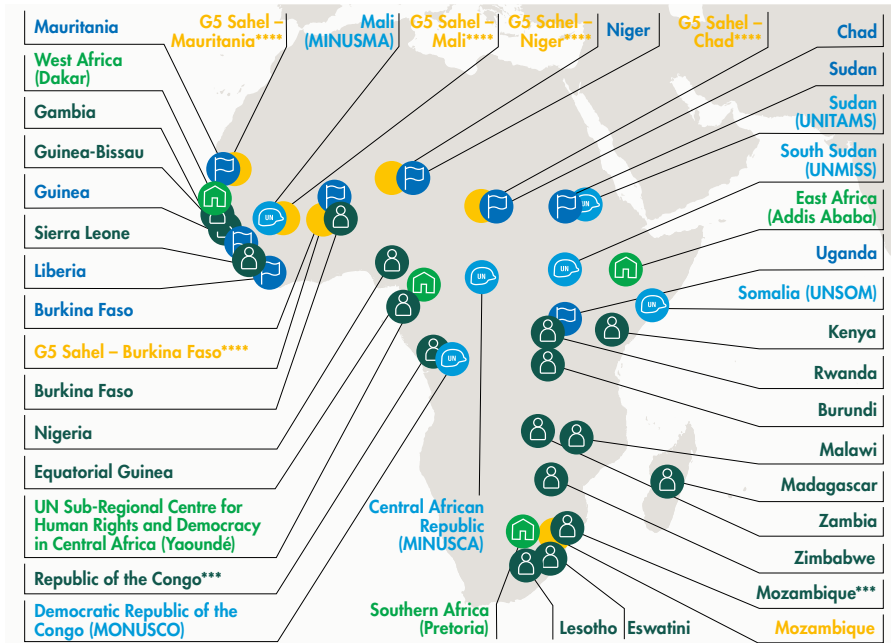


UN Human Rights in Africa



TYPE OF PRESENCE

- Country/Stand-alone Offices/Human Rights Missions
- Regional Offices/Centres
- Human rights components of UN Peace/Political Missions
- Human Rights Advisers*
- Other types of field presences

LOCATION

- Burkina Faso**, Chad, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan**** and Uganda
- Central Africa (Yaoundé, Cameroon), East Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), Southern Africa (Pretoria, South Africa) and West Africa (Dakar, Senegal)
- Central African Republic (MINUSCA), Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO/UNJHRO), Mali (MINUSMA), Somalia (UNSOM), South Sudan (UNMISS) and Sudan (UNITAMS)
- Burkina Faso, Burundi, Republic of the Congo***, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique***, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- G5 Sahel Joint Force Compliance Framework Project****, Mozambique

* Human Rights Advisers are deployed under the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group.
 ** New OHCHR Country Office established in December 2021.
 *** Approved in late 2021 for deployment in 2022.
 **** Further to Security Council resolution 2391 (December 2017), OHCHR supported the G5 Sahel Joint Force with the operationalization of a Compliance Framework to ensure that military operations to combat terrorism in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger comply with international human rights law and international humanitarian law.
 ***** Security Council resolution 2524, of 3 June 2020, established the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) with a human rights and civilian protection mandate. As of 1 January 2021, the OHCHR Country Office in Sudan is operationally integrated with the UNITAMS Support Office for Civilian Protection to ensure the full implementation of the human rights mandate under Security Council resolution 2524 and under the Host Country Agreement and in accordance with the 2011 OHCHR/DPKO/DPA/DFS Policy on Human Rights in UN Peace Operations and Political Missions.

LEGEND:

Spotlights:

- Disabilities
- Youth
- Women

Shifts:

- Global constituency
- Prevention
- Civic space
- Climate change
- Corruption
- Inequalities
- New technologies
- People on the move

SDGs:



In 2021, UN Human Rights increased its footprint in Africa, including through the operationalization of mandated country offices in Niger and Sudan. Moreover, a Host Country Agreement for a fully mandated country office was signed with the Government of Burkina Faso. Agreements were also concluded for the deployment of human rights advisers (HRAs) in Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Zambia. The UN Human Rights Africa programme covers 49 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and consists of 37 field presences, including four regional offices in Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa; eight country offices in Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan and Uganda; 17 HRAs in UN Country Teams (UNCTs) in Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Republic of the Congo,⁹ Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique,¹⁰ Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Zimbabwe; and six human rights presences in UN peace missions in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.

In Geneva, UN Human Rights provides support to five special procedures country mandates, namely, Somalia (1993), Eritrea (2012), CAR (2013), Mali (2013) and Burundi (2021), and to the work of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi (2016), the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan (2016), the Team of International Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2017), the Designated Expert on the human rights situation in Sudan (2021)

and the International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia (2021).

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had devastating impacts on the region's economy and industrialization efforts. The resulting acute food insecurity, negative impacts on economic and social rights and persisting vaccine inequalities triggered a severe economic contraction, risking a reversal of progress made in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While governments generally responded effectively to the pandemic by implementing health measures, curfews and other restrictions, such measures were at times disproportionately used to restrict human rights. In some countries, this included arbitrary arrests and detentions, an excessive use of force by law enforcement and military personnel, an increased prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and restrictions on freedom of expression that led to shrinking civic space.

UN Human Rights worked with UNCTs, Member States, the African Union (AU) and its organs, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and CSOs to monitor the impacts of COVID-19 and government measures on human rights and to raise awareness about these issues. The information was used in the preparation of policy documents and guidelines for UNCTs and governments and ensured that a human rights-based approach (HRBA) and gender perspective were integrated into COVID-19 responses in Africa, including socio-economic response plans, Common Country Analyses (CCAs) and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation

Frameworks (UNSDCFs). Technical macroeconomic analysis linking the SDGs and an HRBA was also provided and integrated into CCAs, focusing on structural vulnerabilities, debt and fiscal space for investing in measures for sustainable development and economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the importance of increasing social spending and progressive taxation.

In the East and Horn of Africa, ethnic violence and extreme poverty were major challenges in 2021. The region was affected by several separate and interrelated conflicts. Serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law continued to be committed by all sides to the conflict in the Tigray region of Ethiopia, which spilled over into the neighbouring Afar and Amhara regions. The conflicts in Ethiopia and Somalia, compounded by acts of terrorism, resulted in thousands of people being displaced and refugees fleeing to neighbouring countries, with significant humanitarian and protection needs. Civic space and media freedoms were curtailed and included reports of enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and threats against human rights defenders (HRDs), political opponents, journalists and social media activists in the context of elections, for example, in Uganda. In Djibouti, sporadic intercommunal violence increased risks for forced displacements. In Sudan, the Sudanese Armed Forces, supported by the Rapid Support Forces and other security forces, launched a military coup on 25 October, which removed the civilian-led government. Numerous arrests were carried out against high-ranking officials, political activists and civil society representatives and security forces responded with

⁹ Approved in late 2021 for deployment in 2022.

¹⁰ Idem.

excessive force to widespread protests against the coup.

In Southern Africa, the discovery of the Omicron subvariant had an acute impact on people's livelihoods. High rates of unemployment and limited social protection schemes affecting millions of people led to social unrest and protests. The dire economic impacts of the pandemic, compounded by climate-induced humanitarian disasters, increased food insecurity and the loss of livelihoods, especially in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The southern region of Madagascar faced a climate change-induced famine, which exacerbated existing structural inequalities. As a result, over 1.1 million people were in urgent need of food assistance.

In Central Africa and the Lake Chad Basin, attacks by Boko Haram and other Islamic insurgents increased, leading to insecurity for civilians and prompting the displacement of thousands of people. Women and girls faced a heightened risk of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). General insecurity was at times compounded by excessive counter-terrorism responses. In Nigeria, the insurgency and response of security forces led to widespread human rights violations and abuses. Climate change also adversely affected livelihoods, caused forced displacement and intensified conflicts between farmers and herders, exacerbating existing fragilities and underlying conflict triggers. In the Central African Republic, despite the unilateral ceasefire declared by the President on 15 October, the country's conflicts continued to generate severe violations and abuses of human rights by all parties. According to OCHA, more than 1.4 million people have been forced to flee their homes and 3.1 million people (63 per cent of the population) are in need of

humanitarian protection and assistance. In the past five years in CAR, there have never been as many people in acute need. Multiple armed groups have continued to perpetrate serious human rights abuses. The Government's security forces have conducted military operations against these armed groups, with the support of other armed elements and foreign private contractors, resulting in serious human rights violations. Approximately 59 per cent of related incidents were attributed to armed groups that were signatories to the Peace Agreement of February 2019. National security forces and their allies were responsible for 40 per cent of incidents, representing a sharp increase from 23 per cent in January 2021. In Chad, UN Human Rights actively advocated for the mainstreaming of human rights into the policies and processes related to the transition to democracy that began with the violent death of former President Deby, in April.

In Cameroon, continued violence in the north-west and south-west regions led to an increase in human rights violations against civilians and forced displacement and hampered humanitarian access. The eruption of intercommunity violence in the Far North Region of Cameroon resulted in large-scale displacement to neighbouring Chad. In a number of countries, such as Burundi, political change was reported following elections, providing some hope for stabilization after years of serious crisis. Nevertheless, significant challenges that are linked to the root causes of human rights violations and abuses persist.

In the eastern provinces of the DRC, the human rights situation has been marked by multiple attacks by armed groups and the massive displacement of civilians. A state of siege has been in place since 3 May.

The work of the UN Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) to document violations, fight impunity and provide support to national authorities on transitional justice is of paramount importance.

West Africa and the Sahel region continued to face several challenges, including terrorism, organized crime, climate change, extreme poverty and weakened State institutions. Terrorist activities became increasingly intertwined with intercommunity conflicts and clashes between farmers and herders, resulting in heightened insecurity and violence and compounding an acute humanitarian crisis in large parts of the Sahel region. Systematic attacks by violent extremist groups on civilian and military targets in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Nigeria posed serious threats to peace and security. Freedoms of expression, association and assembly were subsequently restricted on several occasions, in particular in Burkina Faso and Niger. In Nigeria, ongoing attacks by armed groups and criminal elements, as well as farmer-herder clashes, contributed to a degrading security environment across the country. The region faced complex challenges, including unconstitutional changes in power in Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali and an attempted coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau.

UN Human Rights contributed to raising awareness about the human rights situation of migrants in the West African region, which remains worrisome. Migrants and refugees are being subjected to a diverse range of human rights violations in their countries of origin, transit and destination. These violations are committed by various State and non-State actors, including State officials, smugglers and traffickers. West Africans are being forced to migrate in order to adapt to the changing climate and seek livelihood

opportunities. Increasing water scarcity has forced pastoralists to look for new pasturelands and farmers are facing lower crop productivity. This development has increased the risk of conflict between farmers and herders.

The situation of women and youth continues to be of serious concern within the context of growing conservatism. Moreover, the pandemic has had a significant and lasting impact on both women and youth. OHCHR has played an essential role in supporting the capacities of women and youth human rights defenders, including those working on LGBTI issues, and providing the space for them to contribute to national and global debates related to building back better.

With regard to the pillar on fighting against discrimination, UN Human Rights worked with the Support Project for the Protection of Child Victims of Rights Violations (PAPEV) to assist countries in their efforts to promote human rights, particularly those of children who are victims of human rights violations in the context of the pandemic. In collaboration with the ECOWAS Gender Development Centre, the Governments of the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Senegal were encouraged to include children, especially those in street situations, in their COVID-19 response plans as they are an important segment of the population that has been left behind. The Regional Office for West Africa provided support to 3,310 children in the above-mentioned countries and supported authorities who are responsible for child protection to evaluate their national child protection strategies.

UN Human Rights provided technical assistance to the G5 Sahel Joint Force on the development of rules and regulations

that are compliant with international human rights law and international humanitarian law and on the integration of human rights and protection of civilians into the planning and conduct of operations. UN Human Rights also began implementing a new project in the Sahel region to ensure that internal security forces in Chad, Mauritania and Niger comply with international human rights law and international humanitarian law standards and that human rights violations committed during law enforcement operations are successfully prevented or investigated, addressed and publicly reported.

UN Human Rights supported accountability processes and mechanisms in Africa, including by providing assistance to the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan and the Team of International Experts on the situation in the Kasai, as well as by supporting the development of transitional justice processes in CAR and Sudan. UN Human Rights in Guinea assisted authorities in their preparations for trials related to the 28 September 2009 cases and supported the implementation of recommendations issued by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Liberia. UN Human Rights offered support to the AU-UN joint assessment missions in situations of crisis and deployed surge capacity teams in the context of elections in Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Niger, Sudan and Uganda and to Sudan in the context of the conflict in the Tigray region of Ethiopia. In 2021, UN Human Rights conducted a joint investigation with the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) into allegations of human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law and violations of international refugee law committed in Tigray. On 17 December,

the Human Rights Council adopted resolution S-33/1 on the situation of human rights in Ethiopia. The resolution established a new International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia for one year, renewable as needed, to complement the joint OHCHR-EHRC investigation. The Regional Office for Southern Africa continued working with its national counterparts in Mozambique by strengthening institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in relation to accountability and the rule of law, and by responding to protection concerns in the northern part of the country.

Moreover, UN Human Rights engaged with RECs and subregional organizations to strengthen their capacities in the area of human rights, such as the AU and its organs in Africa. In addition, UN Human Rights supported the AU in mainstreaming human rights into its early warning system, strengthened the capacities of civil society and NHRIs and helped to advance the agendas related to women, peace and security and youth.

In Guinea, UN Human Rights organized the first Hernán Santa Cruz Dialogue, in July, as a new platform for opinion leaders and policymakers to exchange progressive ideas, experiences and practices on economic and social rights, the right to development and the SDGs and to link them to contemporary challenges.

UN Human Rights in Africa supported governments, CSOs and other actors to effectively engage with the international human rights mechanisms, integrate human rights into their implementation of the SDGs and link the principle of prevention with the human rights framework to guide UN responses in relation to civil unrest, political protests and

other conflict triggers. The Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) in the Regional Offices for Central Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa strengthened the early warning and prevention agenda by supporting the Resident Coordinators (RCs) and UNCTs on human rights risk analysis. This included the establishment of an integrated human rights monitoring and analysis platform, known as the Malawi Prevention Platform. Similarly, the ERT in the Regional Office for Central Africa was successfully established as part of a project on integrating human rights into the COVID-19 response and recovery and addressing the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic in Central Africa. During the year, the ERT built the capacity of the members of the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations for Peace and Conflict Prevention in Central Africa (COPAC) and the country representatives of the Early Warning Mechanism of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

In West Africa, within the framework of the UN's preventive engagement in the Gambia, which emphasizes the need for peaceful and inclusive electoral processes and the implementation of transitional justice processes, the ERT provided support to the UNCT by deploying a surge capacity team consisting of three staff

members. The Regional Monthly Review also recommended the establishment of a Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD) to ensure that violations and related human rights information were identified and reported during the elections. OHCHR collaborated with UNDP and the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) to set up the CRD and provided regular feedback to the UNCT. At the request of the Gambia Press Union, trainings were delivered by OHCHR to 75 media practitioners. The trainings equipped the participants with knowledge and skills on how to identify, address and monitor hate speech and built their capacity to effectively engage communities, in line with relevant professional ethics and human rights standards.

