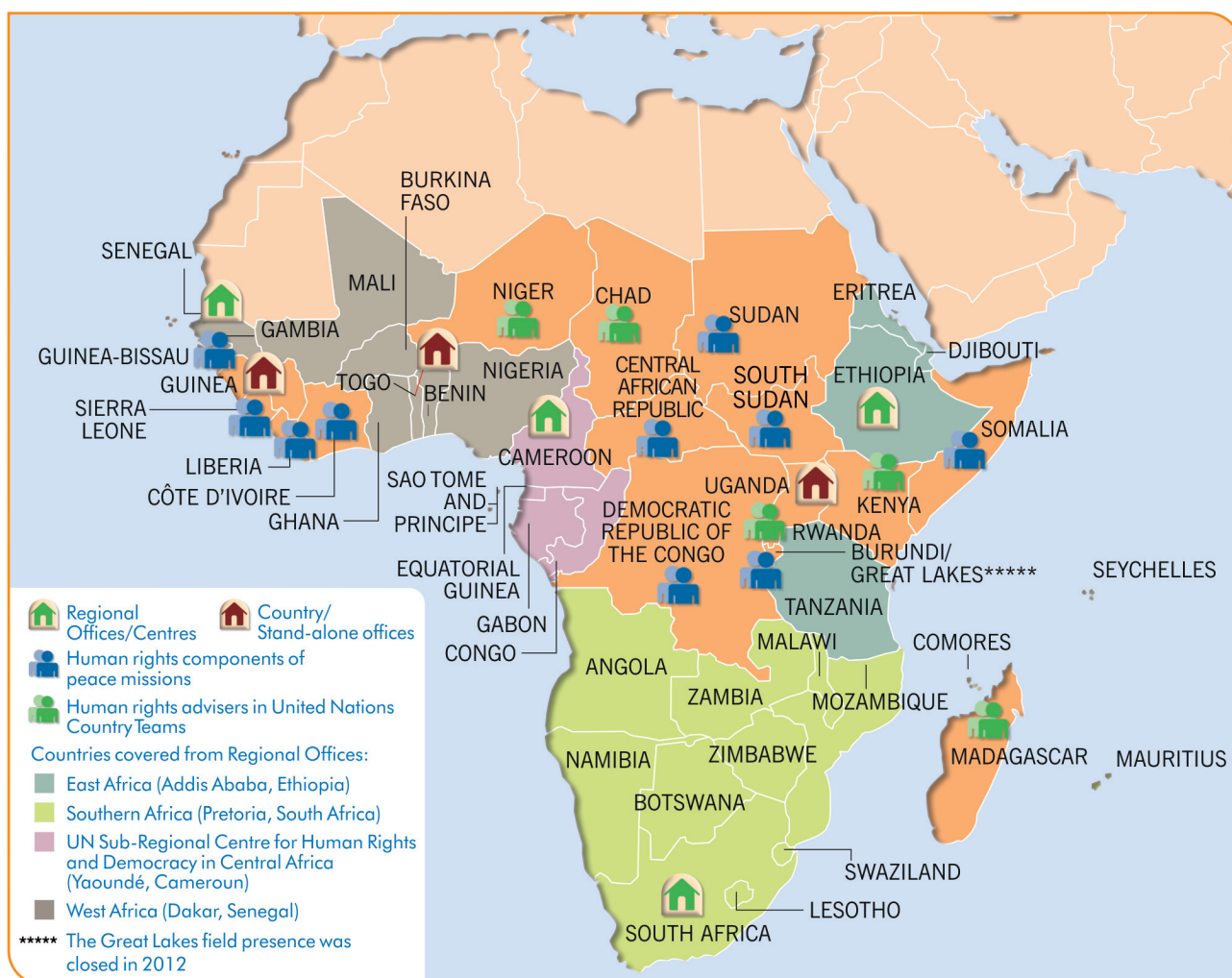


OHCHR in the field: Africa



Type of presence	Location
Country offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guinea Togo Uganda
Regional offices and centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Africa (Yaoundé, Cameroon) East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa) West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)
Human rights components in UN Peace Missions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burundi (BNUB) Central African Republic (BINUCA) Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) Darfur (UNAMID) Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) Liberia (UNMIL) Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) Somalia (UNPOS) South Sudan (UNMISS)
Human rights advisers in UN Country Teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chad Great Lakes Region (Bujumbura)***** Kenya Madagascar Niger Rwanda

***** Closed in 2012

OHCHR's work in Africa continued in a particularly challenging environment. While progress towards democratization and the consolidation of human rights mechanisms took place in some countries and at the subregional level, a number of serious crises in other places required a response from the Office. The crisis in Mali and the Sahel, as well as the deterioration of the security and the human rights situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), are particularly gruelling examples.

OHCHR continued to support governments, civil society and other actors in responding to the numerous challenges and threats to the enjoyment of human rights, including violence against civilians; discrimination, notably on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation; attacks against public liberties, in particular in the context of elections; and the absence of the rule of law. State responses to challenges linked to the enjoyment of economic and social rights have often been insufficient and have failed to take into account human rights principles. OHCHR field presences in Africa have been working to support the fight against impunity and strengthen the rule of law, with

a particular focus on transitional justice. Through this support, several countries have taken important steps to advance transitional justice and address the legacy of past violations. While these are welcome steps, the progress is slow and their impact will have to be measured over time.

Progress towards the strengthening of regional and subregional human rights and justice institutions continued in 2012. The Office has, in particular, encouraged greater interaction between the international human rights mechanisms and the African regional human rights system. At the same time, efforts continued towards strengthening national human rights institutions and promoting greater compliance with the Paris Principles. Results are mixed, however, as some leading institutions on the continent faced important challenges to becoming operationally effective. Governments maintained their engagement with OHCHR and the treaty body system resulting in the achievement of some progress on reporting-related requirements. The Universal Periodic Review process raised the profile of human rights issues among many States, United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and civil society actors resulting in increased requests for support. The Human Rights Council created a new special procedures mandate on Eritrea.

In 2012, OHCHR maintained 23 field presences in Africa: four regional offices (West, Central, East and Southern Africa); three country offices (Guinea, Togo, and Uganda); seven Human Rights Advisers within UNCTs (Chad, Great Lakes Secretariat, Burundi, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger and Rwanda); and 10 human rights components within UN peace missions (Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, the Republic of South Sudan, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan/Darfur). OHCHR also provided support to the UN Office in West Africa (UNOWA). In an effort to rationalize its presences on the continent, the Office decided to discontinue the Human Rights Adviser position supporting the Great Lakes Secretariat and instead provided support to the Great Lakes Process at the country level through its other presences in this subregion, notably Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, DRC and Rwanda. In addition, OHCHR deployed a Human Rights Officer to the Resident Coordinator's Office in Mali in August to support the UN response to the crisis. A decision was made to establish a Human Rights Adviser position in Malawi to assist during the transition period.

From headquarters, the Africa Branch provided substantive, technical and administrative support

to all presences. It also supported the work of the Independent Experts on the human rights situations in Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia, Sudan and the newly established mandate on Eritrea. The Branch facilitated meetings between the Heads of field presences (HoFPs) at the subregional level in West, Central and East Africa. These gatherings helped the HoFPs to work together as a team to achieve Office priorities in the region. The Branch provided support to various missions of OHCHR Senior Management which, in some instances, led to tangible results in increasing States' compliance with human rights.

Country Offices

Guinea (Conakry)

Year established	2010
Staff as of 31 December 2012	15
Expenditure in 2012	US\$ 2,959,992

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- Civil society actors submitted comments on a bill to establish an independent national human rights institution (NHRI) to the National Transitional Council. The Government formally committed to review the bill which is now awaiting promulgation. The OHCHR Office in Guinea undertook advocacy and provided legal advice to national authorities and non-State entities with a view to finalizing and promulgating the bill and promoted the establishment of a civil society thematic group to follow-up on the process. The Government failed to expedite the establishment process due to the political instability and its impact on the completion of institutional reforms.
- In the area of law enforcement, security forces began to apply international human rights standards in the performance of their functions, particularly in relation to crowd control during public demonstrations, investigation techniques and law enforcement procedures. As a result of training programmes led by OHCHR, UNDP and ICRC on human rights protection, monitoring and advocacy activities, the police and gendarmerie reduced the use of lethal weapons during public demonstrations which resulted in a decrease in the number of reported casualties and arbitrary arrests. The Office observed that a greater majority of law enforcement officers carried truncheons rather than lethal weapons during

demonstrations and the number of documented injuries due to the use of weapons decreased from 36 in 2010 to 18 in 2012.

