those experiencing discrimination. We will also work actively with partners to advance accountability for violations of economic, social and cultural rights and gender-related crimes.

For 2022 and 2023, we continue to work with partners so that:

LAWS, POLICIES AND PRACTICES INCREASINGLY ADDRESS, PREVENT AND REDUCE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE SYSTEMS

We remain committed to advocating, including through amicus briefs and trial monitoring, for administration of justice systems that comply with international human rights law. We also remain committed to strengthening institutional policy frameworks and accountability mechanisms to increase human rights protection in the context of law enforcement, specifically with regard to deprivation of liberty, use of force, and prevention of torture and ill-treatment, taking into account the lived experiences of specific groups such as people of African descent. We will continue to undertake strategic advocacy and develop partnerships to promote abolition

of the death penalty; pending its abolition, we will promote moratoria and increased adherence to international human rights law. Through research, technical support and advocacy, we will address the human rights implications of responses to transnational crimes, such as drug crimes, terrorism, and human trafficking.

STRENGTHENED NATIONAL MECHANISMS PROVIDE REDRESS TO VICTIMS AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS, INCLUDING OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RIGHTS

We will continue to: support actions to strengthen independent judicial authorities and oversight mechanisms, and legal aid and witness protection programmes; train judicial institutions and administrative authorities; advocate for the establishment of individual complaint mechanisms in national human rights institutions and for independent mechanisms to support families of individuals who allege their human rights have been violated by law enforcement; and promote ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. We remain focused on helping civil society and independent monitoring bodies to seek justice in cases relating to economic, social and cultural rights.

JUSTICE SYSTEMS INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE GENDER-RELATED CRIMES MORE EFFECTIVELY

We will extend our efforts to assist judicial officials to improve their understanding of international standards on gender-based crimes, and their capacity to investigate and prosecute such crimes and implement reparation programmes. To complement this approach, we encourage the adoption of gender-sensitive procedures to enhance the participation of victims in justice processes. We will continue to prioritize support for the investigation and reporting of such crimes, as well as strategic litigation before national and regional courts. We will also continue to prioritize efforts to build civil society's capacity to advocate for accountability for gender-related crimes, and support the development, promotion and application of normative guidance.

STATES TAKE MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT THEIR DECISION-MAKING, POLICIES AND ACTIONS ARE MORE TRANSPARENT; THE PUBLIC HAS ACCESS TO INFORMATION FOR ACCOUNTABILITY PURPOSES

We will continue to: undertake research, policy development and strategic communications to increase understanding of the importance of transparency and access to information as components of accountability; strengthen the capacity of national human rights institutions and oversight bodies to adjudicate and enforce transparency and freedom of information standards; and work within the UN System to reinforce its policies in this area.

UN EFFORTS FOR THE RULE OF LAW, JUSTICE, COUNTER-TERRORISM AND ACCOUNTABILITY PUT HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE CORE

We renew our support to UN programmes that strengthen countries' rule of law systems, including through law reform and support to justice and security policies and institutions, in particular to ensure that they are anchored in human rights laws. We continue to contribute to the development of policies and guidance for human rights and justice mechanisms that United Nations intergovernmental bodies establish to collect, analyse and preserve evidence for use in judicial processes. We remain focused on assisting the Office of Counter-Terrorism to integrate human rights, including gender perspectives, in its policies and programmes. We also remain focused on increasing partnerships and developing practical guidance on human rights and drug policies. Further, we will continue to reinforce UN accountability mechanisms, including mechanisms and processes to prevent and address violations committed by or attributed to staff members.

Pillar Results: Strengthen the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations

THE SPECIFIC PILLAR RESULTS WE CONTRIBUTE TO		SHIFTS	
A Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems.	Prevention Frontier issues: Corruption, people on the move SDG 16
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights.	Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Leveraging Data Frontier issues: Climate, corruption, people on the move SDG 16
	A3	Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively.	Prevention Global Constituency Frontier issue: Corruption SDG 5, 16
	A4	States take measures to ensure that their decision-making, policies and actions are more transparent and the public has access to information for accountability purposes.	Global Constituency Frontier issues: Corruption, people on the move SDG 16
	A5	UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counterterrorism and accountability put human rights at the core.	Prevention Global Constituency Inequalities SDG 16
	D1	Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims.	Prevention Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: Climate change, digital space SDG 12, 16
	PS2	Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law.	Prevention SDG 16
	PS4	Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations.	Prevention Civic Space Inequalities SDG 16
	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.	Prevention Global Constituency SDG 16
	P7	Public recognition that human rights and accountability make important contributions to effective responses to violence, including terrorism and violent extremism, increases.	Prevention Global Constituency Civic Space Inequalities Frontier issues: people on the move SDG 1