In Sudan, the UNJHRO supported the establishment and functioning of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF), as well as the submission of reports to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) by the Government of Sudan, CSOs and the UNCT. In Madagascar, with the support of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), UN Human Rights worked with UNESCO to empower young HRDs to claim their rights, prevent conflicts and act as vectors of peace.

BURKINA FASO

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
21.50 million	273,000 km ²	0.452 (rank: 182/189 in 2019)	-

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser, Country Office established at the end of 2021
Year established	2020
Field office(s)	Ouagadougou
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2020*
Staff as of 31 December 2021	5

XB requirements 2021	US\$565,000
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Key OMP pillars in 2021

Data sources and notes:

¹ UN (2021), Statistical Yearbook 2021: Sixty-Fourth Issue, UN, New York.² UNDP (2020), Human Development Report 2020, The next frontier: Human development and the Anthropocene.³ Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), Chart of the Status of National Institutions. Accreditation status as of 6 December 2021.* Extended through 2021-2022. UNSDCF implementation, 4 October 2021, https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/Final_UNSDCF%20Implementation%20-Table-04102021_0.pdf**PILLAR RESULTS:** **Peace and Security**

PS3 – Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection.

16

By providing advice to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), OHCHR supported the integration of human rights into UN programmes.

The HRA continued to support the HCT in integrating human rights into its programmes. Through systemic registration, analysis and reporting of human rights violations and abuses, the HRA informed the decision-making of the RC and the

UNCT, as well as development partners. The HRA also built closer relationships with the HCT and the Protection Cluster to ensure that protection programmes are founded on human rights. Furthermore, the HRA participated in the Global Protection Cluster Task Team on human rights engagement in humanitarian action. The HRA monitored, verified and registered 112 cases and situations that it reported as human rights violations and abuses. Moreover, the HRA shared information with the UNOCC, particularly during the heaviest attacks against civilians in the Sahel, East, North and Centre-North regions, through analytical notes about human rights violations and abuses and breaches of international

human rights law. The HRA contributed to the inclusion of this legal framework in the HCT Protection Strategy and its action plan.

 **Non-discrimination**

ND1 – National laws policies and programmes in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) increasingly protect children who are victims of abuse and exploitation.

5 10 16

OHCHR contributed to selected State institutions/programmes, demonstrating a significant improvement in their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

The HRA supported civil society platforms on the rights of women living with disabilities by increasing the visibility of their activities and initiatives. More specifically, the HRA supported the production of videos on activities implemented by the NGOs Union des femmes handicapées du Burkina Faso (UNAFEHB) and Amis pour un Monde Meilleur (AMM).

Further, the HRA reinforced the capacities of 97 human rights monitors from various NGOs to engage in monitoring activities during the revision of the electoral roll, which will take place in seven regions (Sahel, East, North, Centre-North, Boucle de la Mouhoun, Hauts Bassins and Centre), in May 2022.

Finally, the HRA provided tools to the Women's Coalition for CEDAW to disseminate key messages and statements made by the High Commissioner for Human Rights during her official visit to Burkina Faso from 27 November to 1 December.

Accountability

A1 – The national human rights institution is effectively functioning in conformity with international standards and reports annually on the human rights situation in Burkina Faso.

16

OHCHR contributed to the extent to which the NHRI has been established and/or is working in conformity with international standards (Paris Principles).

The HRA worked to strengthen the capacity of the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH) to enable it to fulfil its mandate and prepare for accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) Sub-Committee on Accreditation. More specifically, the HRA provided technical and financial support to the CNDH to draft a human rights report covering the period 2019-2020. It also supported the CNDH to facilitate the compliance of the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) with OP-CAT. This work will continue in 2022.

The HRA also supported a CSO collective (Collectif contre l'impunité et la stigmatisation des communautés (CISC)) in a successful application to the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and was granted USD 30,000 to provide legal, judicial, and psychological support to victims of torture.

Finally, the HRA strengthened relationships with partners to ensure coordinated support from the European Union, Enabel, the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) and the United States of America.

BURUNDI

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
12.26 million	28,000 km ²	0.433 (rank: 185/189 in 2019)	"A" Status (2021)

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2020
Field office(s)	Bujumbura
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023
Staff as of 31 December 2021	2

XB requirements 2021

US\$1,103,000

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1 2 3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – The justice system and the administration establish and apply laws, policies and practices that address human rights violations effectively, protect victims and others at risk and ensure that human rights complaints are investigated.

16 

OHCHR contributed to the establishment and/or functioning of oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.

In November, the HRA partnered with the National Defence Force (the Burundian Army) and the Association Ntabariza (L'association Solidarité avec les prisonniers et leurs familles) to build the capacities of judges and prosecutors

from the military tribunals and courts of Burundi in order to ensure the right to a fair trial through the application of human rights norms. The 27 participants (military officers), including four women, resolved to use good practices to promote legal reforms that will align national legislation with international human rights standards and judicial practices with Article 19 of the Burundian Constitution, which provides that the "Rights and duties proclaimed and guaranteed by international human rights instruments ratified by Burundi are an integral part of the Constitution."

In May, an awareness-raising session on measures to curb the spread of COVID-19 and protect detainees was delivered to 15 penitentiary personnel, including nine women and 30 representatives of detainees in the prison of Bubanza in West Burundi.

Through the HRA's support, a draft amendment to the legislation of the Independent National Human Rights Commission (INHRC) was prepared to include a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) under OP-CAT. The draft is being considered by the Government. If endorsed, the amendment would enable the establishment of an NPM, more than eight years after OP-CAT was ratified by Burundi in October 2013.



Development

D3 – Civil society is better able to participate in the preparation of development policies and decision-making. Civil society organizations work to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs).



OHCHR contributed to the enhanced participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes.

In June and July, the HRA collaborated with the NGO Youth Empowerment Leadership Initiative (YELI) and brought together 150 young girls and women victims of human trafficking to provide them with professional and vocational training. The training aimed at strengthening their knowledge about their rights, life skills, psychosocial rehabilitation and community reintegration and to empower them through financial education and income-generating activities, business plan development, culinary arts and artisanal food processing and artisanal soap making.

Furthermore, the HRA and YELI organized a training for representatives of associations of domestic workers, young

girls, victims of human trafficking and administrative and police officials at the grassroots level regarding the collection, monitoring and evaluation of cases of violations of ESCRs. This provided a platform for the 99 participants, including 60 women, to discuss human rights violations affecting young girls and women, particularly trafficking in rural areas. Discussions also focused on how to tackle these violations, provide redress to victims and prevent reoccurrence. As a result, focal points were established in all 18 provinces to monitor human trafficking.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Gabon and Sao Tomé and Príncipe
Year established	2001
Field office(s)	Yaoundé, Cameroon
Staff as of 31 December 2021	20

XB income	US\$557,700	
XB requirements 2021	US\$1,610,000	
XB expenditure	US\$812,657	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
39%	49%	12%
\$320,597	\$398,488	\$93,572
RB expenditure	US\$1,484,295	
Personnel	Non-personnel	
82%	18%	
\$1,209,840	\$274,455	

Key OMP pillars in 2021

⁴ OHCHR, as part of the UN Secretariat, charges 13 per cent of Programme Support Cost (PSC) on all direct costs, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/217 of December 1980. For activities implemented jointly with other UN partners, however, the related indirect PSC is reduced to seven per cent. This explains a lower PSC percentage average.

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – Judicial actors have increasingly reflected the application of human rights principles and standards and institutions of law enforcement are gradually complying with international human rights norms and standards relating to torture and ill-treatment and the deprivation of liberty.

16

OHCHR contributed to selected State institutions/programmes that demonstrated significant improvement in their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Justice of **Cameroon**, OHCHR delivered a series of training workshops to enhance the ability of judges to use international standards to promote fairness in trial processes. From July to October, 84 military and civilian magistrates, including 40 women, were

trained on international human rights law and international humanitarian law in Yaoundé, Buea and Maroua. These activities aimed at strengthening their capacities, with a view to encouraging the application of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in cases of human rights violations. From 13 to 15 December, OHCHR delivered another training to 30 magistrates and lawyers, including 12 women, from the north-west and south-west on the protection of victims and witnesses in the criminal law justice system.

From 15 to 17 November, OHCHR collaborated with the Ministry of Justice in **Gabon** and held a training of trainers on human rights. Participants included magistrates and lawyers from various sectors of the justice system who are mandated to promote and protect human rights and are therefore involved in the implementation of the State's international human rights commitments. The objective of the workshop was to train a pool of magistrates and lawyers on the fundamental principles and provisions of international human rights law and international humanitarian law and their application in judicial procedures and proceedings, particularly judgments. This pool of 34 trainers, including 13 women, will train their peers on international human rights and humanitarian law.

On 22 November, OHCHR participated in a session on the establishment of the NPM in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**. Organized at MONUSCO's premises by the DRC's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the session brought together 20 participants, including an expert from the Sub-committee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT), the World Organization Against Torture (OMCT), the Geneva

Centre for Civil and Political Rights, parliamentarians and members of the NHRC. OHCHR shared the experiences of NHRIs from Cameroon, Gabon (currently being created) and Rwanda that also include NPMs. The session reflected on strategies to align the DRC's National Committee for the Prevention of Torture, which operates within the NHRI and in accordance with the standards set out in OP-CAT.

A2 – Protection mechanisms are in place and strengthened to ensure effective follow-up on human rights violations, including seeking redress on behalf of victims, in Cameroon and the Republic of the Congo.

10 16

OHCHR contributed to the functioning of NPMs, in increased conformity with international standards, including by providing technical support.

As a result of OHCHR's sustained advocacy, the new members of the Cameroon Human Rights Commission were designated by a presidential decree on 19 February. The Office supported the operationalization of the Commission through an induction workshop for 30 new staff and members, including 11 women, in Yaoundé, from 25 to 28 May.

In the Central African Region, OHCHR organized a regional workshop, in Libreville, Gabon, from 10 to 12 November, on the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs, in conformity with international standards. The main objectives of the workshop were to raise awareness about the importance of NHRIs in the promotion and protection of human rights and to strengthen the participants' knowledge of the Paris Principles. It also aimed to sensitize

participants regarding the role and responsibility of national actors (governments, parliaments, NHRIs and CSOs) on the creation and functioning of NHRIs and to encourage the adoption and implementation of roadmaps to create and strengthen NHRIs. The workshop brought together 35 participants, including six women, who attended as presidents/members of National Human Rights Commissions and representatives of civil society and governments from **Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tomé and Príncipe**. Following the workshop, the countries of the region pledged to ensure that their respective NHRIs meet international standards. A series of activities are planned in 2022, specifically in **Equatorial Guinea** and in **Sao Tomé**, which expressly requested OHCHR's assistance in setting up National Human Rights Commissions that meet international standards.



Participation

P1 – In at least three countries, parliaments, law enforcement institutions and other relevant actors implement measures that protect fundamental freedoms and human rights defenders (HRDs).

16

With OHCHR's support, the level of compliance of legislation and policies with international human rights standards in countries of the subregion has improved, including through capacity-building activities and advocacy.

From 28 to 29 October, OHCHR partnered with the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples, UNDP and the RCO

and organized a workshop on the implementation of the recommendations issued by the UPR in relation to the **Republic of the Congo**. A total of 50 participants, 20 of whom were women, attended the workshop in Brazzaville, including representatives from various ministries, the Parliament, the National Human Rights Commission, the police and civil society. At the end of the workshop, a road map was developed regarding the recommendations that are to be implemented before the Government submits its fourth cycle State report to the UPR. The establishment of a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NRMF) was addressed and will be on the agenda of the Ministry of Justice in 2022, with OHCHR's support.

From 25 to 26 August, OHCHR organized a high-level workshop on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable populations in Yaoundé, **Cameroon**. Speakers included the Minister of Social Affairs and the Minister of Women's Empowerment and the Family; the Director of the UN Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa; a representative from the Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium in Cameroon; and the President of the Network of Women Parliamentarians of Cameroon. The workshop brought together 55 participants, including 41 women, representatives from various ministries, the Parliament, CSOs promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, women, persons affected by HIV/AIDS and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Discussions focused on the human rights impacts of fiscal and other policies that were adopted to address the effects of COVID-19; the integration of an HRBA into COVID-19 response and recovery measures; the Government's obligations under CEDAW; and the inclusion of inputs from IDPs,

persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups in the development, implementation and monitoring of COVID-19 recovery plans. Representatives from key CSOs raised concerns about restrictions on the rights of vulnerable groups to access basic needs in the context of the pandemic. At the end of the workshop, participants prepared a road map on the integration of human rights into the COVID-19 response, in line with human rights indicators. As a result of the workshop, a commitment was undertaken by the Government and its national and international partners to include vulnerable women in all COVID-19 response and recovery plans that affect their rights. Moreover, the Network of Women Parliamentarians committed to organizing a special parliamentary session to further discuss the recommendations emerging from the workshop.

P6 – Marginalized groups participate more actively in political and public life, locally and nationally.

OHCHR trained rights-holders to support their meaningful participation in selected public processes.

From 21 to 22 April and from 30 August to 2 September, OHCHR organized a workshop for 51 representatives of CSOs, including 19 women from the north-west and south-west regions. The training session brought together organizations with diverse areas of work, including SGBV, health, legal protection, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and IDPs. Key information was provided on human rights monitoring, including gender sensitivity; information collection; the cartography of actors; protection of human rights in humanitarian action, including risk analysis; and advocacy

in community-based inclusive actions. Concerns raised included the legal classification of the situation in the north-west and south-west regions and challenges regarding human rights monitoring in both regions due to security concerns.

From 21 to 22 January, OHCHR organized a virtual training workshop for 30 members of CSOs, including 11 women from 14 organizations in **Gabon**, to reinforce their technical and operational capacity to discharge their promotion and protection functions. In addition, the training addressed ways to strengthen their capacities and techniques related to monitoring, investigations and protection in order to enable them to collect quality information and produce well-documented reports, which could be used to trigger action by the authorities in respect of human rights principles and standards. It was also aimed at encouraging the participants to engage with State and non-State actors for the promotion and protection of human rights and to encourage CSOs to engage with the international human rights mechanisms.