- ▶ OHCHR-Guinea developed a country-wide training programme on human rights in the administration of justice and particularly on detention-related issues, which, in addition to regular monitoring in detention places, has contributed to reducing the number of persons kept in custody beyond the legal limit of 48 hours. In order to support the integration of human rights in the curricula of key law enforcement institutions, OHCHR held several discussions with administrative authorities of police and gendarmerie schools. Modules are currently being elaborated and will be available in 2013.
- ▶ Two military officials cited as bearing criminal responsibility in the 2009 International Commission of Inquiry's report (18 December 2009, S/2009/693) were indicted. OHCHR contributed to this result by advocating with the Government to allocate adequate resources to the Panel of Judges in charge of investigating the 28 September events and maintaining regular contact with it. During the reporting period, the judges received financial support from the Government which enabled them to carry out the investigations. Furthermore, OHCHR assisted the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in deploying an expert to the Ministry of Justice to assist the judges in their mandate, especially with regard to victim and witness-protection programmes.
- ▶ A bill on the Prevention of Torture, a Military Justice Code and the Code of Conduct and the Statute of the Armed Forces were drafted in compliance with human rights standards. OHCHR provided expert legal advice during the drafting process.
- ▶ The Tribunal of Conakry referred to torture for the first time during its hearings when it charged five gendarmes officers with torture and sentenced them to 15 years in prison and two-year suspended jail terms. This was due in part to OHCHR's continuous advocacy and legal advice to include commitments to combat impunity and prevent torture in policies and programmes. OHCHR notably organized a country-wide awareness campaign on the prohibition of torture during the celebration of the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture. The Office also elaborated a report on torture that was shared with judicial authorities, security force officials and the Government.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ Co-chairs of the National Provisional Reconciliation Commission, national actors and civil society organizations have increased their understanding of transitional justice processes. The National Provisional Reconciliation Commission conducted preparatory activities to the national consultations on transitional justice, including consultations with political parties, exchange sessions with financial and technical partners and the preparation of a draft programme for the national consultations. OHCHR supported this through capacity-building activities and the deployment of a consultant who assisted the co-chairs in establishing a plan of action towards the organization of national consultations.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- ▶ The *Coalition des ONGs pour la protection des droits de l'enfant* submitted a report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. OHCHR supported this through the provision of technical assistance in the elaboration of the report.
- ▶ OHCHR continued to equip national human rights NGOs with methodologies and tools in conducting human rights investigations, monitoring and reporting, including through training seminars organized in different regions of the country. As a result, following the Zoghota incident of 4 August (the killing of six persons by security forces during clashes with the population after protesting local residents destroyed the premises of the mining company, Vale, in Zoghota, Forestry Region), a coalition of four local human rights NGOs, who had previously participated in OHCHR trainings, conducted a fact-finding mission and prepared a comprehensive report on the incident. The report was widely disseminated during a press conference held in Conakry and sent to relevant special procedures mandate-holders for information and action.

On 25 February 2012, Moussa Dine Diarra, a 19-year old student in Kindia was arrested for stealing a motor bike. Detained at the Escadron mobile No 7 in Kindia for interrogation, Moussa denied having stolen the bike which had been given to him by a friend. He stated that he parked the bike in a room in the compound where they lived and went to bed, but in the morning discovered it had been stolen. The Marechal de logis chef in charge of investigating the case did not believe him and began using other means to extract a confession, including alleged torture and other ill-treatment. The boy died. The Marechal and eight others were subsequently arrested and detained at the Kindia prison.

OHCHR conducted a fact-finding mission to Kindia to ascertain the facts. The investigations culminated in a report on torture with recommendations that the Office transmitted to authorities, including the public prosecutor, gendarmerie officials, and the Minister of Justice. The Office also advocated with national authorities to ensure that the perpetrators were brought to justice. On 19 December 2012, the Conakry Court of Appeal found the Marechal guilty of torture and sentenced him to a 15 year jail term. Four of his accomplices were sentenced to two-year suspended jail. This was the first time the word torture was used during hearings and the first time perpetrators were convicted.

Guinea: Expenditure in 2012

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	-	2,001,667
Consultants	-	6,000
Official travel	-	64,199
Contractual services	-	16,000
General operating expenses	-	177,630
Supplies & materials	-	134,084
Seminars, grants & contributions	-	219,882
Subtotal	-	2,619,462
Programme support costs		340,530
GRAND TOTAL	-	2,959,992

Togo

Year established	2006
Staff as of 31 December 2012	6
Expenditure in 2012	US\$ 1,492,158

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- The Togolese Government drafted a National Human Rights Action Plan in line with Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations. The draft Plan is the result of a participatory process involving the Government, media, civil society, the National Human Rights Commission and the United Nations. The Office advocated for the development and adoption of the Plan through workshops and meetings with the members of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on treaty body reporting and the staff of the Human Rights Ministry.
- OHCHR accompanied the drafting process of the new Penal Code and the Code of Penal Procedure and provided comments to increase their compliance with international human rights standards. The new Penal Code, adopted in November, defines and criminalizes torture and is significantly more compliant with the Convention Against Torture.
- In 2012, high-level representatives from the Judicial Branch, including State Ministers, adopted a roadmap to address constraints and capacity gaps identified in the handling of criminal cases in accordance with international human rights standards. OHCHR supported the adoption of the roadmap, the establishment of a committee tasked to oversee its implementation and the publication of a reference book containing all the materials relevant to the roadmap for judges, magistrates and criminal investigation police.

Justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission officially submitted the main volume of its final report and recommendations to the President of the Republic. OHCHR has accompanied the truth and reconciliation process by providing guidance and technical support to the Commission and civil society organizations since 2009, in close cooperation with UNDP and the Human Rights Ministry. The Commission ensured the wide dissemination of its outcome document and that the implementation of its recommendations remained on the agenda of the Togolese Government. At the end of the year, the President of the Republic announced the decision to



OHCHR staff monitoring a demonstration in Togo.

Advocacy interventions by OHCHR with relevant authorities have proven successful in Togo. In a context of political polarization, the Office maintained close communication with the Ministries of the Interior, Territorial Administration, Justice, and Human Rights, and also with the opposition. This helped diffuse tension in favour of strict and effective implementation of the law and human rights standards, as illustrated by the following examples:

- Ten detained persons who were allegedly arbitrarily arrested during a demonstration were set free following demand by the opposition. The Head of OHCHR-Togo and the former chairman of the Commission of Truth, Justice and Reconciliation (CVJR) had launched a joint appeal to the Government to satisfy this demand in compliance with the existing legal framework and to avoid a march by women who had threatened to walk naked in protest against the arrests. This march, which could have been perceived as demeaning and degrading for women, was cancelled following the release of the men.
- Law and order forces have made efforts to show a satisfying level of professionalism in the area of crowd control during protest demonstrations, avoiding excessive use of force and

provocations in situations that demand high levels of discipline and self-control. This was made possible as a result of constant dialogue with the Ministry of the Interior and frequent monitoring of protest events by Office staff, but also thanks to a cooperative attitude of the organizers of the protests. Thus, most Saturday demonstrations by the *Front Républicain pour l'Alternance et le Changement* (FRAC) went ahead peacefully, while mediation undertaken ahead and during protests organized by the wider CST ("Collectif Sauvons le Togo", which includes the FRAC) often helped to diffuse confrontational developments. As a result of the Office's intervention, the situation of three CST leaders detained for "voluntary violence, damages and destruction" was resolved by the judiciary in compliance with legal procedures.

- A National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) report on torture allegations relating to detainees in the case of the 2009 attempt against state security aroused controversy when a first public report denied such allegations whereas a second version confirmed them. Following the active advocacy of the Office, the Prime Minister

accepted to meet the CNDH Commissioners and was informed about the authenticity of the second version. The new CNDH members, elected already in late 2011, were finally sworn in on 6 November 2012, after the Office intervened through a letter to the Government pointing to the negative consequences of further procrastinations.

- Several developments concurred to call the attention of the Government on the unsustainable and precarious conditions in Togolese prisons and the excessive use of pre-trial detentions i.e. the examination of Togo's 2nd periodic report to the CAT; the Atlas project on torture implemented by the former Special Rapporteur on torture and his team; the prison monitoring of OHCHR-Togo staff; and the repeated advocacy measures undertaken by the Office pointing to the urgency of Government action. Two visits by the former Special Rapporteur resulted in the release of 421 persons and a project suggested by the Office (a special mission of the Inspector General of the jurisdictional and penitentiary administrations to Lomé's civil prison to review the situation of all inmates) led to the freeing of another 500 at year-end.

create the Office of the High Commissioner for Reconciliation and the Strengthening of National Unity which will have responsibility for the implementation of the Commission's recommendations.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ The Togolese media increased its engagement in the promotion of human rights and democracy in anticipation of the legislative and local elections. The Office contributed to this through awareness-raising workshops and the establishment of a partnership with Togo's main radio, television, print and online media to roll out a large education campaign on democratic principles and human rights, including the active participation of women in political processes. A total of 27 radio stations broadcast programmes on human rights and democratic principles from August to December 2012. While the overall impact of these efforts cannot be measured at this stage, the response of journalists and the media in general has been encouraging, as evidenced by the increased number of journalists writing about human rights issues and the wider dissemination of human rights issues in local languages.

Togo: Expenditure in 2012

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	-	698,211
Consultants	-	54,910
Official travel	-	41,436
Contractual services	-	87,191
General operating expenses	-	131,692
Supplies & materials	-	37,244
Seminars, grants & contributions	-	269,810
Subtotal	-	1,320,494
Programme support costs		171,664
GRAND TOTAL	-	1,492,158

Uganda

Year established	2005
Staff as of 31 December 2012	49
Expenditure in 2012	US\$ 3,603,560

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ The Bill on Prevention and Prohibition of Torture, compliant with the Convention Against Torture and Uganda's Constitution, was approved by the Parliament on 27 July 2012. OHCHR was part of the drafting team and also appeared before the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee (LPAC) on 13 February 2012 to provide additional comments to improve the text. A number of specific recommendations from OHCHR, including in relation to the definition of torture, reparations for victims of torture and the non-transfer of persons where there is likelihood of torture, were fully adopted.
- ▶ A Human Rights Committee was established in Uganda's Parliament in June. OHCHR contributed to the increased capacity of this new Committee by organizing, together with the Uganda Human Rights Commission, a workshop on human rights concepts and principles for its members. The workshop served as a forum to share information on the current human rights situation in Uganda and familiarize members of the Committee on the work of other human rights institutions and entities, in particular the Uganda Human Rights Commission, judicial courts, civil society organizations and OHCHR. Strategies for collaboration between these institutions were proposed and developed into a workplan.
- ▶ During 2012, OHCHR conducted numerous trainings throughout the country to increase the awareness of and compliance with human rights standards by security forces and prisons. As a result of these trainings, OHCHR noted an increased response by State institutions to reports of violations. For example, out of the 51 complaints monitored by OHCHR and raised with the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) and the Uganda Police Force (UPF) in North Karamoja, both institutions took action on at least eight cases. Out of 16 cases raised by OHCHR with UPDF in Moroto, four perpetrators were arrested, tried and convicted and five other were investigated, although no arrests were made. Furthermore, police forces noted that, in some districts, more complaints were brought to their attention which enabled them to respond more quickly.



- ▶ Uganda's Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) developed and piloted, with the technical support of OHCHR, a methodology to document and investigate serious cases of human rights violations. A total of six investigators were trained on the use of the methodology and were tasked with documenting cases in Gulu, Lira and Pader. The JLOS adopted the methodology and has developed a project proposal to implement a two-year human rights documentation project in the context of the Lord's Resistance Army conflict, in accordance with the Government's commitments under the Juba Peace Agreement.
- ▶ OHCHR, jointly with UNICEF and UNFPA, developed a Training Manual on Human Rights, Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection, which was tested and validated in two training sessions with the UPF in Northern Uganda and through consultations with the UPF Personnel and Training Directorate. The Manual is expected to be approved and adopted by the Police Advisory Council in 2013.

Justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ Uganda's Amnesty Act was revised in May 2012 to eliminate provisions relating to the granting of blanket amnesties and to ensure the Act is compliant with international standards on the right to truth, justice and reparation for victims. OHCHR, along with UN Women, the Uganda Human

Rights Commission, JLOS, and the Refugee Law Project, organized national consultative workshops targeting members of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary branches, civil society and victims' groups, to discuss the Amnesty Act. Outcomes of these meetings were consolidated into a report with concrete recommendations for the Government, some of which were cited in the JLOS Policy Brief which informed the Government's decision to revise the Act in line with international human rights norms and standards.

Uganda: Expenditure in 2012

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	-	2,027,901
Consultants	-	68,030
Official travel	-	133,756
Contractual services	-	97,670
General operating expenses	-	367,033
Supplies & materials	-	187,139
Seminars, grants & contributions	-	307,462
Subtotal	-	3,188,991
Programme support costs		414,569
GRAND TOTAL	-	3,603,560

Regional Offices and Centres

United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa/OHCHR Central Africa Regional Office (Yaoundé, Cameroon)

Year established	2001
Staff as of 31 December 2012	12
Expenditure in 2012	US\$ 1,577,812

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ Cameroon is in the process of enacting a law on the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples. The Sub-Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (CARO) organized several sensitization activities on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea (for police and gendarmerie). In Cameroon, CARO also organized two sensitization seminars on indigenous peoples for the Government and other stakeholders.
- ▶ The Governments of Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon are taking measures to increase the compliance of their national human rights institutions (NHRIs) with the Paris Principles. In Cameroon, CARO provided advice, training and relevant documentation to all members and secretariat staff of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to ensure the consolidation of its “A” status with the ICC. As a result of this support, the NHRC of Cameroon secured funds to build its headquarters and establish more regional offices. This will ensure improved access to people requesting protection and advice from the Commission. In addition, CARO forwarded more than 10 cases of protection to the Commission and contacts have been established to monitor these cases. In Gabon, the newly established NHRI advocated for the revision of a law so that its Chairperson is no longer the Adviser to the President of the Republic. CARO provided advice in this regard. The Office also forwarded a case on protection to the Commission which is taking steps to address the case. In Congo, CARO contributed to building the capacities of members and staff of the NHRI.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ Cameroon submitted its overdue reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination as well as its national report under the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Gabon presented its reports to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), the Committee against Torture (CAT) and the UPR and hosted a visit from the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children. Equatorial Guinea presented its overdue reports to CEDAW and Congo reported to CESCR and CAT. CARO advocated with the Governments of Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tomé-et-Principe to increase their engagement with the international human rights bodies and provided training to the drafting committee of Cameroon, United Nations Country Teams, NHRIs and civil society organizations. The Office also provided the relevant documentation to the drafting Committee of Congo for the preparation of its report under the second cycle of UPR.

Progress was made in Cameroon with regards to the participation of Persons with disabilities (PWDs) and women in electoral processes. Through the platform Inclusive Society for Persons with Disabilities, advocacy and dialogue with Government and civil society stakeholders on disability issues, training on gender and participation in public life, CARO along with its partners (including the election management body – ELECAM) placed PWDs in priority at the centre of the recompilation exercise of electoral lists.

The members of the newly established journalists' network for human rights in Congo were gathered for three training sessions on human rights and elections in order to efficiently contribute to inclusion and participation of the most marginalized including women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples. Human rights-based approach checklist for media coverage during electoral processes was developed by CARO and validated by media professionals in Burundi, Cameroon and Congo. This checklist was implemented with the purpose of a more inclusive local election in Congo (July) and a debriefing session also took place just after the elections (August).

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ NGOs in Cameroon working with the national electoral commission succeeded in establishing a platform for accessible elections following capacity-building support provided by CARO and other actors.
- ▶ In Congo, CARO organized a pool of journalists for human rights and democracy during a seminar organized in July for media professionals. A checklist related to the electoral process was distributed and used by the journalists. At a follow-up seminar, journalists provided feedback on the checklists which enabled CARO and the journalists to draw lessons from their use.

United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa/OHCHR Central Africa Regional Office: Expenditure in 2012

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	775,406	108,068
Consultants	-	-
Official travel	20,596	78,176
Contractual services	12,000	9,377
General operating expenses	126,671	32,941
Supplies & materials	12,000	30,234
Seminars, grants & contributions	147,000	169,646
Subtotal	1,093,673	428,442
Programme support costs	-	55,697
GRAND TOTAL	1,093,673	484,139

Regional Office for East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

Year established	2002
Staff as of 31 December 2012	9
Expenditure in 2012	US\$ 1,082,892

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ Both Ethiopia and Tanzania have finalized their National Human Rights Action Plans (NHRAP) which included recommendations issued by the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and the human rights treaty bodies. During the preparation phase of the two NHRAPs, the Regional Office for Eastern Africa (EARO) provided technical support.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ None of the targeted treaties and conventions were ratified in 2012. The regional training for civil society organizations (CSOs) on human rights mechanisms of the UN and the African Union built the capacity of CSO participants from the subregion to advocate for the ratification of treaties and conventions.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ In 2012, the Government of Djibouti submitted an overdue report to the Human Rights Committee and is in the process of finalizing the overdue report to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). Since 2011, EARO has provided technical and financial support to the inter-ministerial committee in charge of the preparation of the report.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- ▶ East-African CSOs in seven East African countries (Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda) increasingly made use of regional and international human rights mechanisms. EARO, in collaboration with other partners, supported this result by raising their awareness of opportunities to engage with the two systems through a joint training workshop, by facilitating meetings with the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and supporting the participation of two NGO representatives at the 51st Ordinary Session of the ACHPR and the NGO Forum. According to a survey conducted to identify the short-term impact of the training, some participants used their newly gained



Participants of the OHCHR workshop on human rights and elections for journalists in Congo.



Children attend class in a refugee camp in Ethiopia.

skills in promoting human rights by celebrating Human Rights Day; drafting a road map for UPR follow-up (Rwanda); and engaging with the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons during his recent visit to Sudan. Furthermore, one participant from Tanzania designed and facilitated a human rights training programme for clan leaders who planned to participate in a mass female genital mutilation ritual which would have affected 4,000 girls. Various actors mounted a large-scale awareness-raising campaign and the training programme contributed to convincing a number of practitioners to abandon the practice.

International and regional laws and institutions (EA 8)

- ▶ The African Union Commission (AUC), through its Department of Political Affairs, established the African Governance Platform as part of the implementation of the Human Rights Strategy for Africa. The Platform has a human rights Sub-Cluster which is co-chaired by OHCHR and the AUC Department of Political Affairs. EARO provided advisory services and input during the series of consultations to elaborate the agenda, rules and procedures of the Platform.
- ▶ The AU Convention for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa as well as the African Charter on Democracy, Good Governance and Elections in Africa entered into force in 2012 due to the advocacy efforts of several stakeholders, including EARO.
- ▶ The special rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council and the ACHPR established a road map

to encourage the exchange of information, the sharing of best practices and the undertaking of joint activities. In addition, a joint working group was established to implement the road map. Moreover, EARO provided technical support and advisory services to the Department of Political Affairs of the AUC, other organs of the African Union and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and organized a series of regional workshops and dialogues. Following these efforts, the UN and AU Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders undertook a joint country visit to Tunisia.

- ▶ The role of African CSOs in providing input about their human rights concerns to the AU human rights institutions has improved. EARO, in collaboration with other actors, supported the organization of a NGO Forum that attracted more than 220 CSOs to deliberate on contemporary human rights issues affecting the continent. This resulted in the preparation of resolutions and recommendations; most of which were adopted by the ACHPR during its 51st and 52nd Ordinary Sessions. The participation of African NGOs in AU processes, mainly through the NGO Forum, will strengthen the ACHPR's institutional capacity to fulfil its mandates and contribute to improved policy dialogue on human rights developments.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ UNECA's programmes on anti-corruption were approved. They incorporated human rights language as a result of EARO contributions during the regional consultations at which the

Office demonstrated the added value of a human rights perspective in preventing and combating corruption.

- ▶ EARO continued to mainstream human rights in United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Inter-agency working groups in Ethiopia and Tanzania. Specific interventions included human rights training for the implementation phase of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) in Tanzania and guidelines for a human rights-based approach to the preparation of Annual Work Plans of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Ethiopia. As an illustration of the good performance in Tanzania, the United Nations Development Group Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism (UNDG-HRM) selected Tanzania as one of the best examples of how the UN system can successfully incorporate Universal Periodic Review recommendations into its planning work. For example, EARO provided training on a human rights-based approach in relation to the implementation phase of Tanzania's UNDAF and ensured that human rights principles were included in the checklist tool for the preparation of its annual work plan. In Djibouti, EARO was not requested to contribute to the UNCT's Inter-agency dialogue and only received planning documents on a periodic basis for which it provided comments.

Regional Office for East Africa (Addis Ababa; Ethiopia): Expenditure in 2012		
	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	-	571,922
Consultants	-	26,474
Official travel	-	94,075
Contractual services	-	12,600
General operating expenses	-	76,644
Supplies & materials	-	8,400
Seminars, grants & contributions	-	168,197
Subtotal	-	958,312
Programme support costs		124,580
GRAND TOTAL	-	1,082,892



Gay and lesbian participants in the annual Gay Pride March, in Johannesburg, South Africa, 6 October 2012.