From 2 to 3 December, OHCHR organized a training for 31 media professionals, including 10 women, in Limbe, **Cameroon**, on mainstreaming an HRBA into reporting and protection in journalism. The objective of the workshop was to equip media professionals with relevant human rights knowledge that can be applied in relation to their work and professional safety. The workshop also provided the participants with an opportunity to make connections between human rights and journalism in the context of the crisis. Participants discussed ways to ensure the protection of journalists, while respecting the deontology of the profession, and received useful tools, such as investigation techniques while

ensuring their safety, and also focused on human rights issues, notably documenting human rights incidents for journalists. Furthermore, the session encouraged an expansion of the media coverage of the crisis in the north-west and south-west regions to include reports of human rights issues and to make tools available to the local population to facilitate their engagement in decision-making processes. At the end of the workshop, participants committed to including human rights issues in their reports.

On 8 July, OHCHR collaborated with UN Women to organize a capacity-building workshop on “Gender, human rights and women’s political participation” for the Network of Women Parliamentarians of **Cameroon**. The Vice-President of the National Assembly chaired the workshop and participants included 67 women parliamentarians. OHCHR delivered two presentations. In the first, the Office focused on the legal framework for the promotion and protection of women’s rights and the contributions of parliamentarians to peacebuilding. In the second presentation, the Office highlighted the role that women parliamentarians can play in offsetting the negative impacts of COVID-19 on the rights of two vulnerable groups of women, namely, women with disabilities and indigenous women. Discussions focused on the need for sensitization on and appropriation of CEDAW and for support to implement the Network’s strategic plan, including Axis 4 on “gender and human rights,” which seeks to include women in development and advocates for an increase in the budgetary allocation of ministries in charge of women’s affairs. The workshop marked the start of a partnership between OHCHR, the Network and Cameroon’s Parliament, with a specific emphasis on the promotion and protection of the rights

of vulnerable women in the context of COVID-19 in Cameroon.

Finally, ahead of Congo's presidential elections, held on 21 March, OHCHR worked closely with the United Nations system in Congo, UNOCA and UNESCO Regional Offices to organize three training workshops for 135 media professionals on their role in promoting a peaceful and non-violent electoral process. The trainings aimed at equipping journalists with the skills to ensure the adequate treatment and diffusion of information on electoral activities, and promote the rights of persons, especially the vulnerable, to participate in the process. OHCHR delivered a presentation on the media and the protection of human rights before, during and after the electoral period. This enabled participants to understand the human rights violations and abuses that could occur during these periods and sharpened their skills to analyse and objectively report these violations.

Peace and Security

PS3 – Regional bodies and national security authorities use information on conflict triggers and the impact of conflict on human rights in order to implement effective protection measures.

16

OHCHR increasingly advocated with relevant governments in the subregion on specific human rights issues, either directly or by supporting targeted efforts undertaken by the international community.

Through participation in the Protection Cluster meetings, OHCHR assisted UN entities with monitoring human rights violations in the crisis regions and the collection of information by various actors in the field, such as UN agencies,

international NGOs, CSOs and others. To this end, the Office organized a presentation on 23-24 February 2022 on human rights terminologies and their definitions for members of the Protection Cluster.

From 1 to 2 November, OHCHR organized a capacity-building workshop for Defence and Security Forces on gender-based violence (GBV), in Yaoundé, for 40 participants, including 18 women. The primary objectives of this interactive session were to strengthen their skills to help prevent GBV, provide them with tools and guidance and discuss their potential contribution to the implementation of the national strategy to combat GBV. At the end of the workshop, participants recommended the sensitization of senior army officers on GBV, an increase in awareness-raising campaigns on GBV and the involvement of religious leaders, community leaders and civil authorities in the fight against GBV. It was also strongly recommended that vulnerable groups affected by GBV should be empowered through further capacity-building trainings.

On 8 September, OHCHR delivered an HRBA online training session during a meeting of the Programme Management Team at a UNCT retreat on the CCA in the Republic of the Congo. The training was well received and OHCHR was requested to deliver a two-day in-person training session on the integration of an HRBA into UNCT programmes in the country.

On 18 October, OHCHR provided inputs to a UN inter-agency review assessing the integration of human rights, Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) and gender into the new CCAs and the UNSDCF, which highlighted the need for OHCHR to be actively involved for the duration of these processes.



Development

D2 – Corporate bodies increasingly acting in conformity with relevant norms and standards to ensure the implementation of the UN's Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) by October.



OHCHR contributed to the number of selected policy areas with a significant improvement in the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards.

In Cameroon, OHCHR organized two training and consultation sessions, from 1 to 2 September, with human rights and COVID-19 focal points from various national administrations, the Cameroon Human Rights Commission and civil society on their engagement in the COVID-19 pandemic response in Cameroon. Discussions centred on gaps and challenges in the Government's response to the pandemic, civil society engagement in response efforts, challenges faced during the national vaccine roll-out and the need to build back better, taking into consideration the needs and views of those who are at risk of being left behind. Participants also stressed the urgency of conducting a human rights-based analysis on the impacts of COVID-19 on women, persons with disabilities, older persons, IDPs and people living with HIV/AIDS. Senior representatives from the National Institute of Statistics expressed a strong desire to collaborate with the Office on the development, collection and disaggregation of human rights indicators, particularly those relating to vulnerable groups, in anticipation of the upcoming survey on household living conditions.

On 13 September, in **the Republic of the Congo**, OHCHR held high-level consultations to engage national and international stakeholders, as well as UN partners, on the integration of human rights into the country's COVID-19 response and recovery. The Office had meetings with the RC and colleagues from UN agencies, the Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium in Congo, the General Director of Human Rights in the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples. The RC and other stakeholders committed to applying human rights in the context of the pandemic.

In **the Republic of the Congo**, OHCHR and the National Human Rights Commission organized two consultation and training sessions for 40 participants, including 13 women, from 14 to 15 September, on the integration of human rights into the country's COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. The sessions fostered formal collaboration between the participants and the NHRC for joint actions on this issue. Participants discussed the social and economic impacts of the pandemic on vulnerable groups and proposed various solutions, including strategies to maximize available resources for minimum core obligations related to social and economic rights.

In **Gabon**, OHCHR held a training session on the integration of human rights into the COVID-19 response and recovery plans for 30 members of the NHRC and CSOs, including 11 women, from 16 to 17 November. The session focused on key international human rights standards and principles, the application of an HRBA to the socio-economic response to COVID-19 and how to build back better. While deploring their lack of participation and exclusion from the COVID-19 response, participants recommended

less severe measures and the need to consider the proportionality of exceptional decisions, such as the curfew in Gabon. They also proposed an in-depth study to evaluate the impacts of the pandemic on key vulnerable groups and the State's obligation to address these issues and fulfil its human rights obligations, including by mobilizing the maximum available resources.

In **Gabon**, the Office organized a training session, on 2 December, for 28 members from the Steering Committee for the Monitoring and Response Plan against the Coronavirus Epidemic in Gabon (COFIL), including 13 women. Topics included international human rights standards and the application of an HRBA to the socio-economic country response to COVID-19. The session aimed at fostering formal collaboration between the participants and the NHRC for joint actions to integrate human rights into the COVID-19 response and recovery in Gabon. The participants discussed the social and economic impacts of the pandemic on vulnerable groups and various potential solutions.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UNITED NATIONS MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILIZATION MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (MINUSCA)

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
4.92 million	623,000 km ²	0.397 (rank: 188/189 in 2019) -	

Type of engagement	Peace Mission
Year established	2000
Field office(s)	Bambari, Bangassou, Bangui, Berberati, Birao, Bossangoa, Bria, Kaga-Bandoro, Ndele, Obo and Paoua
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2021
Staff as of 31 December 2021	72

XB requirements 2021 **US\$80,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security

PS1 – As a component of CAR’s national infrastructure for peace and human rights, the National Committee on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity, War Crimes and the Fight against Discrimination is fully operational. The capacity of the Committee is strengthened to enable it to implement its road map. A national multifunctional mechanism to protect victims and witnesses is established. It holds accountable those responsible for violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law and protects and assists victims of gender-based violence and sexual violence in conflict.

5 16

OHCHR contributed to the increased compliance of national protection systems with international human rights standards through capacity-building and technical support.

The Human Rights Division (HRD) of MINUSCA provided financial and technical support to CAR civil society, early warning networks, local human rights forums and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. The objective was to develop a national capacity for monitoring and data collection of human rights violations and abuses, contribute to early warning alerts on the protection of civilians and establish platforms for human rights dialogue at national and local levels. The HRD supported 77 workshops and trainings on human rights and international humanitarian law and reached

13,972 people, including 6,075 women, representing CSOs, human rights NGOs, religious leaders, tribal leaders, youth groups, women's associations, victims' associations, the local population and media professionals.

The HRD supported 30 field missions of NHRIs, including the National Commission of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the High Council for Communication and the National Committee on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity, War Crimes and the Fight against Discrimination. The missions enabled the identification and establishment of additional focal points in field locations to provide early warning alerts on human rights violations and the protection of civilians.

PS4 – A comprehensive national transitional justice strategy is developed and implemented and it is gender-sensitive.

16

OHCHR provided technical support to develop and implement a comprehensive national transitional justice strategy.

With the support of MINUSCA and OHCHR, an important step was taken towards the operationalization of the Truth, Justice, Reparations and Reconciliation Commission (CVJRR) with the Government's appointment of 11 commissioners. An initial retreat was organized to begin drafting the CVJRR's internal rules of procedures. A second strategic retreat was held to focus on substantive matters to enable the CVJRR to implement its mandate, including operationalization, communications, investigations, public hearings, reparations, complementarity with the special

criminal court and gender issues. The retreat was co-facilitated and attended by commissioners and experts from the Gambia, Libya, Mali, Peru, Sierra Leone, Togo and Tunisia. A third retreat was held to finalize the CVJRR's internal regulations and organigram.

PS5 – National institutions and non-State actors increase their capacity to promote and protect human rights more effectively.

3 5 8 10 13 16 17

OHCHR contributed to the increased compliance of State institutions with international human rights standards by providing guidance to relevant authorities.

The HRD supported technically and financially 30 field missions with 10 guidance documents for NHRIs, 10 for *Haut Conseil de la Communication* and 10 for *Comité National de Prévention du Génocide*; organized 10 joint protection assessment missions with the National Commission of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the local human rights forums and facilitated 12 field missions of victims' associations and civil society working groups on transitional justice.

In monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation across CAR, the HRD organized 53 special investigation missions and 73 monitoring missions. During these missions, 1,180 incidents of human rights violations and abuses impacting 2,466 victims, including 397 conflict-related civilian deaths, were documented. Armed groups were responsible for 56 per cent of incidents and State agents were responsible for 44 per cent of incidents.

In August, MINUSCA and OHCHR published a joint report on the human rights situation in CAR. The report identifies

armed groups as the main perpetrators of human rights violations and observes a significant and concerning trend in violations committed by national security forces and other security personnel, including private security companies. The HRD also notes an increase in attacks on members of the Muslim community by the Central African Armed Forces/Internal Security Forces (FACA/ISF) and other security personnel, as well as the deliberate targeting of Muslims over their alleged affiliation with armed groups. The joint report calls on all parties to the conflict to prioritize the protection of civilians, respect human rights and international humanitarian law and to respect their commitments within the framework of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in CAR (APPR-RCA). It also urges the Government to take immediate action to hold accountable those responsible for abuses and violations.



Accountability

A1 – The actions of judicial institutions and defence and security forces increasingly comply with international human rights standards.

16

OHCHR contributed to the improved compliance of State institutions with international human rights standards through technical and expert advice.

The HRD delivered 78 trainings and workshops to strengthen the capacities of members of the national defence and security forces on human rights and integrating an HRBA into their work. More than 5,500 FACA/ISF personnel, including 908 women, participated in the trainings.

The HRD conducted 211 visits to detention facilities to monitor detention conditions, the treatment of detainees and their legal status, in line with international standards. Irregularities were brought to the attention of relevant authorities for appropriate action.

CHAD

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
16.92 million	1,284,000 km ²	0.398 (rank: 187/189 in 2019)	"B" Status (2009)
Type of engagement	Country Office		
Year established	2018		
Field office(s)	N'Djamena		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021		
Staff as of 31 December 2021	14		

Total income 2021	US\$1,528,972	
XB requirements 2021	US\$1,783,000	
XB expenditure	US\$1,352,577	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
71%	17%	11%
\$963,031	\$235,510	\$154,037

Key OMP pillars in 2021



¹²³⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176 and p.179

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is established and functioning in conformity with the Paris Principles.

16

OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the NHRC, which is operating in increased conformity with the Paris Principles, by providing it with technical and financial support.

UN Human Rights continued to support the NHRC to ensure it is operational.

In March, OHCHR provided technical and financial support for the development of the NHRC’s triennial strategic plan, the complaints management manual and the financial and administrative procedures manual. In October, the Office delivered a two-day workshop, in N’Djamena, to improve the knowledge of 68 human rights observers (19 women, 49 men) from the NHRC. The next month, the Office facilitated the participation of the NHRC in a regional peer learning workshop that was organized by the Regional Office for Central Africa, in Libreville.

In addition to supporting the work of the NHRC, OHCHR contributed to enhancing laws, policies and practices to address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems. More specifically, it strengthened the knowledge and expertise of the Internal Security Forces (ISF) on human rights by conducting several trainings and awareness-raising sessions. In the context of the first round of presidential elections in Chad, which took place shortly before the death of President Deby, in April, OHCHR conducted one training and six awareness-raising sessions for 416 defence and security forces (28 women, 388 men), including special police units. The sessions focused on the fundamental freedoms and the use of force and firearms during law enforcement operations, such as public peaceful demonstrations, arrests and detentions. Over 500 leaflets on human rights and basic principles on the use of force and firearms were distributed to the participants.

OHCHR provided support to ISF within the framework of a project to enhance their compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law. Through this project, OHCHR conducted a workshop for 40 participants (five women, 35 men) from the Police Nationale, Gendarmerie Nationale, Garde Nationale et Nomade du Tchad (GNNT) and the Police Judiciaire. It also held two awareness-raising sessions for 50 ISF (four women, 46 men) on the principles of human rights and the protection of human rights during public demonstrations, arrests and detention.

A3 – Judicial authorities and the National Human Rights Commission act on at least half of the cases they receive regarding crimes associated with gender, including those that involve women and youth.

5 | 10 | 16

OHCHR sought to increase the proportion of human rights violations cases that it raised that were positively addressed by relevant actors, including through advocacy work.

OHCHR continued to monitor elections and farmer-herder conflicts. With regard to the monitoring of the electoral process, the Office focused on the enjoyment of fundamental human rights, respect for democratic space and violations of freedoms, including freedom of expression and opinion, freedom of peaceful assembly and of association. Monitoring activities were undertaken before, during and after the elections.

OHCHR undertook systematic monitoring of demonstrations that took place during the electoral period and followed up with partners, including CSOs, the NHRC and judicial actors, on human rights violations. As a result, more than 714 demonstrators, including 207 human rights defenders, were released between January and November.

Development

D7 – UN strategic programmes take account of human rights when they are drafted, implemented and evaluated.



OHCHR provided substantial support, which contributed to the integration of international human rights standards into UN plans and programmes in Chad.

In 2021, OHCHR supported the integration of the HRBA into inter-agency project proposals aimed at supporting political and institutional transition, projects related to farmer-herder conflicts, migration and IDPs and an inter-agency proposal that was approved and funded by the Peacebuilding Fund to support the transition.

In addition to ensuring that human rights are taken into account by the other components of the project, the Office included a specific component for the integration of an HRBA at all levels of the transition. This included the participation of all social strata, including women and youth, the mapping of human rights violations, the establishment and functioning of a commission to verify illegal detentions and the conducting of a social audit by CSOs of the integration of human rights into the transition. The project also included the monitoring of the human rights situation and possible violations that were committed during the electoral period. Furthermore, the Office succeeded in obtaining approval for a project on the establishment of an observatory for gender equality and equity.

Mechanisms

M1 – National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the international human rights mechanisms and the implementation of their recommendations.

16 | 17 

OHCHR contributed to the Government's submission of quality reports to the human rights treaty bodies by delivering training sessions and supporting the drafting process.

In 2021, OHCHR assisted the Government with the implementation of its international obligations, with a particular focus on the submission of initial and periodic reports to the human rights treaty bodies, in accordance with their respective reporting guidelines. More specifically, the Office provided technical and financial support to the Government's Interministerial Committee, which is tasked with preparing and following up on reports to regional and international human rights mechanisms. This led to the drafting of an implementation plan for the recommendations issued by the UPR, in March, the drafting and submission of the mid-term State report to the UPR, in May and the drafting and submission of the Government's initial report to CRPD, in June. OHCHR partnered with UNICEF to support the Government in preparing and submitting initial reports on the implementation of OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC. In 2022, this momentum will be maintained to help the Government eliminate its backlog of overdue reports to the human rights treaty bodies. The Office supported two trainings for the exclusive benefit of persons with disabilities on the promotion and protection of their rights and recruited a person with disability as a national volunteer.

Non-discrimination

ND3 – Knowledge of the provisions of CEDAW and Security Council resolution 1325 is improved.



OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes.

OHCHR continued to raise awareness throughout the country about international instruments on the protection of women's rights. Missions were conducted in the provinces of Lake Chad, West Logone and Moyen-Chari. These missions enabled the Office to assess local partnerships and raise awareness about violence against women, as provided by CEDAW and Security Council resolution 1325.

Furthermore, OHCHR collaborated with the Liaison and Information Unit of Women's Associations (LIUWA) to organize a workshop on CEDAW and Security Council resolution 1325, in Sarh, in July. The workshop involved 31 participants, including 26 women from member organizations of the Women's Associations of Chad (CELIAF) network and five men from the Chadian League for Human Rights (LTDH), the Chadian Association for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights (ATPDH) and the Association for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms in Chad (APLFT). The workshop focused on human rights, with a specific focus on violence and discrimination against women in the region. Emphasis was also placed on the Government's international and national commitments related to CEDAW and Security Council resolution 1325. Authorities commended

the initiative and encouraged respect for women's rights.¹¹

Finally, in July, OHCHR worked closely with the provincial social action delegation and the Sarh branch of the Liaison and Information Unit of CELIAF to organize an interactive radio programme on the protection of women's rights. The programme was aired on the private station, Radio Lotiko, in French, and was translated into the local language (Sara) and the local Arabic. The programme was followed by a large audience and contributed to raising public awareness of women's rights, relevant provisions of international conventions and national policies and international and national protection mechanisms and systems. A number of listeners called during the broadcast to ask about the role of justice and CSOs in protecting women's rights, highlighted the need to continue raising awareness about women's rights and to discuss socio-cultural barriers to the enjoyment of women's rights. The programme was rebroadcast on August 30 and September 15 to reach as many people as possible.

¹¹ See the Five-Year Action Plan for the implementation of the National Policy on Gender 2019-2023 (Plan d'Action Quinquennal de mise en œuvre de la politique nationale Genre 2019-2023), published by the Ministry of Women, Childhood Protection and National Solidarity.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE (UNJHRO)

Population size¹ 92.38 million **Surface area¹** 2,345,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.480 (rank: 175/189 in 2019) **NHRI (if applicable)³** "A" Status (2018)

Type of engagement	Peace Mission
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Beni, Bukavu, Bunia, Butembo, Goma, Kalemie, Kananga, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Thsikapa and Uvira
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2020-2024
Staff as of 31 December 2021	101

XB requirements 2021

US\$10,917,000

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – The judiciary increases the number of convictions for human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence. Oversight mechanisms strengthen disciplinary measures for the same offences.

16

The UNJHRO contributed to the improved compliance of State institutions and programmes with international human rights standards, with a focus on women's human rights.

During 2021, the UNJHRO participated in 50 field missions, mainly in Ituri, North and South Kivu, Kasai and Kasai Central,

and Tanganyika in collaboration with civilian and judicial military authorities in support of the fight against impunity. A total of 17 mobile courts were supported, mainly to address emblematic cases. The UNJHRO continued to provide technical assistance to judicial authorities regarding the handling of cases of international crimes. A total of 175 convictions (92 Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC), 23 Congolese National Police (PNC), 39 members of armed groups, 21 civilians) were recorded as serious human rights violations. Notably, in September, the Military Court of South Kivu sentenced Mihonya Kolokolo to 24 years in prison for using, conscripting or enlisting children in

armed forces or groups, for violating integral natural reserves, national parks and biosphere reserves and for constructing a house in a protected area. This is the first conviction for the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the DRC.

The UNJHRO assisted with the preparation of the road map to accelerate the implementation of the FARDC and PNC Action Plans, as well as with the addendum to the Joint Communiqué between the Government of the DRC and the UN to eradicate conflict-related sexual violence, in cooperation with the Office of the Special Advisor to the Head of State on Youth, Children and Women. The UNJHRO provided capacity-building support in relation to CRSV to 139 FARDC elements, including unit commanders and magistrates in Kinshasa, Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Kisangani, and 10 members of CSOs, resulting in the signing of 52 commitments (actes d'engagement). The Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangement (MARA) remained a key tool in guiding the UN leadership's response to SGBV/CRSV.

Monthly meetings were held with representatives of the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Prosecutor in Kinshasa to follow up on cases of impunity and measures to reduce overcrowding in prisons, especially in the context of COVID-19. In response, a Technical Group on Penitentiary Issues was established, leading to the preparation of documents on prison reform and the release of at least 3,288 inmates from a number of prisons in the DRC.

In December 2020, the President of the DRC reiterated his strong commitment to ending impunity and promoting transitional justice mechanisms. A letter was subsequently sent to the High Commissioner for Human Rights to

request the support of OHCHR and the UN to help make these commitments a reality. The High Commissioner welcomed this initiative and tasked the UNJHRO to work with the designated entities on the development of a national strategy on transitional justice. On 13 August, the President of the DRC formed a joint committee to discuss the national road map on transitional justice. The committee is co-chaired by the President's Deputy Chief of Staff and the Ministry of Human Rights and Justice, and includes the Ministry of Human Rights and Justice, the Human Rights Commission of the National Assembly, the National Human Rights Commission and civil society. The UNJHRO is providing technical support. The joint committee will conduct a mapping exercise of relevant actors, identify options for judicial and non-judicial mechanisms and propose a comprehensive and holistic road map for next steps related to transitional justice. A civil society working group on transitional justice was established, in April, with the support and technical assistance of the UNJHRO. In another encouraging development, which took place on 28 June in Kasai Central, the Provincial Assembly adopted a decree on the establishment of a Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. To this end, the UNJHRO is providing technical, capacity-building, sensitization and logistical support in the context of a Peace, Justice Reconciliation and Reconstruction project in Kasai Central (PAJURR), which is funded by the Peacebuilding Fund. A ministerial decree was adopted on 17 December to establish a joint committee that will select the candidate commissioners.

Moreover, the UNJHRO supported transitional justice initiatives that were undertaken and implemented by national authorities in the Kasai Central, Kasai and Tanganyika and provided technical advice to the Ministry of Human Rights and Justice on UN standards regarding transitional justice. High-level meetings were held with the provincial Ministers of Justice and Human Rights to promote their participation in and ownership of the process. A draft law establishing the provincial Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission was adopted by the Kasai Provincial Assembly and promulgated by the acting Governor.

In 2021, the activities of OHCHR's Technical Assistance Team (TAT), based in Kasai Central province, increased by 74 per cent, compared to 2020. The Team provided expert support for the collection and preservation of evidence in Kinshasa, North Kivu and the Kasai region. A total of four autopsies, 36 exhumations (which are in the Kananga Laboratory awaiting autopsy) and 189 forensic examinations of victims of GBV were carried out. Additional assistance was provided for the building and operationalization of a forensic laboratory in Kananga. In support of the transitional justice process in Kasai, the TAT participated in a post-humous ceremony and the return of 10 bodies to a conflict-affected community in Tshisuku, representing the first ever ceremony of the kind in the DRC.



Participation

P1 – The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is more effective in fulfilling its mandate, including in handling complaints, in accordance with the Paris Principles.

16

Through technical support, advocacy and capacity-building, the UNJHRO contributed to strengthening the work of the NHRI, in conformity with international standards.

In 2021, the UNJHRO held 20 follow-up and advocacy meetings with the NHRC, the National Independent Human Rights Commission, the Ministry of Human Rights, the Minister delegate to the social affairs minister, humanitarian action and national solidarity in charge of people with disabilities and other vulnerable persons, the Conseil supérieur de l'audiovisuel congolais (CSAC) and CSOs on various human rights issues. Discussions included monitoring the adoption of the law on the rights of persons living with disabilities, the law on the rights of indigenous peoples, the law on the protection of HRDs and capacity-building activities for the partners involved in the meetings.

Moreover, the UNJHRO provided financial and technical support to the NHRC, including capacity-building on the UNGPs, hate speech and follow-up to and implementation of the recommendations issued to the DRC during its third cycle of the UPR. These actions were undertaken in consultation with other national actors to contribute to the implementation of the UPR recommendations and to ensure respect for human rights in the exploitation of natural resources by preparing the Congolese State of the Action Plan for the implementation of the UNGPs.

P5 – Citizens are able to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association. Security forces show more respect for these rights and for international human rights standards and principles.



Through capacity-building, awareness-raising and enhanced monitoring of the environment for civic space, the UNJHRO contributed to enhancing respect for the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association, in alignment with international human rights standards and norms.

In its efforts to combat hate speech, the UNJHRO continued to monitor hate speech across the country. A report on hate speech covering the period from March to December 2020 was published in March 2021. Several activities related to combating hate speech were carried out, including training workshops on monitoring hate speech for 20 officials from the Ministry of Human Rights, the Inter-Ministerial Human Rights Committee (CNDH) and the CSAC on 1 June; for 22 parliamentarians on 8 June; and for 24 members of a CSO platform, the Committee for Social Cohesion, in November. In addition, sensitization activities were conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Rights and the CSAC and awareness-raising activities were carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Rights for 240 representatives of civil society and provincial institutions in Goma, Bukavu, Bunia and Beni. The UNJHRO also collaborated with UNESCO, State partners and CSOs to deliver a workshop, in September, for the development of strategies on the fight against hate speech for 60 representatives of CSOs, State institutions and the

media. In cooperation with UNOCA, UNESCO, MINUSCA and other UN entities in the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) region, OHCHR organized a regional forum on capacity-building in the fight against hate speech, in Douala, in October, for 40 media professionals and representatives of media self-regulatory bodies. As a result, a platform of media professionals was established for the fight against hate speech in the region.

Development

D7 – The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2020-2024 integrates relevant international human rights standards and principles and references recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR contributed to the integration of international human rights standards and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into UN common country programmes.

In 2021, the UNJHRO continued to collaborate with the UNCT to integrate human rights into the Sustainable Development Goals. For instance, the Office led the UNCT-DRC National Voluntary Assessment of the SDGs. This ensured the systematic and transversal integration of an HRBA and key indicators into the UNSDCF and the annual workplan of the UNCT. Furthermore, within the framework of the UNSDCF and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, the UNJHRO was actively involved in the implementation of joint projects in cooperation with UN agencies, funds and programmes, specifically five PBF projects in the conflicted provinces

of the Kasai, Kasai Central, Tanganyika and South Kivu.

In South Kivu, the UNJHRO trained 30 national military and police agents on the promotion and protection of human rights and economic, social and cultural rights in the mining area of Kigulube, in October. Through the PBF Women of Shabunda project, training and support was provided to economically empower women to carry out mining activities in an ethical manner for the improvement of their livelihoods. Among the 48 women who were trained on women's rights and gender-based violence under this project, some belonged to the mining cooperatives in Kigulube and Nzovu, which were fully composed of women. Other mines primarily employ men but also employ some women. The trained women will collaborate with local customary authorities to raise awareness on ESCRs and participate in a local dialogue with representatives from women's rights clubs, customary authorities and the police.



Peace and Security

PS5 – DRC Security Forces adopt an increased number of mitigation and corrective measures based on risk assessments that comply with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP).

3 5 8 10 13 16 17

The UNJHRO supported the functioning of accountability and protection mechanisms, in increased conformity with international human rights standards.

During the year, the UNJHRO worked in close collaboration with national authorities and the military justice system on emblematic cases, including through high-level advocacy and follow-up meetings. This enabled the gathering and sharing of information for status updates and follow-up, joint investigations and advocacy for the prosecution of alleged perpetrators of grave human rights violations. The UNJHRO also carried out capacity-building activities for State authorities to enhance their capacities to respond to human rights violations, protect civilians and support the fight against impunity.

As a follow-up to human rights violations committed by the DRC Security and Defence Forces, the FARDC provincial follow-up committees held 25 sessions and the PNC follow-up committees held 23 sessions in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Kinshasa, Ituri, Tanganyika, Kasai, Haut-Katanga and Maniema. Four joint FARDC and PNC follow-up committee meetings were held in Shabunda, South Kivu (two) and Lubumbashi, Haut-Katanga (two). The FARDC revived its follow-up committees in Kinshasa and Uvira and established two in Salamabila (South Kivu) and Minova (North Kivu). PNC follow-up committees were established in Kinshasa and Minova.

An amended version of the 2007 Directive on the PNC follow-up committees was signed by the Vice Prime Minister of the Interior on 3 July. Both the FARDC and PNC committees addressed human rights violations committed by State Security and Defence Forces and followed up on disciplinary and remedial measures.