Regional Office for Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa)

Year established	1998
Staff as of 31 December 2012	7
Expenditure in 2012	US\$ 1,097,017

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ In July, one year after the adoption of the law by Parliament which benefited from OHCHR's comments, the National Human Rights and Liberties Commission of Comoros took up its function. In Mozambique, the President swore in members of the National Human Rights Commission in September, two years after its creation. OHCHR, together with UNDP, conducted an induction course for the newly appointed Commissioners. The Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission Act was published in the official journal, thereby making the Commission operational more than two years after the Commissioners were appointed.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ Following advocacy undertaken by the Regional Office, the Government of Mozambique ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ The Regional Office advocated with Angolan authorities to ensure respect for human rights in the elections that took place in August. The

Office also liaised with the United Nations Country Team, international partners, political parties, media and civil society to enhance their capacity to conduct human rights monitoring and report their findings to the National Electoral Commission. The elections were peaceful and civil society organizations made use of existing legal instruments to report allegations of human rights violations during the process, including in relation to freedom of expression and of assembly.

Regional Office for Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa): Expenditure in 2012		
	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	-	664,122
Consultants	-	-
Official travel	-	69,737
Contractual services	-	5,600
General operating expenses	-	61,197
Supplies & materials	-	13,356
Seminars, grants & contributions	-	156,800
Subtotal	-	970,812
Programme support costs		126,205
GRAND TOTAL	-	1,097,017

Regional Office for West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)

Year established	2007
Staff as of 31 December 2012	10
Expenditure in 2012	US\$ 905,147

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- In Senegal, the National Cell on the fight against trafficking in persons, especially women and children, was strengthened and received financial support from the Government and other partners. The Cell developed a communication plan and organized a number of workshops to raise awareness and train stakeholders on human rights issues related to trafficking. The Regional

Office contributed to the work of the Cell by, for instance, facilitating a training session on the human rights-based approach to trafficking organized in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Labour Organization.

- The Governments of Burkina Faso and the Gambia developed national action plans for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820. In both cases, the Regional Office provided comments on the draft action plans and participated in the validation workshops.

Ratification (EA 2)

- The Regional Office continued advocating for the ratification of international human rights instruments by countries of the region. Following a regional conference on the ratification of international human rights instruments, organized in partnership with the United Nations Office for West Africa and UN Women, gathering together representatives from ministries of justice, foreign affairs, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations from Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mali and Senegal, roadmaps were developed towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. On 24 September, Burkina Faso signed the OP-ICESCR.

Participation (EA5)

- Senegalese civil society organizations created a women's platform for peaceful elections in Senegal to oversee women's participation in the presidential and legislative elections in 2012. OHCHR contributed to the successful work of this platform by facilitating training of observers on the Election Code and providing legal analysis and advice on the information gathered by observers.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- Following the Regional Office's technical assistance on reporting to treaty bodies, including by the organization of a workshop in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso submitted its Common Core Document, as well as its initial reports to the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the Committee Against Torture and its 12th periodic report to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. In addition, the Gambia submitted its initial report to



Image of one of the activities carried out by the Regional Office for West Africa to commemorate Human Rights Day, December 2012.

the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

- The Governments of Senegal and Mali, in broad consultation with local stakeholders, developed national action plans to follow-up on recommendations from human rights mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). OHCHR provided technical and financial assistance in the elaboration and validation of these national action plans.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- Senegal's United Nations Country Team has increasingly incorporated human rights principles into its work as reflected in the elaboration of a joint programme on the fight against sexual and gender-based violence and the promotion of human rights. The programme aims at strengthening legal, institutional and operational frameworks to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, including through the implementation of recommendations of UN human rights mechanisms. The Regional Office participated in the elaboration of the joint programme in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.
- Human rights standards were broadly taken into account in the UN humanitarian planning and response to the crisis in Mali following OHCHR's support to the work of the Mali Protection Cluster and its participation in regional humanitarian coordination structures. The Regional Office also ensured that human rights standards were integrated into Inter-agency strategies responding to the Sahel crisis, such as the UN Integrated Strategy on the Sahel.

Regional Office for West Africa (Dakar, Senegal): Expenditure in 2012

	Regular budget expenditure in US\$	Extrabudgetary expenditure in US\$
Personnel & related costs	454,638	94,071
Consultants	-	-
Official travel	10,000	15,036
Contractual services	9,300	-
General operating expenses	33,545	67,040
Supplies & materials	26,500	-
Seminars, grants & contributions	16,110	138,060
Subtotal	550,093	314,207
Programme support costs	-	40,847
GRAND TOTAL	550,093	355,054

Human Rights Components in UN Peace Missions

United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi

Year established	1995 (since 2006 as part of the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi)
Staff as of 31 December 2012	38

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- In 2012, the newly established Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC) submitted its request for accreditation to the ICC and its contribution to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) for the upcoming review of Burundi. The ICC noted the important work accomplished by the INHRC in one year and recommended that the institution be granted "A" status. Throughout the year, the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) provided technical and financial assistance to the INHRC in order to strengthen the institution and enable it to perform effectively. BNUB trained the Commissioners on the accreditation process to the International Committee for the Coordination of National Institutions and on the UPR. BNUB

also supported the INHRC in its national sensitization campaign focusing on its role and mandate and the establishment of its three regional offices to facilitate increased access by the population.

- ▶ Human rights education programmes have not yet been incorporated into school curricula. Although BNUB elaborated a joint programme with the Government on human rights education in schools and proposed the creation of a structure for its coordination, the programme was put on hold due to changes within the Government and particularly the Ministry of Education. BNUB will continue to advocate for the adoption of a decree to ensure the follow-up and implementation of the activities of the action plan on human rights education in schools.
- ▶ On 12 June, the Prosecutor-General established a commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of serious human rights violations. The Human Rights Section of BNUB shared a copy of the detailed tables (matrix) on cases of alleged violations it had documented for 2011 and the first semester of 2012. These tables indicated that few of the perpetrators of grave human rights violations had been arrested and brought to justice. In November 2012, BNUB received

a document from the Prosecutor-General informing BNUB that a judicial file had been opened for each of the documented cases. In addition, the inquiry led to the arrest of nine people, including several police officers, alleged to have been involved in killings and torture.

- ▶ In July, the Head of State signed a decree granting a Presidential pardon to certain categories of prisoners, primarily those serving a maximum sentence of five years for minor crimes as well as minors, nursing mothers, elderly persons and those who were physically unwell. The Minister of Justice granted a conditional release to all prisoners who met these conditions. This came about following the deterioration of detention conditions due to overpopulation. The implementation of this measure has nearly halved the prison population. In addition, prisoners who had been sentenced to death before the 2009 abolition of the death penalty had their sentences commuted to life in prison. Technical assistance was provided by BNUB and the Belgian Cooperation to the judicial institutions responsible for detention practices through the elaboration of a national policy which is currently being finalized.



Women and their children at a hospital in Burundi.

Increased engagement by States with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ As a result of continuous advocacy by BNUB, an ad hoc committee was created for the drafting of the Government's initial and periodic reports to the human rights treaty bodies. The ad hoc committee includes members from several key ministries, including Human Rights, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Public Security and Interior. The INHRC and civil society have been invited to contribute to the work of the ad hoc committee on several occasions, including at the pre-validation workshop for the report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. BNUB continued to advocate for the permanence of the ad hoc committee with an appropriately resourced secretariat and for the expansion of its role to encompass follow-up on the recommendations issued by regional and international human rights bodies. BNUB also provided financial and technical assistance to facilitate the drafting of reports.

- ▶ The Law on the principles of compliance with international standards by penitentiary administration in CAR was adopted in 2011 and disseminated throughout the country in 2012. The HRJS printed and distributed the text to all relevant stakeholders, including prison registrars, lawyers and human rights defenders. In December, a number of supportive decrees related to its implementation were issued. The HRJS is currently assisting the Government with the reorganization of its penitentiary administration. In order to assist the Government in the management of detainees, the HRJS produced and distributed 2,500 forms designed for the identification and registration of detainees.
- ▶ As a result of advocacy efforts undertaken by the HRJS, the amendment of the Law prohibiting all forms of violence against women (2006) now incorporates the provisions of the Great Lakes Protocol on the prevention and repression of sexual violence against women and children.

United Nations Integrated Peace-building Office in Central African Republic

Year established	2000
Staff as of 31 December 2012	20

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ The Government of Central African Republic (CAR) established a committee to abolish the death penalty and the draft law is currently before the Parliament. This has been the result of advocacy efforts undertaken by the Human Rights and Justice Section (HRJS) of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA). During a presentation at a university, HRJS took the opportunity to open a discussion on the matter with the Minister of Justice.
- ▶ The draft law establishing the national human rights institution (NHRI) is in compliance with the Paris Principles. The HRJS advocated for this result and worked with OHCHR headquarters to propose relevant language. The draft law was submitted to Parliament for adoption on 27 December 2012. It is hoped that the NHRI will be formally established in 2013 after promulgation of the law by the President.