In 2021, UNJHRO monitored the trials related to the murder of Chebeya and Bazana and the Yumbi mass killing case before the High Military Court in Kinshasa. The latter case includes 79 defendants, one of whom is a woman, who are being prosecuted on various counts of crimes against humanity, such as murder, the forced transfer of populations and deportations, criminal conspiracy, arson, malicious destruction, attempted robbery, illegal possession of weapons and ammunition of war, usurpation of authority through the illegal use of the uniforms of the Congolese National Police and violation of orders.

In Kananga, Kasai Central province, the UNJHRO continued to monitor proceedings in the trial regarding the murder of two UN experts that is before the Military Court of the former province of Western Kasai. A total of 54 defendants, 22 of whom are being tried in absentia, are being prosecuted for various counts of participation in an insurrection movement and criminal associations and murder as a war crime.

PS6 – Decisions made by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in support of the political process or on the protection of civilians are guided by relevant international human rights standards and principles. This is particularly true of the good offices of the Mission leadership and the provision of support to the security forces.

16

The UNJHRO contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the work of peace missions.

The UNJHRO organized 76 trainings for the FARDC, PNC and prison authorities in a number of localities and provinces, such as North and South Kivu, Ituri and Kinshasa. The trainings covered topics such as international human rights law, international humanitarian law, CRSV and the HRDDP. Eleven sensitization sessions were conducted for the United Nations Police/Formed Police Units (UNPOL/FPU), Force/Military Observers on compliance with the HRDDP, clearance procedures and the implementation of mitigating measures. The sessions contributed to improving knowledge and awareness of the HRDDP among MONUSCO and State partners. A total of 2,775 individuals, including 151 women, participated in the training activities and sensitization sessions.

Furthermore, the HRDDP Secretariat conducted 114 comprehensive risk assessments (196 transport requests) containing robust mitigating measures, through the screening of 1,126 officers, for UN support to the Government of the DRC. A total of 730 profiles were created in the HRDDP database

and 394 remedial actions, including administrative and disciplinary sanctions, were imposed on State Defence and Security Forces responsible for committing human rights violations. The Secretariat continued its efforts to ensure better reporting of administrative sanctions, including within the framework of the follow-up committees, and held regular meetings with the état-major of the FARDC and the Inspector General of Police. The HRDDP Secretariat systematically shared information with partners in the context of risk assessments. The Secretariat continued to liaise with UNCT partners on issues related to the Disarmament, Demobilization, Recovery, Community and Stabilization programme and the management of natural resources, as well as with the World Bank, in the context of continuous collaboration.

The UNJHRO's HRDDP Secretariat held 29 sessions for MONUSCO partners, such as UNPOL, the Corrections Unit and the Force on compliance with the HRDDP, the clearance procedure and the implementation of mitigating measures. Briefing sessions were also organized for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), the Deputy SRSG and the Mission leadership, including on a strategy against the use of excessive force by the PNC. Moreover, the HRDDP Secretariat identified potential protection threats arising from MONUSCO support to non-UN security forces and developed mitigating measures.

Finally, the UNJHRO organized seven information sessions for the UNCT, an introductory meeting with the Centre des Hautes Etudes de Sécurité et de Défense on compliance with the HRDDP, the clearance procedure and the implementation of mitigating measures.

EASTERN AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Tanzania
Year established	2002
Field office(s)	Addis Ababa
Staff as of 31 December 2021	21

Total income	US\$6,017,233		
XB requirements 2021	US\$8,091,000		
XB expenditure	US\$6,361,616		
	Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
	67%	22%	11%
	\$4,269,725	\$1,382,450	\$709,441
RB expenditure	US\$164,068		
	Personnel	Non-personnel	
	97%	3%	
	\$159,965	\$4,103	

Key OMP pillars in 2021



⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.179

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – Regional human rights mechanisms are increasingly accessible to all.

16

OHCHR contributed to enhancing the compliance with international human rights standards of the NHRI in Ethiopia.

Together with the AU, UN Women and UNHCR, OHCHR launched a joint study, in June, entitled *The status of women's rights in refugee and internal displacement settings in Africa: The context of the African Governance*

Architecture (AGA) and the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). The study provides a contextual analysis of the forced displacement of women and girls in Africa, maps out relevant legal and policy frameworks and makes policy recommendations to the AU, Member States and relevant stakeholders to fast-track the implementation of women's rights within the context of the AGA and the APSA.

In Ethiopia, OHCHR supported CSOs to strengthen their engagement with AU human rights mechanisms. More specifically, in July, the Office trained 30 CSO

representatives (13 women, 17 men) on general human rights concepts, international, regional and national human rights instruments, obligations of States, AU and international human rights mechanisms and the complementarity of these mechanisms. Participants were also trained on developing advocacy messages to various human rights mechanisms and drafting alternative submissions.

In **Djibouti**, in October, OHCHR organized a workshop to enhance the participation of CSOs in human rights work and to strengthen collaboration among relevant stakeholders at the national level and between national, regional and international actors. Participants, including persons with disabilities, were provided with information on the international and regional human rights systems and how to effectively engage with the two systems, including by interacting with the special procedures mandate holders regarding human rights violations cases in Djibouti and participating in annual sessions of the mechanisms, to share their experiences of promoting and protecting human rights.

On Human Rights Day, 10 December, OHCHR organized a high-level forum for 200 actors from the justice system to discuss the role of the justice sector in advancing equality and human rights in **Ethiopia**. The forum reflected on Ethiopia's current political, security and human rights situation and acknowledged their critical role, including on the implementation of the recommendations issued by the OHCHR-Ethiopian Human Rights Commission Joint Investigation on Tigray (JIT). OHCHR agreed on follow-up measures and capacity requirements, such as a high-level consultation on the joint investigation recommendations on 3 February 2022 and several

concrete steps to support accountability and reconciliation efforts outlined by the Inter-Ministerial Taskforce. On the same day, CSOs held an awareness-raising and advocacy event to recognize and welcome the report of the OHCHR-EHRC Joint investigation on Tigray. The CSO actors committed to advocating for and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of the JIT report and agreed on areas of cooperation with OHCHR in 2022 and beyond.

In **Tanzania**, OHCHR supported a member of the East Africa Women's Human Rights Defenders Network, namely, Women Action Towards Entrepreneurship Development, to develop a new app and a reporting tool to capture and report cases of GBV and to provide survivors with timely information and responses. The tools were formally launched in December 2021.

Finally, OHCHR strengthened awareness among law enforcement and justice system actors on the integration of human rights and gender considerations into their respective mandates. Specifically, OHCHR designed and conducted four trainings for police and prosecutorial personnel in Guji, Gondar, Wollega/Kemeshi and Jigjiga/Dire Dawa on human rights, SGBV and the rights of the child. A total of 128 police officers and prosecutors (47 women, 81 men) were trained between March and July on gender-related issues in law enforcement and the administration of justice. Additionally, 70 government militias and police officers (two women, 58 men) received trainings in the Fafan and Sitti zones in the Somali Region during the months of November and December.

A1 – National and international human rights principles are integrated into policies and manuals of national protection mechanisms, including on the use of force, and the subsequent prosecution of violations.

16

OHCHR contributed to the use of national protection systems, in compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

In May, in collaboration with CSOs and regional justice offices, OHCHR trained judges and public prosecutors from the Benishangul Gumuz and Amhara regions on human rights and the administration of justice. A total of 70 judges and prosecutors (19 women, 51 men) were trained during the two-day workshop that was organized as a response to OHCHR's monitoring, which revealed gaps in the administration of justice in the two regions.

Following the publication of the findings of the joint OHCHR-EHRC report on the human rights situation in Tigray, on 3 November, the Government of **Ethiopia** announced the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Taskforce to implement the recommendations of the report. The Taskforce established four committees on investigations, SGBV, refugees and IDPs, and resource mobilization. OHCHR and the EHRC were invited by Ethiopia's Ministry of Justice to provide capacity-building and technical advice to the Inter-Ministerial Taskforce, as well as to key government actors mandated to implement the report's recommendations (i.e., police, prosecutors).

In **Ethiopia**, OHCHR provided technical assistance to the EHRC to conduct a comprehensive review and analysis of the draft criminal procedure and evidence

laws and to prepare written recommendations to the Parliament to ensure an increased compliance with applicable international human rights law and standards. By highlighting several gaps in the law from a human rights perspective during parliamentary hearings and expert consultations, OHCHR, EHRC and CSOs successfully advocated for a delay in the adoption of the draft law until the comments were fully considered and integrated. The majority of OHCHR's inputs and recommendations were incorporated into the revised draft proclamation, which was tabled in the Parliament in February. Following the June and September 2021 elections of members of the House of Peoples' Representatives, a new round of debate and possible adoption is expected by the newly constituted Parliament in the coming months.

In **Djibouti**, OHCHR supported the UNCT and national actors through a series of workshops. The first workshop, held in February, aimed to build the capacity of staff from the National Human Rights Commission's regional offices to promote human rights and address cases of human rights violations brought to their attention. The second workshop aimed to strengthen the capacity of the newly established parliamentary Committee on Human Rights to integrate human rights norms and principles into draft legislation and ensure that the implementation of adopted legislation is consistent with human rights norms and standards. The third workshop aimed to provide UNCTs with the tools to integrate human rights norms, standards and principles into the CCA in Djibouti. Finally, in light of the absence of CSO engagement with both regional and international human rights mechanisms, the Office organized a fourth workshop on strengthening civil society engagement with regional and international mechanisms. Participants

were trained on how to establish partnerships and engage with the mechanisms, including by requesting observer status, and how to submit cases on human rights violations.

A3 – Governments more consistently report, investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes.



OHCHR contributed to strengthening accountability and protection mechanisms with a focus on women's human rights.

OHCHR partnered with the African Union Gender, Peace and Security Programme (AU GPSP) to develop an infographic on women's participation in peace processes. The infographic aims to take stock of progress made in increasing women's engagement in the peace processes in Africa and illustrates the journey to inclusive peace on the continent. To this end, it identifies the main legal and policy instruments, as well as key political processes on women's participation at the global, continental and regional levels, and puts forward recommendations for strengthening women's effective and meaningful inclusion in peace processes.

In June and July, OHCHR partnered with the AU GPSP and the AU ECOSOCC to implement a series of six e-talks on women, peace, and security in Africa, providing CSOs with the opportunity to share their experiences on these topics. The e-talks followed a series of six civil society consultations on women, peace and security that were conducted in 2020, during which CSOs noted their concern that there were no continental platforms for CSOs to share their experiences and good practices on women, peace and security.

Finally, OHCHR worked with the AU GPSP to start the development of a toolkit aimed at building the capacity of women human rights defenders (WHRDs) and women-led CSOs as they engage with regional and international human rights mechanisms.



Participation

P1 – CSOs, WHRDs and other relevant stakeholders advocate for human rights, especially women's rights, more frequently and more effectively.

16

OHCHR contributed to building the capacities of WHRDs and other stakeholders to improve the compliance with international human rights standards of selected State institutions and programmes.

Following a training for 75 media practitioners (30 women, 45 men), in May, UN Human Rights supported the establishment of a Network of Journalists for Human Rights in **Ethiopia**. The Network is anticipated to contribute to the incorporation of human rights issues into the reporting and practices of journalists. OHCHR will seek to engage with journalists on human rights issues through this Network, including in relation to freedom of the media and in the context of sustained capacity-building interventions.

OHCHR also supported the Federation of Persons with Disabilities and the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs to organize a workshop on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities. The high-level event took place in Jigjiga City, in the Somali Region, on 3 December, and included 200 participants. The workshop was officiated by the President of

the Somali Region and provided participants with an opportunity to highlight the specific challenges faced by persons with disabilities during conflicts and health crises. A set of recommendations outlined steps to be taken by the Government and other relevant stakeholders to address those challenges. The Office also provided comments to the draft Disability Act, which is expected to be adopted during the second quarter of 2022. The initiative, led by the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, aims to promote the implementation of the CRPD and the recommendation of the CRPD in its Concluding Observations (CRPD/C/ETH/CO/1) that the Government of Ethiopia strengthen and mainstream legal protections for persons with disabilities in law and practice.

OHCHR continued to strengthen the capacity of grassroots CSOs to promote, monitor and document human rights issues. More specifically, the Office delivered four trainings for CSOs operating in the Amhara, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR), Sidama, Somali and Afar regions and Dire Dawa. A total of 111 CSO representatives (40 women, 71 men) were trained on various thematic issues, including a basic introduction to human rights, the rights of IDPs, SGBV and the role of CSOs in peacebuilding. Additionally, participants developed skills related to human rights monitoring, documentation, reporting and undertaking advocacy with local, regional and federal authorities.

OHCHR collaborated with the Ethiopian Arbitration and Conciliation Centre and Geo Heaven Ethiopia to organize an event, which included a march by “reconciliation mothers” for a peaceful election and a debriefing session with political party

leaders in Addis Ababa and Bahir Dar, on 11 and 15 June, respectively. During the march, the reconciliation mothers called upon the public at large and key actors in the election process, including political party leaders, to promote a peaceful election. The event also encouraged women to take an active role in peacebuilding, reconciliation and the promotion of human rights. The event was attended by reconciliation mothers, WHRDs, CSOs, political party representatives, journalists and other stakeholders in the election domain. A total of 80 participants (59 women, 21 men) attended. The events were covered by major media houses, including the Ethiopian Broadcasting Corporation and the Amhara Mass Media, ensuring widespread coverage across the country.

OHCHR continued to raise the awareness of the public, including through radio talk shows and during public events to commemorate relevant international days. In addition, OHCHR collaborated with relevant regional and local authorities and academics from Gondar University and Wollega University to participate in 11 radio talk shows in Gondar and Wollega/Kemeshi as another means of disseminating human rights information to the public. Topics included general human rights issues, the prevention of SGBV, child protection, the rights of IDPs and host communities, and the application of an HRBA to conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Moreover, through various international days and the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign, OHCHR ensured that human rights messages were communicated to the public.

P1 – CSOs, human rights defenders, and other relevant stakeholders increasingly advocate for human rights, more effectively.

16

OHCHR contributed to an increased number of selected policy areas where the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards has significantly improved.

OHCHR continued to strengthen the capacity of IDPs in Guji, Wollega, Kemeshi, Jigjiga and Dire Dawa to raise pertinent human rights issues affecting them with local and regional authorities. OHCHR conducted sensitization activities and participated in radio talk shows to highlight various human rights issues, including the right of IDPs and returnees to participate in decisions that affect them. As a result, IDPs in Millennium Park, in Dire Dawa, challenged the attempts of authorities to relocate them without prior consultation.

From 19 to 21 September, UN Human Rights partnered with UNESCO and Rotaract Ethiopia to hold a national consultation in **Ethiopia** on human rights, media, information literacy and peacebuilding. The consultation gathered youth from all regions of the country to enhance their knowledge and participation in activities related to peacebuilding, human rights and conflict prevention and resolution. The programme aimed to build the capacity of the participants to engage with regional mechanisms, with a view to encouraging them to make regular submissions.

OHCHR strengthened the capacity of CSOs in Ethiopia to promote, monitor, document and report on human rights issues, particularly in the context of

elections, through six trainings in various regions. In April, OHCHR worked closely with the Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (CEHRO) to conduct a three-day training for 30 CSOs operating in the Afar, Somali and Harari regions and Dire Dawa. The CSO participants and other members of the CEHRO applied their knowledge and skills to monitor and report the human rights issues that emerged during the elections that were held in June and September. In Guji, Gondar, Wollega/Kemeshi, Jigjiga and Dire Dawa, OHCHR conducted five trainings for 180 CSO representatives (64 women, 116 men) from the SNNPR, Sidama, Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions. The training focused on basic human rights concepts, human rights monitoring and reporting, and skills related to human rights advocacy.

From 1 to 3 December, in Zanzibar, **Tanzania**, OHCHR and the African Union Youth for Peace hosted a regional consultation on youth engagement with international and regional human rights mechanisms. A total of 10 youths from all regions of Africa gathered to enhance their general knowledge about human rights and the regional and international human rights protection mechanisms.

Non-discrimination

ND4 – The decisions of national human rights and justice mechanisms increasingly promote gender equality and comply with international and regional human rights standards.

OHCHR contributed to raising awareness on SGBV and trafficking in women and girls.

In Ethiopia, on the occasion of the launch of the 16 Days of Activism on 25 November 2021, UN Human Rights in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, UN Women and UNFPA, co-organized a high-level policy dialogue in Ethiopia with key government service providers for SGBV survivors. The event saw the launch of a National Standard Operating Procedure for shelter services to women and girls' survivors of violence in Ethiopia and was followed by a panel discussion on services available for survivors. On this occasion, the Government of Ethiopia reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening prevention and response activities for GBV cases. The event was attended by 125 participants, including the President of Ethiopia and high-level government officials, UN agencies, CSOs, the media and other stakeholders. The event was broadcasted on the main national TV stations and was posted on social media platforms of organizing UN agencies and government ministries.

ND6 – Increased integration of international human rights standards into AU policies and migration governance measures.



OHCHR contributed to the extent to which oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards are in place and/or functioning.

OHCHR continued to provide leadership and guidance on matters relating to the human rights of people on the move. As part of the UN Network on Migration and working through Opportunity/Issue-Based Coalition 7 (O/IBC7) on Forced displacement and migration, the Office collaborated with ILO to convene a multi-stakeholder consultation “Ensuring that migration is voluntary, orderly and regular,” on 28 June. The consultation gathered together 70 participants from civil society, NHRIs, academia, trade unions, employers’ organizations, migrants or their representatives and other stakeholder groups. The inputs from this consultation primarily focused on human rights and legal aspects relating to migration and fed into the Africa Global Compact on Migration (GCM) review report. As part of the UN Migration Network and O/IBC7, OHCHR, IOM and other UN agencies co-organized the Africa Regional Review of the Implementation of the Global Compact on Migration, held from 29 August to 1 September, in preparation for the first International Migration Review Forum (IMRF), which will be held in 2022. OHCHR moderated the session on the report of stakeholder consultations, held in June.

OHCHR also reviewed and provided inputs to the AU draft Policy on the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons in Africa and the draft Policy on the Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants in Africa.

Mechanisms

M2 – Civil society organizations, NHRIs and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

17

By providing technical support, OHCHR sought to increase the number of substantive submissions to the human rights mechanisms by NHRIs, CSOs, individuals and UN agencies.

In all of the priority countries, OHCHR strengthened the capacity of CSOs and NHRIs to engage with regional and international human rights mechanisms through capacity-building activities.

Through the provision of technical advice and assistance with drafting, OHCHR supported the UNCT in **Tanzania** to prepare its submission in anticipation of Tanzania's third UPR cycle.

In **Ethiopia**, the RC requested that OHCHR and UN Women provide support for the submission of the UNCT report under the CEDAW follow-up procedure.

In **Ethiopia**, OHCHR supported CSOs and the EHRC to strengthen their collaboration with the international human rights mechanisms through technical assistance, capacity-building programmes and sustained engagement. As a result, CSOs are drafting alternative reports to CAT, CRC and the Human Rights Committee following the submission of the Government's State Party reports in 2021.

OHCHR organized a capacity-building programme for newly established grassroots CSOs from different parts of **Ethiopia** to discuss practical ways to integrate the outcomes of the human rights mechanisms into their projects and develop advocacy strategies related to their implementation by local authorities. A total of 27 participants (10 women, 17 men) attended the training from 9 to 10 November. Participating CSOs subsequently received small grants from OHCHR and began implementing projects on various human rights issues, in accordance with recommendations issued by various human rights mechanisms. These included interventions on disability-based discrimination, peace-building, environmental rights and gender equality. A follow-up training will be organized in the second quarter of 2022 to assess the impact of the training.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
1.45 million	28,000 km ²	0.592 (rank: 145/189 in 2019)	-
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2021	
Field office(s)		Malabo	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023	
Staff as of 31 December 2021		1	
XB requirements 2021		-	

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation

P6 – The voices of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, are more clearly heard.



OHCHR contributed to increasing the awareness of CSOs about human rights and gender mainstreaming.

Following the adoption of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) Action Plan by the UNCT, in December 2020, the Human Rights Adviser (HRA) strengthened the capacities of NGOs through an orientation on PSEAH. A total of 10 NGOs participated and committed to developing policies within their respective agencies. The orientation presented a brief

explanation of the UN PSEAH agenda and discussed ways the NGOs could contribute to the prevention of SEAH in their workplaces and when dealing with beneficiaries in the communities where they work. The NGOs were requested to commit to developing relevant policies to combat SEAH at their respective organizations and to this end, signed a declaration in the presence of the Secretary of State for the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Director General for Civil Society.

The HRA will work with relevant authorities in 2022 to raise awareness about PSEAH at all levels of the Government and the Parliament. It will also work with CSOs to advocate for the adoption of national legislation to criminalize SEAH in the workplace.

Mechanisms

M4 – International human rights mechanisms contribute to the elaboration of international law and jurisprudence, in particular in the context of emerging human rights concerns (“frontier” issues).

OHCHR contributed to improving the implementation of recommendations issued during the UPR process, enhancing the Government’s response to the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and ensuring the submission of pending reports.

In 2021, the HRA began engaging with the Third Vice Prime Minister in charge of Human Rights and the Director General for Human Rights in the preparation of the State interim report to the UPR. With the support of the Director General for Human Rights, the HRA will coordinate the contributions of the relevant ministries, in 2022, through a series of workshops with the relevant Directors General. The workshops will provide an opportunity to increase their awareness about the UPR process and other international human rights mechanisms and to promote human rights at ministerial levels.

Furthermore, the HRA advocated for the signing and ratification of CRPD and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. These efforts will continue in 2022.

GUINEA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
13.50 million	246,000 km ²	0.477 (rank: 178/189 in 2019)	-
Type of engagement	Country Office		
Year established	2010		
Field office(s)	Conakry, Nzérékoré		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022		
Staff as of 31 December 2021	19		

Total income	US\$3,262,111	
XB requirements 2021	US\$5,554,000	
XB expenditure	US\$2,778,105	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC⁴
56%	33%	11%
\$1,557,867	\$910,022	\$310,216

Key OMP pillars in 2021 

^{1 2 3 4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176 and p.179

PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation

P1 – MA law that protects human rights defenders has been adopted.

16

OHCHR contributed to stronger laws, policies and practices that protect the right to participate and civic space.

OHCHR provided technical support to ensure the compliance of a draft law on the protection of the rights of HRDs, which was prepared by the Government, in collaboration with CSOs. The draft was submitted to the Independent National

Institution for Human Rights (INIDH) for its review. OHCHR will continue to advocate for the adoption of the law.

P2 – A protection mechanism for victims and witnesses is established.

OHCHR contributed to enhancing the establishment and/or functioning of oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms, in conformity with international human rights standards.

With the support of the United Nations system, including OHCHR, the Code of

Criminal Procedure was revised to ensure the protection of victims and witnesses of crime or human rights violations during all stages of the judicial process. Drafting of the Code’s implementing regulations is underway, with OHCHR’s support, and will facilitate the operationalization of the mechanism at the national level.

P6 – By 2021, the participation in public life of women and discriminated groups, including youth and persons living with albinism, has increased. These individuals and groups are able to claim their rights.



OHCHR contributed to the meaningful participation of rights-holders in public processes, especially women and discriminated groups, including persons with disabilities, by strengthening partnerships, building capacity and raising awareness on human rights principles and standards.

With OHCHR’s advocacy and technical support to ensure compliance with international standards, two laws were adopted by the Government of Guinea, namely, the Law for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (2018) and the Law for the protection of the rights of persons with albinism (2021). The Office provided support to the Government and NGOs working on these issues by disseminating the laws and supporting their implementation through an awareness-raising campaign with civil society and law enforcement for their familiarization with the newly adopted legislation.



Development

D7 – States integrate human rights, including the right to development and outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms, as they implement the Sustainable Development Goals and other development and poverty eradication efforts. The UN supports them in these objectives and integrates human rights into its own development work.

Through technical advice, OHCHR supported the integration of human rights approaches into development efforts.

The third session of the OHCHR series of Hernán Santa Cruz Dialogues was held in Conakry, on 13 July, with the participation of authorities, including the Head of State. The session focused on the right to development, ESCRs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and advancing sustained peace and development in Guinea, in Africa and beyond. Panellists highlighted the need for an enabling local and global environment for sustainable development, including fiscal and policy space as envisioned by the right to development (RTD). The discussions led to the formulation of an Action Plan designed to progressively advance the RTD and ESCRs and strengthen inclusive international cooperation and solidarity, such as South-South and regional cooperation. The Plan includes support for the participation of the Government in ongoing negotiations on a national convention on the RTD and the fulfilment of its commitment under the Paris Agreement to strengthen early warning and resilience in the context of climate change.



Mechanisms

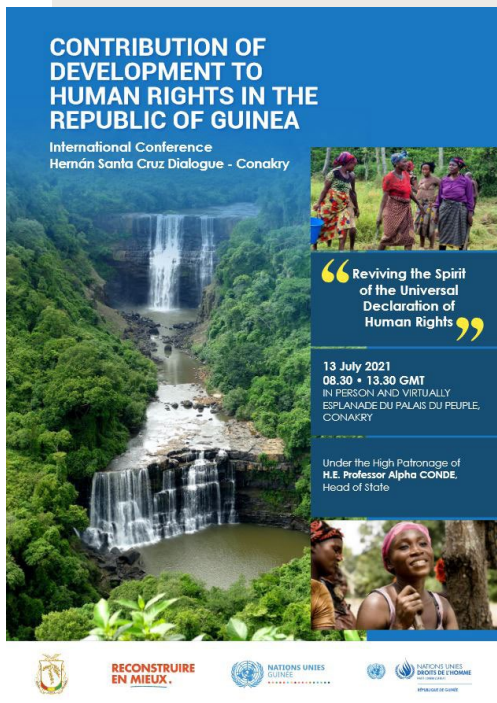
M1 – An interministerial committee that is mandated to prepare State Party reports to the human rights treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is fully operational by 2021.

16 | 17

OHCHR continued to support the establishment and functioning of a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) on the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR advocated with State officials to transform the existing interministerial committee into an NMRF. A draft text was adopted by the Cabinet and was awaiting presidential approval prior to the 2021 military coup. Following continued advocacy, authorities have indicated that the NMRF will be in place in 2022.

Guinea pursues a healthy environment and development for human rights



CONTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

International Conference
Hernán Santa Cruz Dialogue - Conakry

“Reviving the Spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights”

13 July 2021
09.30 - 13.30 GMT
IN PERSON AND VIRTUALLY
ESPLANADE DU PALAIS DU PEUPLE,
CONAKRY

Under the High Patronage of
H.E. Professor Alpha CONDE,
Head of State

RECONSTRUIRE EN MEILLEUR

NATIONS UNIES GUINÉE

NATIONS UNIES DROITS DE L'HOMME

Concept note of the Hernán Santa Cruz Dialogue hosted in Guinea in July. © OHCHR

Saikou Amadou Tidiane Diallo recalled the day he decided to take action against climate change.

“I had heard about pollution in the media. They were talking about the importance of trees in the fight against global warming. From then on, I started noticing that when I was under a tree, it did not feel the same as when I was in the street,” Diallo said. “Trees give us shade and cool air that I could not find anywhere else.”

In November 2018, Diallo created the “One birthday, one tree” challenge. He planted a Flame Tree (Flamboyant) in

Kakimbo Forest, a few miles north-east of Conakry, Guinea’s capital. That same month, he founded an NGO named Agir contre le réchauffement climatique (Acting Against Global Warming).

In June 2021, les Awards de l’écologie Africaine (African Ecology Awards) were held in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire and recognized the work of Diallo and his organization with second place honours (out of 3,000 applicants) in the personal commitment, associations and cooperatives category. In 2020, the organization raised awareness about climate change in 50 schools in Conakry and, with the help of participants across Guinea, planted over 2,000 trees during the Muslim feast of Eid al-Adha, known as Tabaski in West Africa. Diallo and his wife have transformed the way they live their lives to reflect their concern for the environment.

CREATING UNIQUE SYNERGIES TO ADVANCE THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

Diallo’s home country, Guinea, and UN Human Rights teamed up to host the third edition of the Hernán Santa Cruz Dialogues, on 13 July, to consider the contribution of development to human rights in the country. Guinea was the second country to ratify the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, which recognizes the right of all peoples to a satisfactory environment that is favourable to their development. Guinea also enshrined the right to a healthy environment in its Constitution.

ADOPTING A HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO COUNTER CRISES

One of the themes of the Dialogue was the link between the right to development, climate change and environmental protection. It took place during the COVID-19 pandemic and participants noted it presented them with an opportunity to support improved social protection measures, advance efforts to fulfil human rights, realize the Sustainable Development Goals and promote ambitious environmental action.

In her opening statement, delivered [via video message](#), the High Commissioner said that the pandemic had important lessons to teach.

“In every country and region, it has demonstrated that advancing the right to development, and fixing the root causes of poverty, inequalities, health and social crises and environmental degradation, will promote the broader goals of peace, justice and sustainable development. These measures can be supported with steps to expand fiscal space, including by combating corruption. By ensuring a just transition to a sustainable economy, such policies invest in the well-being and dignity of the people – surely the best investment of them all.”