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Year established	2004
Staff as of 31 December 2012	53

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ A new national human rights institution was established following a consultative process which included civil society organizations and community leaders. The Human Rights Division (HRD) of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) supported the process through the provision of legal advice to the Government on international standards and good practices in the establishment of NHRIs. Despite advocacy efforts by the HRD, the enabling legislation is not fully in line with the Paris Principles.
- ▶ The capacity of national actors was strengthened through more than 250 OHCHR-organized human rights training sessions for 1,232 Ivoirian military, 900 police and gendarmerie and 100 judicial personnel, 800 civil society activists and 50 journalists. This enabled national NGOs to issue credible reports on the human rights situation in the country. During the year, at least 12 human rights reports and 15 statements were issued by various human rights organizations on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

- ▶ With HRD support, the Ministry of Education introduced a course on human rights and civic education into school curricula, which was formalized by decree.
- ▶ Throughout the year, various milestones were achieved in terms of creating a conducive environment for the protection of human rights. New laws were enacted to that effect, including the National Human Rights Commission Act, the Law on Marriage which recognizes equal rights for married women and men, and a constitutional amendment to recognize the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. In addition, the revision of the national strategy document on the fight against sexual and gender-based violence was finalized in April 2012 and the Government adopted a plan of action in July. The HRD contributed to these changes through advocacy efforts and the provision of training and advisory services to encourage the Government to address the issue of discrimination against women, strengthen the national protection system and fight against impunity.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ Although the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (DTRC) is not yet fully in line with international standards, the technical support and trainings provided by the HRD to the DTRC and national judicial institutions led to greater engagement between the DTRC and NGOs, the launching of national consultations at the end of the year and the holding of the two first trials on offenses committed during the post-electoral crisis. The HRD supported the *Cellule Speciale d'Enquêtes* through the establishment of a coordination platform between the judiciary and the DTRC in order to strengthen cooperation and information sharing between the judicial and non-judicial transitional justice mechanisms in Côte d'Ivoire.
- ▶ The report of the National Commission of Inquiry on investigations of human rights violations committed after the 2010 elections was officially presented to President Ouattara on 8 August and subsequently submitted to the Special Investigation Cell to bring the perpetrators to justice. Due to the technical support and trainings provided by the HRD, the DTRC was able to launch the national consultations in December.



State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ The HRD supported the reactivation of the human rights focal points system which consists of civil servants working in relevant ministries. OHCHR trainings increased their knowledge on treaty body reporting and implementation of recommendations, including those of the Universal Periodic Review and the African regional human rights system. A timetable was agreed on with the Ministry of Human Rights to prepare the outstanding reports, including the initial report to the Human Rights Committee which has been overdue since 1993. The Government also submitted a report to the 52nd session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.
- ▶ Of the 108 UPR recommendations accepted by Côte d'Ivoire, 15 have been implemented with the support of OHCHR.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ UNOCI and UN Agencies began actively implementing the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) as a result of advocacy efforts of the HRD. A standard operating procedure, detailing the implementation framework of the policy in Côte d'Ivoire, was adopted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Côte d'Ivoire and a HRDDP Subcommittee was created to provide advice to the Senior Management Group on any request for support coming from non-UN security forces. The HRD serves as Secretariat to the Subcommittee.

African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Year established	2008
Staff as of 31 December 2012	115

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ The West Darfur State Ministry of Social Affairs created a rehabilitation programme for children victims of human rights violations. This followed the implementation of a seminal programme introduced by the Human Rights Section (HRS) of the African Union - United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) which brought together 180 destitute children in Darfur in two training sessions to address issues related to the various human rights abuses to which they are subjected. At the end of the sessions, the children told the local media that they had learned that corporal punishment was cruel treatment, that sexual violence was a human rights violation and that they would report any incidents to trusted adults and seek redress. UNAMID's Sector West immediately created a quick-impact project to renovate the foster home in West Darfur. Children are more frequently speaking to UNAMID Human Rights Officers in the street and are willing to discuss some of their experiences.
- ▶ One of the major achievements carried out by the UNAMID Human Rights Section in 2012 was the launching of capacity-building activities on sexual violence for government police investigators. Senior officers, including the Head of Family and Child Protection Unit, are now recommending mandatory human rights training, with an emphasis on sexual violence, for all police investigators. The Family and Child Protection Unit has taken steps to be more gender sensitive through the establishment of a help desk in the Foro Baranga locality of West Darfur.
- ▶ The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established by a Presidential decree issued on 11 January. This was in keeping with the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) and the result of continuous advocacy carried out by a variety of stakeholders, including the HRS. UNAMID initiated a working relationship with the Chairperson and members of the NHRC and assisted them on their first visit to four of the five states in Darfur.
- ▶ As a result of consistent advocacy undertaken by the HRS and other partners on justice and accountability for human rights violations and



Internally-displaced persons wait to receive medical assistance in Kutum, August 2012.

serious crimes, the Special Prosecutor for Crimes Committed in Darfur began investigating 20 cases in 2012. The HRS has been monitoring and reporting on most of those cases since 2007.

- ▶ The HRS's capacity-building and advocacy efforts contributed to some improvements in ensuring women's access to justice in South Darfur State, where law enforcement officials are bringing perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) to justice. For instance, one man was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in Kass for the attempted rape of a four-year-old girl on 27 January; two men accused of raping six girls in Graida were brought before the Buram General Court on 24 February; and on 16 December, a Criminal Court in Nyala sentenced a man to 10 years imprisonment for sexual abuse of a minor.
- ▶ On 26 November, the South Darfur legislature adopted the State Act for Disabled Persons following the signing and ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2008 and the adoption of the Disabled Act in 2009. The HRS contributed to this result through training programmes organized for the South Darfur Human Rights Commission and awareness-raising on the rights of persons with disabilities.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ A mechanism for promoting opportunities for women in the context of the DDPD was established following a seminar organized by the HRS in December in South Darfur on the empowerment of women and girls through the DDPD. The exercise has led to a number of follow-up activities aimed at promoting women's rights and women's economic empowerment to assist Darfuri women in creating and sustaining their own businesses.

United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Year established	1996 (as a stand-alone office) and 2008 (integration with the Human Rights Division of DPKO)
Staff as of 31 December 2012	154

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (UNJHRO) issued a public report on 14 November 2012 concerning the human rights situation in southern Masisi. The report highlighted the arbitrary execution of at least 264 civilians, including 83 children by armed groups in more than 75 attacks carried out between April and September. The report concluded that many armed groups took advantage of the security vacuum left by the redeployment of army units to expand their areas of influence and often carried out violent attacks against civilians.
- ▶ A national law establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in compliance with the Paris Principles was adopted by the Parliament on 6 December. The adoption of the Law (which has yet to be promulgated) is the result of years of advocacy undertaken by the UNJHRO along with its partners. The Office provided support to civil society organizations (CSOs), thereby increasing their understanding of the Paris Principles and enhancing their advocacy capacity for the establishment of the NHRC. A legal brief produced by OHCHR on the draft law helped CSOs to propose relevant amendments; most of which were integrated into the final version. The UNJHRO also directly advocated with Members of the National Assembly to ensure that the core standards contained in the Paris Principles were reflected in the draft law. In addition, the Office distributed a set of relevant documentation to the National Assembly Commissions in charge of examining the draft law.

Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

- ▶ Community leaders increased their understanding of legal proceedings and strengthened their capacity to support victims of sexual violence in exercising their rights and cooperate with

justice institutions to bring perpetrators to justice. OHCHR supported this, along with its partners UNICEF, UNFPA, judicial authorities and NGOs, through numerous community-based awareness sessions organized during International Women's Day and the 16 days of activism against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

- ▶ Eighteen specialized units were established for women and children within police offices and specialized cells in the offices of civilian and military prosecutors in Kinshasa, Matadi, Bandundu, Mbuji-Mayi, Kananga and Katanga. These specialized units are dedicated structures to provide a response to sexual violence cases. They were established following concerted advocacy efforts undertaken by UNJHRO and training sessions that were co-organized by UNJHRO, UN Police (UNPOL), European Union Police (EUPOL) and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights for the benefit of magistrates and judicial police officers.
- ▶ From January to December 2012, the Office assisted 1,608 victims of sexual violence through 29 judicial clinics which resulted in the rendering of 324 judgments.
- ▶ A pilot project in South Kivu on access to justice, reparations and remedies for victims of sexual violence is aimed at providing medical, psychosocial and economic assistance to victims with a view to encouraging government action towards reparations. The project has already yielded positive results with the assistance and placement of 80 girls with host families and their facilitated access to food, education and medical facilities. Extensive consultations with victims and victims' associations were conducted by the UNJHRO. To date, four pilot projects have been funded to respond to the needs of victims.



The Assistant-Secretary General for Human Rights visits Shabunda in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, May 2012.



Displaced families find shelter at an orphanage in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, November 2012.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ Victims' associations in three provinces increased their knowledge of transitional mechanisms, particularly related to effective redress for victims. The UNJHRO contributed to this result by organizing three workshops on transitional justice in coordination with the *Coalition congolaise pour la justice transitionnelle*. The workshops were preceded by consultations with civil society organizations which allowed the UNJHRO to conduct a map of victims' associations and conduct a needs assessment. These activities are an essential first step towards advocacy with provincial authorities for transitional justice mechanisms.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ The DRC Common Core Document was updated and submitted to the treaty bodies. The UNJHRO provided technical and financial support to the inter-ministerial committee in charge of drafting the report.

Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

- ▶ During 2012, human rights concerns were integrated into various international resolutions, decisions and statements on the DRC, such

as the Security Council resolution 2053 (2012) and Security Council resolution 2076 (2012) which, inter alia, strongly condemn human rights violations committed by the 23 March Movement (M23) armed group and calls for accountability. This was achieved as a result of regular public reporting efforts of the UNJHRO and its inputs into briefing notes, background notes, press releases and other documents aimed at informing discussions and decisions of OHCHR and the senior leadership of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ MONUSCO military observers and UNPOL officers gained knowledge on key human rights issues, particularly the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, through systematic pre-deployment briefings on human rights delivered across the country by the UNJHRO. The participants showed an increased level of understanding of and commitment to human rights standards during and after joint protection missions. The trainings were jointly organized by the Joint Protection Teams, Human Rights Officers and the MONUSCO Civil Affairs Section and focused on protection of civilians.