GUINEA-BISSAU

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
2.02 million	36,000 km ²	0.480 (rank: 175/189 in 2019)	-

Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser
Year established	2021
Field office(s)	Bissau
UN partnership framework	United Nations Partnership Framework 2016-2020 ⁴
Staff as of 31 December 2021	1

XB requirements 2021 **US\$235,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1 2 3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:



Accountability

A1 – Establishment of a national human rights institution that is compliant with the Paris Principles.

16



OHCHR contributed to the extent to which an NHRI has been established and/or operates in conformity with international standards (Paris Principles).

The Human Rights Adviser provided advice to internal and external actors on the establishment of an NHRI and the Paris Principles. This was a key recommendation in all three cycles of the UPR and was identified as a peacebuilding priority in the context of the transition. More specifically, the HRA supported UNDP in organizing a workshop on NHRIs and the Paris Principles, in October,

by leading a session on good practices (NHRIs with “A” Status in Africa) and those to avoid. For national authorities, including the Comissão Nacional para os Direitos Humanos, the main objective in this process was to review the decree establishing the Comissão and ensure its alignment with international standards. The HRA successfully communicated to both internal and external partners that an NHRI could only be established through legislation that is adopted by the Parliament. The HRA also advocated for the participation of CSOs and clarified the difference between an NHRI and an NMRF. Nevertheless, many stakeholders continue to confuse the two.



Mechanisms

M1 – Timely submission of the State reports to human rights mechanisms, including the human rights treaty bodies. In addition, overdue reports were submitted to the Human Rights Committee, CESCR, CEDAW, CAT and CERD and to CRC in relation to its Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

16 **17**

OHCHR contributed to the increased percentage of reports that were submitted, on time, to the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR.

The HRA assisted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to fulfill its reporting obligations under the international human rights treaties. In November, the HRA and UNICEF organized a training on reporting to CRC. Additionally, the HRA disseminated an online training on reporting to the human rights treaty bodies, which was organized by the Portuguese NMRF. One civil servant from Guinea-Bissau and one staff member from UNICEF participated in the training.

KENYA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
54.99 million	592,000 km ²	0.601 (rank: 143/189 in 2019)	"A" Status (2014)
Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser		
Year established	2008		
Field office(s)	Nairobi		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022		
Staff as of 31 December 2021	7		

XB requirements 2021 **US\$1,611,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A2 – The Kenyan authorities strengthen and enforce measures to prevent human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, by police and other security agencies. Those responsible for violations are held accountable and prosecuted.

10 16 

OHCHR contributed to the enhanced capacity of the National Police Service (NPS) in the investigation and prosecution of serious human rights violations.

Following the 2020 establishment of the Tripartite Task Force on the investigation and prosecution of human rights violations, with the Human Rights Adviser's technical and financial support, the

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on Serious Human Rights Violations Committed by Police Officers were launched, in 2021, by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) and the NPS, with the Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Interior presiding. The SOPs enable coordination and periodic case tracking by the ODPP to enhance case management and data collection of serious human rights violations. Engagement with the Tripartite Task Force continued, with a focus on implementation of the SOPs.

In 2021, to contribute to the operationalization of the Prevention of Torture Act, the HRA supported a legal and policy review to guide the development of a Reference Guide and sample charge

sheet, which is based on international and regional human rights standards and practices. The Reference Guide is now pending finalization and launch. The HRA also participated in the review of the National Guidelines on Use of Force and Firearms and the Guidelines on Public Order Management, which were developed by the National Police Service Commission. This inclusive review involved the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) and civil society actors.

Furthermore, at the request of the ODPP, the HRA supported a needs assessment of its capacity to prosecute sexual violence crimes as human rights violations. This will support the implementation of the SOPs on the Investigation and Prosecution of Serious Human Rights Violations Committed by Police Officers, which encompass sexual violence crimes.


Participation

P1 – Kenyan authorities institute measures to protect civic space, including the Public Benefits Organizations Act. The measures and policies on public participation comply with international human rights standards.

16 

OHCHR contributed to the full participation of civil society in national processes.

While the Policy on Public Participation, which was developed through an inclusive whole of society process, is still pending adoption since 2019, the HRA has continued to support participation and civic space more broadly. For instance, to enhance youth engagement on governance, particularly political participation and civic engagement, the HRA supported grassroots human rights defenders and

social justice centres to roll out one-day community dialogues in informal settlements and marginalized areas, including indigenous and pastoralist communities. A total of nine dialogues were held and engaged 300 young women and men. The dialogues were held in anticipation of the upcoming general elections in 2022 and provided a platform for youth to: learn about constitutional provisions on political rights; identify key priorities that can be promoted through issue-based advocacy; and recognize how to become change and prevention agents in their communities.

The HRA convened grassroots HRDs from the Rift Valley region, a hotspot for electoral contention and violence, for strategic reflection and capacity-building ahead of the general elections. Thirty HRDs (14 women, 16 men) were trained on defining and documenting hate speech and incitement, monitoring human rights violations and ensuring their safety and security. They were also introduced to a monitoring tool to be used by the Defenders Coalition during the election cycle, with the HRA's support, that will support early warning and prevention and inform UN engagement.

Furthermore, the HRA organized a strategic leadership retreat of 20 women HRDs (WHRDs) from across Kenya to jointly strategize and coordinate efforts to advance human rights protection and create a space for women's participation and leadership during the upcoming 2022 electoral period. The retreat brought together WHRDs from informal settlements, indigenous communities, peace networks and SGBV networks.

Further, the HRA and UNEP supported the Land and Environment Defenders Network to convene its fifth annual meeting, bringing together over 40

environmental HRDs from across Kenya to promote learning, sharing of good practices, tools and strategies to promote human rights relating to the environment.

Finally, the HRA supported the finalization and launch of the election strategy for the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. The strategy details various interventions that will be undertaken during the electoral cycle, including monitoring human rights violations for early warning, prevention, accountability and advocacy.



Development

D1 – Two landmark litigation cases are successfully concluded and remedies are provided to victims.



OHCHR ensured that oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms conform to international human rights standards in Kenya.

Following the landmark judgment of the Land and Environment Court, in the Owino Uhuru case in 2020, ordering the payment of compensation for damages to the environment and health of the community, the National Environmental Management Authority filed an appeal against the Court's decision. The HRA continued to support the Centre for Justice, Governance and Environmental Action (CJGEA) in defending the appeal case and in negotiations with other respondents who did not file an appeal to obtain the execution of the Court's judgement.

The HRA also initiated a project on human rights, the environment and climate change that follows up on a previous court judgment relating to the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport

Corridor (Lapsset) transnational infrastructure project. The project will result in a broad analysis of the potential legal, environmental and human rights impacts of the Lapsset Corridor in affected counties. The HRA partnered with the Katiba Institute, the NGO that initiated the case, to review the legal and policy framework as it relates to human rights and the environment in Kenya and its application to the Lapsset Corridor. In addition, two community-based organizations were engaged to deploy grassroots monitors in order to undertake field research, monitoring and documentation of the human rights and environmental impacts of the Lapsset Corridor on affected communities, including indigenous and minority communities, and to identify human rights issues linked to environmental governance that are likely to be affected. This will inform further engagement and advocacy with duty-bearers and stakeholders in 2022.

D2 – The courts and State non-judicial mechanisms hold businesses and other economic actors accountable, in accordance with international human rights standards and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.



OHCHR contributed to the enhanced compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards.

The National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights was approved by the Cabinet, in February. While its review and official adoption is pending before the Parliament, much progress has been

made. The Attorney General/Department of Justice appointed the implementing committee, which is composed of representatives from government ministries, departments, agencies and constitutional commissions, including the NHRI, civil society actors and actors from the private sector, to oversee the implementation of the policy from a sector-specific perspective. The HRA collaborated with the Government and the NHRI and carried out sensitization forums on the Policy and National Action Plan for government and businesses in preparation for its adoption and implementation.

D7 – The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2018-2022) integrates human rights norms, standards and principles into its design and implementation.

OHCHR successfully integrated human rights into the UN common country programmes.

The HRA provided leadership as Chair of Outcome 1 of the UNDAF Strategic Results Area on Transformative Governance and coordinated reporting and the implementation of activities addressing improved governance, access to justice, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender equality. OHCHR also contributed to the development of the UNDAF annual report and overall evaluation.

The HRA actively engaged in the development of the new CCA to integrate human rights analysis and priorities. The Adviser chaired Thematic Group 2 on Governance, which produced a report highlighting issues on governance and the rule of law and proposed interventions by UN agencies. The HRA drafted the section on human rights and civic space

for inclusion in the Governance and Institutional Analysis section of the CCA. Furthermore, it ensured that the CCA has a strong focus on inequalities and Leaving No One Behind, incorporating analysis from OHCHR’s human rights-based analysis of Kenya’s 2021/2022 budget and human rights reports detailing the impacts of COVID-19 on marginalized communities.

The HRA engaged with the UNCT regarding the development of the next UNSDCF 2022-2027 and provided technical support in relation to the two priority areas of People and Peace. The process involved all 24 UN agencies in the UNCT.



Peace and Security

PS4 – The reparation policy and framework are finalized, and reparations are provided to SGBV survivors.

16



OHCHR successfully advocated for the inclusion of issues related to GBV in transitional justice mechanisms.

The HRA collaborated with Partners in Justice International (PJI) to support the Tripartite Task Force composed of the ODPP, IPOA and the Internal Affairs Unit (IAU) of the National Police Service on investigating and prosecuting human rights violations committed by police officers. PJI conducted training and case mentoring sessions for investigators from IPOA, IAU and prosecutors and developed a road map on how to identify, investigate and prosecute emblematic cases of sexual violence crimes that were committed in the context of the 2017 electoral period. Other trainings focused on strengthening access to justice and accountability

for SGBV survivors and a SGBV needs assessment of the ODPP’s SGBV Unit to enhance the capacity of prosecutors to address sexual violence crimes committed by police officers. A total of 108 prosecutors participated in the assessment and the report was finalized and submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions, for adoption and implementation.

With regard to strengthening the prevention of and response to election-related sexual violence, the HRA initiated plans to engage WHRDs in Kisumu, Vihiga and Bungoma counties under Phase II of the “Let It Not Happen Again” joint project with UN Women. The HRA trained 15 HRDs (11 women, four men) to enable them to facilitate access to medical and justice services for SGBV survivors and to document service delivery by duty-bearers in order to inform advocacy for effective prevention and response to SGBV. As a result of the training, the 15 HRDs assisted 139 GBV survivors (135 women, four men) with reporting their cases to the police and accessing medical and psychosocial services. The HRA also facilitated access to psychosocial services for HRDs to protect them from burnout as they assist GBV survivors.

PS5 – UN early warning and advocacy initiatives regularly integrate human rights principles and analysis. The Government finalizes a reparations policy and framework, which covers survivors of SGBV.



Through engagement with the international community and the Government, OHCHR strengthened a shared commitment to prevention, sustained peace and human rights.

The HRA and the Peace and Development Adviser (PDA) continued to co-lead the UNCT Prevention and Integrated Analysis Platform, which serves as the primary early warning and prevention mechanism for the UN in Kenya. The Platform is a repository for data and information submitted by UNCT agencies to support prevention and risk analysis. The Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the Development Coordination Office referred to the quarterly Prevention and Integrated Analysis Reports, including the risk and vulnerability maps, as a good practice for UNCTs.

In addition, the HRA and the PDA led the UNCT's development of a Strategy and Plan of Action on countering hate speech and incitement to violence. The Kenya Resident Coordinator's Office hosted a mission of the Office of the Special Adviser for the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG) to support the drafting of a UN Kenya Strategy and Plan of Action on countering hate speech and incitement. Other partners of the core drafting team included members of the UNCT's PDA team, UNESCO, UN Women and UNDP. Consultations were held with key national stakeholders, namely, the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), the ODP and the KNCHR. This Strategy will be vital in guiding UN

engagement on hate speech and incitement during the electoral period and beyond. Implementation of the Plan of Action will be prioritized during 2022 as part of the early warning and prevention work of the UNCT, in partnership with the Government and civil society actors.

The HRA continued to undertake media monitoring and shared weekly media monitoring reports with the RCO and OHCHR regional and headquarters teams. Media monitoring reports are structured around the priority areas of the rule of law and accountability, civic space and fundamental freedoms, economic, social and cultural rights, business and human rights, inequalities and non-discrimination.



Mechanisms

M2 – The Government, the NHRI, CSOs and the UNCT regularly submit reports to the international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR provided CSOs with assistance in the development of substantive submissions to the international human rights mechanisms.

The HRA engaged with various stakeholders in relation to the international human rights mechanisms. For instance, OHCHR supported the preparation of the Government's State Party report to CESCR and provided CSOs, including indigenous CSOs, with assistance to engage in discussions on CESCR's draft General Comment on land and the governance of land tenure. In relation to the Human Rights Committee's review of Kenya's fourth periodic State Party report, the HRA supported the Government, the KNCHR and CSOs in their engagement with the Committee during the review and

coordinated a confidential UNCT submission. Further, to follow up on the third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review, the HRA collaborated with the Government, the KNCHR and civil society regarding the preparation of the Government's implementation matrix for the accepted recommendations and assisted with the development of a CSO monitoring plan for the third UPR cycle.

Finally, the HRA supported the engagement of the Government and CSOs with the special procedures and regional human rights mechanisms.

LESOTHO

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
2.16 million	30,000 km ²	0.527 (rank: 165/189 in 2020)	-
Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser		
Year established	2020		
Field office(s)	Maseru		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023		
Staff as of 31 December 2021	1		
XB requirements 2021	US\$441,000		

Key OMP pillars in 2021

^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176**PILLAR RESULTS:**
Accountability

A2 – National human rights institutions and other national protection systems are established and increasingly operate according to international standards.

10 16

OHCHR supported the establishment or functioning of the NHRI in conformity with international standards (Paris Principles).

In July, an 18-month joint project of OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women was initiated that is being supported by the Peacebuilding Fund. In addition, a baseline survey on human rights and the security sector was undertaken, a training needs assessment for security forces was delivered and a training of trainers course for 30 Corrections Officers, including 17 women, was conducted with the aim to equip them with training modules and materials for use during trainings. With support from the HRA, the trainers have started rolling out human rights and corrections training in the districts.

**Mechanisms**

M1 – National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up legally established.

16 17

OHCHR supported the establishment of a national protection system according to international standards. In June, the HRA trained government officials on the importance of putting in place a mechanism, based on recommendations issued by the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) that were received by Lesotho in December 2020. In August 2021, the Government established an interministerial NMRF. Finally, an action plan is being drafted to facilitate the implementation of the UPR recommendations.