United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau

Year established	1999 (as the Human Rights Section of UNOGBIS; as an integrated mission since 2010)
Staff as of 31 December 2012	10

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ Law enforcement institutions increased their awareness of human rights standards and the obligation to comply with international standards as a result of support provided by the Human Rights Section (HRS). In collaboration with the Security Sector Reform (SSR) Section of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and UNDP, the HRS provided five training sessions throughout the country for the police on criminal procedures, international principles for the protection of witnesses and victims and a human rights-based approach to public security. In addition, training on minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners for all prison personnel, including prison managers and guards, was conducted in 2012.
- ▶ The Imams of Guinea-Bissau signed a declaration on the abandonment of female genital mutilation (FGM) following a conference organized by a national NGO, Djinopi, in October. The HRS supported and provided technical assistance to the NGO. The involvement of international Islamic Professors was crucial for the sensitization of the national Islamic community and local communities. Following 18 years of efforts to combat FGM in Guinea-Bissau, the conference resulted in the clarification of the Islamic position on FGM for the first time and the withdrawal of the arguments in its favour. To reinforce the outcome of the conference and the Declaration, the NGO published a “Golden Booklet” containing short Islamic studies and statements against FGM which is being widely distributed. The booklet has been printed in Arabic, English, French and Portuguese and could be used to support the fight against FGM in other countries. In addition, and as a result of UN concerted efforts and support provided to NGOs, including Tostan and Djinopi, more than 80 local communities publicly declared themselves free from FGM, thereby supporting the recently promulgated law on FGM.

- ▶ As a result of a conference held in Praia in October, the Guinea-Bissau National Human Rights Commission identified existing gaps in terms of structure and functioning. OHCHR contributed to the conference and participated in the identification exercise.
- ▶ The instability which began in December 2011 affected the regular functioning of national institutions, particularly the Government and Parliament. As a result, a National Policy on Human Rights and the Human Rights Action Plan could not be implemented. Furthermore, no new laws could be discussed, revised or adopted (including the draft domestic violence law), no conventions could be ratified and the report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which was due in June 2012, could not be submitted.
- ▶ The OHCHR Human Rights Case Database was successfully established following a training session on monitoring provided to all human rights officers in Guinea-Bissau by OHCHR headquarters.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ Knowledge and awareness of basic principles of human rights monitoring and reporting were enhanced within civil society. HRS carried out a series of training on these issues for 140 community-based human rights focal points within CSOs, including religious leaders. The training reinforced focal points’ ability to monitor and report on human rights in an effective and focused manner. It was aimed at the establishment of a human rights monitoring network covering the entire country in 2013.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ The HRS ensured the mainstreaming of human rights into security sector reform and presented the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) and the Human Rights Policy in Peace Missions to the Human Rights Working Group. As Guinea-Bissau is a sample country for the HRDDP, the Section prepared, in cooperation with the SSR Section, the first report on HRDDP implementation. The report describes the steps taken to share and discuss the Policy with the Government, UN partners and civil society organizations and the support provided by the UN to security and defence forces. The report also outlines the risks and operational challenges which are being faced. The HRS also provided human rights training seminars for the military in various regions of the country. A key recommendation of the report was that a holistic, integrated and multidisciplinary approach to combating impunity be adopted as a priority within the national strategic programme.

Guinea-Bissau faces enormous challenges in combating harmful traditional practices which affect mainly women and children. The Human Rights Section decided to make use of the powerful role culture plays in African society to tackle this issue and promote human rights. In cooperation with other partners, the Section initiated in 2012 a series of art competitions, with special attention paid to a music contest. Participants were encouraged to produce songs reflecting day-to-day life, which would in turn help raise awareness of and change mentalities in relation to complying with national law and international human rights standards. This first attempt was coordinated by renowned Bissau-Guinean film producers and composers, which allowed for a first selection of nine music pieces, dealing with topics such as impunity, SGBV, child exploitation, economic, social, civil and political rights, as well as peace and reconciliation. The best three songs received a prize and will be played at the opening of all human rights activities and other UN programmes in 2013, including a planned TV programme on human rights. CDs will also be produced and distributed. Given the success of the 2012 initiative, the Section intends to extend the experience to theatre and film documentary in 2013.

United Nations Mission in Liberia

Year established	2003
Staff as of 31 December 2012	33

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ A bill to protect the rights of children was passed into legislation. With the technical assistance of the Human Rights and Protection Section (HRPS) of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, the Liberia Legislative Association reviewed the draft legislation and promoted the incorporation of human rights standards.
- ▶ The National Human Rights Action Plan was not fully elaborated in 2012, but the HRPS provided advice and assistance in relation to consultations held in various counties to engage communities in its development. Following the consultations, technical working sessions were conducted with the Steering Committee and its Subcommittees to prepare a working draft of the Action Plan that will be

reviewed in a validation workshop. The validation workshop will be supported by the HRPS to finalize the Plan in early 2013.

- ▶ While implementation of the provisions of the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) has not been achieved, the HRPS is providing technical support and advice in the development of initiatives and strategies involving State and civil society actors, including the National Commission on Disabilities and the Task Force for Persons with Disabilities.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ The CRPD was ratified following advocacy by the HRPS. With technical assistance from the Section, the Law Reform Commission continued to review the ratification status of human rights conventions and will inform the Legislature on their status for domestication purposes.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ Civil society organizations (CSOs) monitored and reported on the national budget in accordance with a human rights-based approach that considers budgetary support to health care and education. The HRPS continued to provide technical assistance to relevant stakeholders in building capacity and organizing the process of budget monitoring.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ As part of the strategy to implement Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations, the National Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee established a Technical Committee on UPR to promote and monitor implementation of the recommendations, with technical assistance



Liberian citizens participate in a workshop organized by Liberian and UN Police on women's security in the community in Kakata, Liberia, November 2012.

and advice from the HRPS. In the development of the National Human Rights Action Plan, UPR recommendations have been incorporated for follow-up and implementation.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ The HRPS has been active in ensuring the integration of a human rights-based approach in the development of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2013-2017 and the monitoring and evaluation programme agreed to by the United Nations Country Team. Human rights issues relating to poverty, delivery of services, security and the administration of justice were addressed and the protection and empowerment of vulnerable/marginalized groups were also incorporated as a cross-cutting issue.

United Nations Integrated Peace-building Office in Sierra Leone

Year established	1998
Staff as of 31 December 2012	16

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ Parliament passed a Legal Aid Law in May, establishing an Independent Legal Aid Body to provide free legal advice and representation to the under privileged. Furthermore, in August, the Sexual Offences Act, noted as a progressive piece of legislation, was adopted. In addition, the Ministry of Social Welfare launched a National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence and a National Referral Protocol in October. The Human Rights Section (HRS) of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Mission in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) provided assistance and technical support to these three processes.
- ▶ The quasi-judicial capacity of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone was further developed in 2012 and the HRS provided technical assistance to enable it to conduct a second public inquiry into violations committed in April by the police in Bumbuna.
- ▶ A National Commission for Persons with Disabilities was formally launched in August. The establishment and operationalization of this Commission has been a main focus of the HRS' efforts, inter alia, by advocating for the implementation of the recommendations of the



Sierra Leone votes in the third General Election since the end of the civil war in 2002, November 2012.

UNIPSIL/OHCHR public report on the rights of persons with disabilities (issued in 2011).

- ▶ Knowledge on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) was increased among 146 traditional leaders through training provided by the HRS. This training also strengthened their ability to respond to community needs in addressing violations.

Access to justice and basic services (EA 4)

- ▶ The National Commission on Persons with Disabilities was established which also included the creation of a Technical Committee on Disabilities and the drafting of a roadmap which was endorsed by the Minister of Social Welfare, Gender and Children Affairs (MSWGCA). The HRS provided technical support to the MSWGCA and other relevant actors.
- ▶ Throughout 2012, the HRS raised knowledge and awareness of human rights issues through a weekly "human rights hour" on radio programmes in the northern, eastern and southern regions, with the aim of popularizing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Disability Act and the Public Report on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as fostering knowledge on SGBV and the available means to address violations. The local radio broadcasts and phone-in programmes have become very popular with positive response from the audience.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ The Government, with technical assistance and support of the HRS, submitted its initial report under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Reports on the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or



Traditional women leaders from Liberia collaborate with the UN in combating Female Genital Mutilation.

Punishment (CAT) are nearly ready for submission and are under review by the Attorney General.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- The HRS trained 23 members of selected civil society organizations on drafting and submitting reports to the treaty bodies. As a result, a roadmap has been agreed upon for the drafting and submission of reports in 2013 particularly those under ICCPR, CAT and ACHPR.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Sierra Leone is in the process of completing its strategic plan 2009-2012 known as the United Nations Joint Vision (UNJV) for Sierra Leone to support the Government's Agenda for change. As UNIPSIL prepares to exit Sierra Leone, the UNCT agreed on a Transitional Joint Vision (TJV) that will guide its work in 2013-2014. The UNJV included human rights as a cross-cutting issue and was part of Programme 2 on Access to Justice and Human Rights. The new Transitional Joint Vision reorganizes the work of the UNCT in seven Clusters instead of the previous 21 programmes. Human rights is not only maintained as a cross-cutting issue in the TJV but is also included as part of Cluster 4 on "Social Protection, Child protection, Gender Equality and Human Rights."

During the voter registration process for the November 2012 general elections, 10 girls aged 14 to 16 were arrested in Mendekema, Kailahun District for allegedly attempting to register on false pretence that they were 18 years old. The girls were held in prolonged police custody (6 days) without charges and were not given food for long periods of time. Two of them were also locked in the boot of a car for a 30 mile ride to the detention premises. Six others were handcuffed and conveyed to the chiefdom headquarters town and later taken to Daru and Kenema, alongside their teacher. This development was considered to be a violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as the 2007 Child Rights Act by the UNIPSIL Human Rights Section (HRS), the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone and other human rights groups working on children's rights. Following several engagements between the police, the HRS and the Human Rights Commission, the girls were granted bail and handed over to their parents in presence of the school authorities. The HRS closely followed the trial which also saw the arrest of a Member of Parliament who allegedly masterminded the fraud although he was later release.

United Nations Political Office in Somalia

Year established	2008
Staff as of 31 December 2012	14

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- The Government adopted the Provisional Constitution in August. It contains important human rights guarantees and the mandates for a national human rights institution (NHRI) and a truth, justice and reconciliation commission. In cooperation with the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Reconciliation, the Human Rights Unit (HRU) of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) supported the governmental bodies tasked with developing the draft Constitution through advice on human rights provisions in relation to international human rights law.
- The HRU continued to mainstream human rights in the development of the Somali police and military sectors. Upon the request of the Ministry of Defence and the Military Technical Working Group, which includes the United Nations and

donors, the Unit developed a draft code of conduct for the Somali defence forces, which is now being reviewed by relevant national stakeholders.

- ▶ The HRU supported the establishment of the Justice and Corrections Technical Working Group (JCTWG) and hosts its Secretariat. The JCTWG is the structure established by the Somali Government and the international community, chaired by the Minister of Justice, to ensure the coordination of support. Through monitoring undertaken by the JCTWG, the Unit raised awareness on human rights shortcomings and promoted a coherent approach to addressing challenges to the justice and corrections system. A joint UN assessment on the Mogadishu Central Prison brought international attention to the sub-standard facilities of the correctional system and mobilized international assistance.
- ▶ A human rights curriculum for members of the legal profession that brings together Islamic perspectives on human rights with international human rights standards on the administration of justice was developed. The curriculum was developed by the HRU through a series of trainings and consultations with law professors, judges and lawyers from Somaliland, Mogadishu and Puntland. It will be used in UN sponsored human rights training for legal practitioners.

Ratification (EA 2)

- ▶ The former Transitional Government of Somalia committed to the ratification of several human rights instruments during the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). However, as the transitional period ended in September and the Cabinet was not complete until mid-December, the authorities

were unable to take more tangible steps towards ratification and implementation of human rights treaties. The HRU conducted several trainings on human rights instruments and law for Government officials and civil society.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ The HRU, in cooperation with civil society, organized a series of consultations to promote awareness of the UPR procedure and Somalia's engagement in the process, which included the participation of both Government and civil society representatives. All documentation related to the UPR, including the national report and the report of the Working Group, was translated into Somali, published and disseminated and is now available on the internet.

Responsiveness of the international community (EA 10)

- ▶ The Human Rights Unit worked closely with the European Union (EU) to mark Human Rights Day 2012 in Mogadishu, Somaliland and Puntland, with high-level diplomatic visits during which the Heads of Mission discussed with journalists and Government the situation of the media, the need for development and the need to address repression of freedom of expression and against the media in Somalia.
- ▶ The HRU regularly briefs the EU Human Rights Working Group (as well as Norway, Switzerland and the USA) and other international stakeholders on the human rights situation in Somalia. These briefings have enabled members of the diplomatic corps to engage with authorities and other



The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) conducting a training programme in criminal investigation for 160 policemen and policewomen of the Somalia Police Force, October 2012.

stakeholders to advocate for increased protection of journalists and women from sexual violence, for example. They also resulted in commitments to support the development of the justice and corrections sectors and to swiftly implement the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN Support to non-UN Security Forces in Somalia.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ The Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) issued various statements urging the Federal Government to fully investigate attacks against journalists and ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted. Similar statements and press briefings were also issued by several Member States and the High Commissioner. The HRU, supporting these developments, has been particularly active in securing the international community's engagement in the area of freedom of expression and related rights.
- ▶ During its visit in December, the Working Group on the Use of Mercenaries examined the use of private contractors by the United Nations and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). It welcomed the UN's efforts to ensure that these providers have a clean human rights record and encouraged all elements of the UN to take a proactive approach to the issue and fully implement the recently-launched initiative to conduct human rights due diligence.

United Nations Mission in in South Sudan

Year established	2011
Staff as of 31 December 2012	96

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ Human rights have become a cross-cutting theme in police training in South Sudan following efforts undertaken by the Human Rights Division (HRD) and the UN Police component of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) to ensure human rights modules were incorporated at the national training centre. This marks a significant development in the wake of the human rights abuses that occurred in the same facility in 2010. In this regard, work is ongoing to establish oversight and complaints mechanisms.
- ▶ Ongoing national consultations for the development of a constitution are being conducted by the National Constitutional Review Commission in South Sudan. The HRD has advocated for the development of a bill of rights to be included in the Transitional Constitution, which comprises a coherent and comprehensive charter, and for the strengthening of its application and enforcement.



South Sudanese women meet the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Bor, South Sudan, May 2012.



A human rights resource centre is inaugurated by the Human Rights Division of UNMISS in Bentiu, South Sudan.

- Efforts to advance the national Human Rights Commission's (HRC) compliance with the Paris Principles were largely thwarted by a national austerity programme that proved especially devastating for the Commission. Its budget was reduced to bare minimum operating costs and salaries, with no allocation available for programming. State offices were closed and only the Head Office remained open. This situation seriously diminished the Commission's ability to fulfil its monitoring activities. Support from OHCHR in the form of an embedded consultant for institutional capacity-building offered one of the few opportunities for development.

Ratification (EA 2)

- UNMISS and OHCHR joined UNICEF and UN Women in working with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare to promote ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Simultaneously, work has proceeded within the Ministry of Justice for the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Human Rights Advisers in UN Country Teams

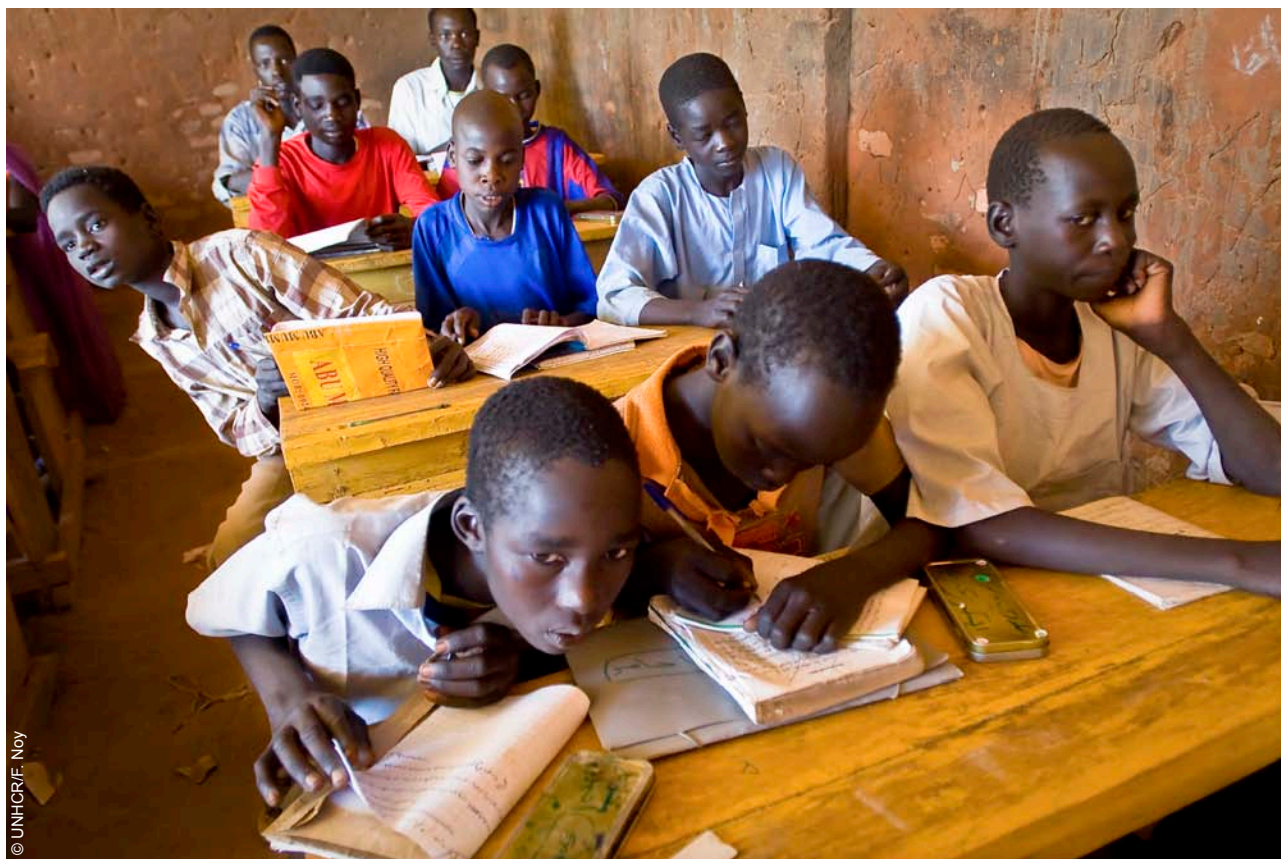
Chad

Year established	2011
Staff as of 31 December 2012	1

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- As a result of technical advice provided by the Human Rights Adviser (HRA), draft legislation on national human rights institutions (NHRIs) is now in line with the Paris Principles. In March, OHCHR organized a workshop on this issue which included participants from human rights NGOs, UN agencies, the Ministry of Human Rights, Justice and Social Affairs, Members of Parliament, the Prime Ministers' Office and women's associations. OHCHR's comments and recommendations were subsequently integrated in the draft legislation which is currently being considered by the Cabinet of the President before being presented to the Parliament for adoption.
- A National Human Rights Action Plan has been developed. OHCHR advocated to ensure that the recommendations issued by the Universal Periodic Review, treaty bodies and special procedures were integrated into the Plan. In April, a workshop was organized for this purpose and gathered together representatives from the 22 regions of Chad, human rights NGOs, civil society organizations, women's associations, UN agencies, the Ministry of Human Rights, Justice and Social Affairs, Members of Parliament and the Prime Ministers' Office. In 2013, the HRA will advocate for the development of a national strategy to implement the Plan at all levels.
- Chad's national strategic development plan incorporates a human rights-based approach. This resulted from a workshop organized for members of relevant ministries and institutions involved in the drafting of the plan and comments provided by OHCHR on the first draft.
- The capacity of the judiciary, the NHRI and other institutions has been strengthened through collaborative efforts undertaken by the HRA and the European Union (EU). The training of all stakeholders organized by the HRA was complemented by the EU's ongoing capacity-building project which enabled Chad's NHRI to receive and document cases of individual human rights violations. This collaborative effort also



raised awareness about the issue of impunity due to lack of knowledge by people of their rights.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ OHCHR facilitated a meeting in Ndjameña on the issue of cooperation between the Ministry of Human Rights and 25 NGOs. Following the meeting, the NGOs established a network which is currently elaborating its terms of reference. The HRA provided guidance, advice and technical support to the NGOs.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ An Inter-Ministerial Committee on drafting reports to treaty bodies and to the African Commission on Human and People's Rights was established by the Prime Minister and received training from OHCHR in December. The Committee includes representatives from all relevant Ministries, the Office of the President as well as NGOs.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ Throughout the year, the HRA participated in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2013 preparation process and ensured that its development framework was drafted in accordance with a human rights-based approach.

- ▶ Following a recommendation from the HRA, participants at a roundtable established a working group with the mandate to disseminate information regarding the adoption of the *Code des personnes et de la famille*. The event was organized in May and included representatives from NGOs, Members of Parliament, the Ministries of Justice, Social Affairs, Human Rights, Defence and the Prime Minister's Office. The HRA also contributed by organizing a roundtable on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which included the participation of NGOs. Due to a lack of funding, the Family Code has not yet been reviewed, however, advocacy efforts influenced the decision of the new Prime Minister to make the Family Code one of the priorities for 2013.

Kenya

Year established	2008
Staff as of 31 December 2012	2

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ The Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Bill (IDP Bill) was adopted into law. The Bill provides for a rights-based response to internal displacement and imposes an obligation on everyone involved in the protection of and assistance to IDPs to act in accordance with the Great Lakes Protocol and Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. OHCHR supported the process through its membership of the Protection-Working Group on Internal Displacement which worked on its preparation.
- ▶ The three Article 59 Commissions, together with the other 11 Constitutional Commissions, came together for the first time to create a common platform for the complementary implementation of their respective mandates to protect the rights and sovereignty of the people, as envisaged under Chapter 15 of the 2010 Constitution. OHCHR supported this by convening the first Constitutional Commissions Retreat during which participants mapped out and addressed areas of overlap for optimal realization of rights as enshrined in the Constitution, particularly in relation to discrimination.
- ▶ The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is now a Standing Member of the 18 Sector Working Groups involved in the preparation of Kenya's Medium Term Plan II (MTP II). This came about following inputs made by OHCHR to the MTP II Concept Note, which comprised a recommendation to include members of the NHRC in the preparation of the Plan. To boost the NHRC's capacity to respond to this additional responsibility, the Office will conduct training on a human rights-based approach for staff of the Commission.
- ▶ The Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs and the Commission on the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC) began developing a framework on public participation. The framework is geared towards ensuring that marginalized and minority groups participate in governance issues affecting both them and the country. OHCHR supported this initiative through its dialogue with the Ministry and the Commission on the implementation of the Constitution. OHCHR also convened an inter-ministerial and

multisectoral meeting to prepare the policy on public participation.

- ▶ OHCHR was unable to effectively engage with the judiciary of Kenya, particularly the newly created Supreme Court, as it was overwhelmed with the ongoing reform process supported by other UN and donor agencies, including the World Bank. The reform efforts of the judiciary, however, have created huge public confidence in the justice system and resulted in a properly functioning judiciary in line with international human rights standards.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ The report of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, which was due in August, was not finalized. Parliament granted the Commission an extension until May 2013. The report is expected to recommend the establishment of a tribunal that would implement the Commission's recommendations. In anticipation of the report's release, the Office supported the Commission with data collection and the report writing process through regular liaison and the placement of several expert consultants with the Commission.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ The capacity of 120 staff of community and vernacular media stations was strengthened through training on a human rights-based approach to reporting with a focus on how negative reporting can contribute to violence. This training was part of efforts to avoid a repeat of the 2008 post-election violence in which community and vernacular media stations were noted to have fuelled the conflict. The training also increased the awareness and understanding of journalists about their roles in promoting the rights of vulnerable persons, particularly in the lead up to the 2013 general elections. OHCHR collaborated with the Media Council of Kenya to conduct the training and is currently working with it to develop a handbook on media and human rights which will be given to journalists by the Media Council as part of the accreditation process.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ The Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs completed the report for the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) which will be submitted to the Human Rights Council in 2013. OHCHR supported the Ministry in preparing the report and with implementation of the UPR recommendations.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- ▶ In 2012, civil society groups, the Kenya National Human Rights Commission and individuals engaged more effectively with treaty bodies and the special procedures. OHCHR supported civil society groups (representing several interest groups, including women, children, marginalized, minority and disability groups) in preparing and submitting an alternative report to the Human Rights Committee and participating in the reporting process. OHCHR also provided technical support in the preparation and launch of the 2nd Annual Progress Report on the UPR Recommendations by civil society groups. The report serves an advocacy tool to ensure that the Government implements the UPR recommendations in a timely fashion.
- ▶ The Human Rights Committee, during its 105th session, considered the 3rd periodic report submitted by Kenya under article 40 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Unprecedented involvement of the citizenry and growing awareness of Kenya's State Party obligations resulted from the live broadcast of the Human Rights Committee's review of the report. OHCHR initiated and supported the live telecast which was seen by over two million Kenyans.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ As part of efforts to increase the integration of human rights standards and principles into the policies and programmes of United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and individual agencies, the Office established the UNCT Human Rights Focal Points representing the 19 UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes operating in Kenya. The Office developed generic Terms of Reference for the focal points which were adopted by the UNCT. The focal points were officially nominated by their respective Country Representatives and countersigned by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator.



Madagascar

Year established	2011
Staff as of 31 December 2012	3

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ The draft bill establishing the national human rights institution (NHRI), which is in conformity with the Paris Principles, is currently before Parliament. Various stakeholders have been involved in the process of drafting the law establishing the NHRI, including Government departments, Parliament and representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs). The Human Rights Adviser (HRA) met with the Legal Parliamentary Committee tasked with preparing the bill and commented on the draft bill to ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles.

Transitional justice and accountability mechanisms (EA 3)

- ▶ The Malagasy Amnesty Law, integrating some of OHCHR's recommendations, was promulgated on 3 May 2012. The Office took an active part in the drafting of the Law to ensure its compliance with international human rights principles and standards.

Participation (EA 5)

- ▶ CSOs that are tasked to monitor and follow-up on the implementation of the Roadmap for a Resolution of the Malagasy Crisis, signed in

September 2012, increased their capacity to deal with the upcoming elections and ensure effective human rights monitoring and reporting. OHCHR, in coordination with the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie*, organized capacity-building workshops in July and November on human rights and elections where all 22 regions of Madagascar participated.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- The Operationalization Plan for Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations was developed and endorsed by the Government in March. The HRA supported the Government in the process of drafting this plan of action. The UPR recommendations were transformed into nine thematic priorities and the Plan lists concrete actions to be taken with the support of different agencies.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- Human Rights principles were integrated in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018 programming process. The process was launched by a series of trainings, including a presentation of a human rights-based approach by the HRA to UN staff, Government partners and CSOs.

Niger

Year established	2008
Staff as of 31 December 2012	2

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- The President promulgated the Law establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in compliance with the Paris Principles in August. The Human Rights Adviser (HRA) provided support to civil society organizations by enhancing their advocacy capacity for the establishment of an independent NHRC. The consultation process leading to the adoption of the draft law by Parliament in July involved a broad range of stakeholders, including the Government, civil society organizations and trade unions.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- Further to training seminars focused on reporting guidelines and techniques for drafting and validating reports facilitated by the HRA and, in one case, UNICEF, reports under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial



The former Deputy High Commissioner meets with the UN Country Team in Niger, April 2012.

Discrimination and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as a new Common Core Document (CCD), were drafted by the Government and are ready to be submitted to the treaty bodies. The CCD was adopted by the Council of Cabinet on 1 February 2013. In addition, the initial report under the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography was drafted and validated.

- ▶ The HRA facilitated the drafting of a national plan of action for following up on Universal Periodic Review recommendations by organizing two workshops for its elaboration in Niamey, in April and August. The process involved several stakeholders, including civil society organizations, national authorities, trade unions and UN agencies.

Human rights mainstreaming within the United Nations (EA 11)

- ▶ The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018 and the Country Programme Document integrated human rights elements as a result of the HRA's participation in and advice provided during the drafting process.

Rwanda

Year established	2007
Staff as of 31 December 2012	3

Results

National laws, policies and institutions (EA 1)

- ▶ Draft laws related to human rights issues under review by the Parliament could not be followed

up on during 2012. The Human Rights Adviser (HRA) and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) decided to postpone training for selected committees and commissions of the Parliament and Senate on the application of international laws in policymaking given that the Parliamentary elections are scheduled for September 2013.

State engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 6)

- ▶ The capacity of the authorities to follow up on the recommendations of treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) was strengthened with technical assistance provided by the HRA, who worked closely with the Government to establish a task force to follow up on treaty body and UPR recommendations. As a result of the HRA's advocacy efforts, civil society organizations (CSOs) were also included in the task force. A roadmap for the implementation of the recommendations was drafted with technical support from the HRA.

Civil society engagement with human rights mechanisms (EA 7)

- ▶ The capacity of civil society and the media community to monitor the implementation of the UPR and treaty body recommendations was strengthened. The HRA provided technical assistance through workshops and training activities for human rights organizations, the media, legal practitioners and staff of the National Human Rights Commission. As a result, national human rights organizations are preparing a project proposal for the UPR Trust Fund to mobilize more grassroots constituencies; increase their understanding of Rwanda's obligations under UPR; and request the Government's follow-up in implementing the recommendations it has accepted.