LIBERIA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
5.18 million	111,000 km ²	0.480 (rank: 175/189 in 2019)	"A" Status (2017)
Type of engagement	Country Office		
Year established	2018		
Field office(s)	Monrovia		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020-2024		
Staff as of 31 December 2021	7		

XB income	US\$1,915,176		
XB requirements 2021	US\$5,712,000		
XB expenditure	US\$2,560,619		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴	
44%	46%	10%	
\$1,126,863	\$1,181,736	\$252,020	

Key OMP pillars in 2021

^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176 and p.179

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – The Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) increases its capacity to fulfil its mandate in accordance with the Paris Principles.

16

OHCHR supported the implementation of the INCHR mandate through monitoring, reporting and issuing recommendations to redress human rights concerns.

With OHCHR's support, the INCHR strengthened the capacity of its staff to monitor, document and report on human rights, including through the hiring of

18 staff that increased the number of staff members and ensured that there are human rights monitors in all 15 counties in Liberia. In addition, a joint monitoring mission was undertaken with INCHR and CSOs to prisons and police detention facilities, which identified human rights concerns like prison congestion, poor feeding, prolonged detention of awaiting trial inmates, outbreak of diseases in some prisons, lack of medical care, among other issues. The relevant authorities were engaged on these and efforts were made to mitigate some of these concerns.

OHCHR organized a capacity-building and knowledge-sharing retreat for five

new members of the INCHR's Board of Commission on their mandate, the Paris Principles and the international human rights mechanisms.

A2 – The Ministry of Justice Human Rights Division and other relevant institutions cooperate with county attorneys, judges and public defenders to prosecute high-profile cases involving SGBV and harmful traditional practices.

10 16 

Through technical support and capacity-building, OHCHR contributed to the establishment and/or functioning of oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.

In March, OHCHR initiated a “Do it together” mentoring exercise for INCHR monitors. Nine field monitors in five counties were mentored on human rights monitoring and reporting, with a focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). The exercise took place during a two-day training for field monitors and partners on a methodological framework for investigations, documentation and reporting on allegations of human rights violations related to SRHRs, SGBV and harmful practices.

In October, OHCHR collaborated with CSOs and the INCHR to train 75 WHRDs on advocacy and drafting legislation and national action plans. Following the training, a network of WHRDs was established by defenders from five counties (Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Lofa, Montserrado and Nimba).

In December, OHCHR provided technical support to 50 representatives of the INCHR and the LGBTI community for a three-day working session. The objective of the session was to raise awareness on protection mechanisms, discriminatory conditions affecting LGBTI persons and HRDs in Liberia and to strengthen collaboration between HRDs working on protection and advocacy related to the LGBTI community.

A2 – The INCHR promotes Liberia’s Truth and Reconciliation Palava Hut Hearings on memorialization and reparations.

10 16

OHCHR ensured that transitional justice mechanisms are in place and operating in conformity with international human rights standards.

In cooperation with justice actors, OHCHR provided technical support to the Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform to commemorate the World Day for International Justice, in Monrovia, under the theme of “Promoting justice and accountability for past and future crimes,” which was attended by more than 50 participants representing CSOs, national institutions and the international community. It aimed to raise awareness about justice and accountability and emphasized the importance of holding perpetrators accountable for gross human rights and international humanitarian law violations that occurred during the war in order to achieve sustainable peace and development in a post-conflict society such as Liberia. OHCHR also provided transitional justice information, education and communication (IEC) materials to organizers for distribution.



Participation

P1 – Government ministries and the Parliament consult and cooperate with the INCHR and CSOs, including the Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform, when drafting legislation that relates to human rights and undertaking action to create a safe and enabling environment for civil society.

16

Through technical support, OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards.

OHCHR provided technical and advisory assistance through training and joint monitoring to strengthen the capacity of the Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform to monitor and report on the human rights situation in the country. It also provided IEC materials to CSOs to strengthen public awareness about transitional justice and accountability for past crimes and other human rights violations during the pandemic.



Non-discrimination

ND1 – Protection mechanisms, including the INCHR and the Ministry of Justice’s Human Rights Division, monitor and report on efforts to strengthen access to justice, the rule of law and the justice system. They focus particular attention on impunity and discrimination against marginalized groups.

5 10 16 

OHCHR provided support to protection mechanisms to improve the implementation of their respective mandates.

OHCHR supported the development and submission of a human rights and gender checklist to the national legislature for its endorsement and use when drafting legislation and undertaking reviews to ensure the mainstreaming of gender issues and concerns. Further, OHCHR supported CSOs and the Ministry of Justice in the drafting and validation of a proposed national policy on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), which is awaiting endorsement from the Cabinet. It also prepared a training manual for CSOs on alternative reporting to the international human rights mechanisms.

ND3 – The INCHR assists the Government and the Ministry of Justice’s Human Rights Division to draft and implement the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP), fulfil its UPR and human rights treaty body obligations and strengthen legal and policy reforms to advance gender mainstreaming and prohibit discrimination, especially with regard to women and marginalized groups.

5 9 10 

OHCHR supported the development of an HRBA in areas related to harmful practices, gender-based violence and the appropriate use of criminal law from a women’s rights perspective, in conformity with international human rights standards.

With OHCHR’s assistance, a designated Gender and Diversity Officer was recruited at INCHR, enabling the Commission to prioritize monitoring and reporting on violence against women and girls, specifically SRHR, SGBV and harmful practices, as well as human rights-related concerns of the LGBTI

community. Additionally, OHCHR supported the establishment of a Gender and Human Rights Desk at the Law Reform Commission and provided training, logistics and supplies to equip the Desk and ensure its operationalization. OHCHR developed a Human Rights and Gender Checklist for the legislature and built the capacity of the relevant legislative committee on its use to mainstream human rights and gender into their legislative processes and policy consideration.

OHCHR also developed training manuals and organized a training of trainers for 17 participants (eight women, nine men) on masculinities, gender and an HRBA as it relates to the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.

training sessions on the integration of an HRBA into UNDAF programming to facilitate Liberia's compliance with its international human rights obligations and the recommendations issued by the UPR. Furthermore, OHCHR shared information with the Resident Coordinator's Office on an early warning mechanism and liaised with county coordinators and INCHR monitors to obtain information on conflict triggers that could be used by the preventive mechanism and in advocacy efforts aimed at containing conflicts before they erupt.



Peace and Security

PS6 – The UN Country Team more often draws on human rights principles when it acts to prevent conflict and promote peace, national reconciliation and the rule of law.



OHCHR contributed to strengthening the UNCT's support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors in integrating international human rights norms, standards and principles into their prevention and response and complying with the HRDDP.

OHCHR continued to serve as Chair of the UNCT Human Rights Working Group and engaged with the UNCT on human rights issues to promote sustainable peace, national reconciliation, the rule of law and conflict prevention. OHCHR participated in the development of the Civil Society Human Rights Advocacy Platform and Strategy and conducted

MADAGASCAR

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
28.43 million	587,000 km ²	0.528 (rank: 164/189 in 2020)	"A" Status (2019)
Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser		
Year established	2011		
Field office(s)	Antananarivo		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2023		
Staff as of 31 December 2021	4		

XB requirements 2021

US\$1,131,000

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:

Participation

P2 – National mechanisms are established to protect civil society and human rights defenders. They are sustainable and supported by the UN.

Protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards are in place and functioning, with support from OHCHR.

The Human Rights Adviser continued to support the effective operationalization of the prisoner Case Flow Management Committee. The Adviser engaged in advocacy with the Minister of Justice regarding the potentially devastating impacts of COVID-19 on inmates already dealing with limited health-care services, chronic overcrowding, poor food options and unhygienic conditions. The HRA urged the Government to adopt concrete measures to reduce the number of people in

detention as a way to prevent the spread of COVID-19. As a result, the Government adopted a series of measures relating to the protection of detainees, including the temporary halt of all prison visits, regular temperature monitoring of detainees and prison staff, the disinfection of prisons, quarantining of all new inmates and testing of newly detained persons at the prison of Antanimora. Moreover, on 24 June, the President of the Republic issued a decree granting a presidential pardon benefiting 10,480 persons convicted of non-violent offences (80 per cent of convicted persons in Madagascar) on the occasion of the sixty-first anniversary of the independence of Madagascar, as a measure to address overcrowding of prisons and mitigate the risk of the spread of COVID-19 in detention centres.

Accountability

A1 – Law enforcement officials more fully comply with international human rights norms and standards when they fulfil their functions. An effective accountability mechanism has been established.

16

By implementing training programmes, OHCHR contributed to the improvement of selected State institutions in their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

The HRA provided technical support on the drafting and adoption of a decree to facilitate the implementation of a law against GBV. Following the Adviser's intensive advocacy and capacity-building activities for parliamentarians, a new parliamentary commission was established at the National Assembly to monitor the implementation of public policies. During the Parliamentary Days, which were organized by the HRA and the UNCT, parliamentarians were sensitized about their role in promoting and protecting ESCRs, including through advocacy for the adoption of an ESCR-sensitive budget. In response, the Government increased the budgetary allocation to health and education in the financial law that was adopted in December.



Development

D3 – National legislation and development policies more fully comply with international human rights norms and principles, notably with regard to land and housing.

16 17

OHCHR continued supporting the compliance of key policy areas with international human rights norms.

The HRA supported an academic analysis of the human rights gaps and challenges of existing laws, programmes, strategies and policies relevant to the mining sector, which will form the basis of advocacy in 2022. In addition, the HRA provided support to relevant State authorities and other stakeholders in addressing human rights issues that are emerging in the context of increased internal migration resulting from climate change.



Mechanisms

M1 – The government committee responsible for drafting State reports for the international human rights mechanisms is effective. It has established a monitoring mechanism.

16 17

OHCHR aimed at supporting the establishment and functioning of a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up on the implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

The HRA supported the Government in drafting an operationalization plan to facilitate the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms (the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures and the UPR), which will serve as a compass for future human rights initiatives in the country. A consultation workshop with national stakeholders (representatives of key government departments, the NHRI and CSOs) was conducted by the HRA to develop the operationalization plan, which was edited and disseminated on 10 December. The Adviser will support the implementation of this plan in 2022.

MALAWI

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
19.65 million	118,000 km ²	0.483 (rank: 174/189 in 2020)	"A" Status (2016)
Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser		
Year established	2019		
Field office(s)	Lilongwe		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2019-2023		
Staff as of 31 December 2021	1		

XB requirements 2021**US\$302,000****Key OMP pillars in 2021**^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176**PILLAR RESULTS:**

Participation

P6 – CSOs are increasingly able to participate in public processes and advocate for democratic space.



The Office continued its advocacy efforts to support legislation related to NGOs, in compliance with international standards.

Following technical advice and advocacy by the Human Rights Adviser and the special procedures, in collaboration with UN Malawi and development partners, the Government amended the NGO Amendment Bill so that it complies with international standards, including by guaranteeing the protection of the rights of freedom of association, assembly, expression and opinion.

In early 2021, the HRA submitted to the Government a detailed human rights

analysis of the NGO Act and the NGO Amendment Bill 2020. The analysis was prepared by the UN and seven development partners and included comments made on previous amendment bills by OHCHR and the special procedures, with an emphasis on the need for a vibrant civic space that respects and promotes core human rights. In March, the Government responded positively to the joint submission and indicated that it would reflect 80 cent of the comments in its review of the regulatory system. The remaining comments will be considered during a comprehensive review of the NGO Act by the Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC), as recommended in the joint UN submission.

At the end of the year, the NGO Amendment Bill was presented to the Parliament for debate, but it was not yet tabled. It is anticipated that the Bill will be tabled in a session in early 2022.


Accountability

A2 – National human rights institutions and other national protection systems are established that comply with international human rights standards.



OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the MHRC, in increased compliance with the Paris Principles, by strengthening the capacity of its members and through targeted advocacy.

The HRA played a significant role in supporting national institutions to pursue accountability in an emblematic rape case involving Malawi police officers who were accused of raping 18 women and girls following a violent protest in October 2019. The HRA coordinated advocacy efforts of the UN, international development partners and national partners, including through engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. In response, the Malawi Police Service recognized that previous investigations did not meet national and international standards. As a result, a new investigation, led by the Independent Police Complaints Commissioner (IPCC), was announced. The HRA was asked to serve as the technical adviser to the investigation team, working closely with the Malawi Human Rights Commission and the lawyers for the survivors (Women Lawyers Association). In this role, the HRA delivered targeted trainings for the new investigation team on how to integrate human rights into investigations, maintain a survivor-centred approach and strategically collect evidence in sexual violence cases. OHCHR was instrumental in ensuring that criminal accountability was a common goal of the UN, its development partners and key NHRIs. The

HRA's technical advice strengthened the capacity of the participating organizations to pursue accountability. In addition, the HRA coordinated with UN agencies and civil society to facilitate access to services and support for survivors, particularly following the significant backlash in the media and on social media platforms. These efforts also contributed to aligning the operations of key national institutions and protection systems with international standards. The HRA will continue to provide leadership, advocacy and technical support to the case with the goal of securing justice and accountability.

The HRA's consistent and coordinated advocacy led to an increased demand for legal redress by victims of sexual violence and the enhanced capacities of NHRIs to help them achieve that objective. National institutions, such as the MHRC and the IPCC, improved their technical skills and confidence to deal with sexual violence cases. International institutions, including the UN and development partners, established a common advocacy position on human rights, which was consistently expressed through public statements and messaging. Finally, the media increased its coverage of issues related to sexual violence.



Non-discrimination

ND1 – The country adopts legal and policy measures that are aligned with international human rights standards and prevent discrimination against women, migrants, persons with albinism and persons with disabilities.



OHCHR's technical advice, capacity-building and coordination contributed to the increased compliance of legislation and policy with international human rights norms and standards.

Technical advice, capacity-building and coordination by the HRA to support the domestication of CRPD significantly contributed to a change in the capacities, programming and practices of UN agencies and the MHRC on disability issues.

As part of the ongoing roll-out of the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy, the HRA organized an accessibility assessment of all UN premises in Lilongwe. The assessment included a physical evaluation of office space by an expert engineer; an evaluation of digital equipment and a UN-wide staff survey to obtain feedback on disability challenges. The final report, which contains extensive recommendations, was presented to the UN Operations Management Team for implementation. This was an important step towards improving accessibility to UN premises and workplaces for staff and visitors with disabilities.

With technical and financial support from the HRA and the UN, respectively, the MHRC undertook a review of disability inclusion in Malawi's COVID-19 response. The report notes that Malawi's response has not been disability-inclusive and issued a series of recommendations

to national and international partners regarding the need for consultations, representation and data disaggregation.

ND7 – Public support increases for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination.



Through training and advocacy, OHCHR contributed to processes that seek to prevent violent conflict through the promotion of equality, diversity and inclusiveness.

Since early 2020, the HRA has worked with the mediation process of the Public Affairs Committee (PAC) of Christian and Muslim leaders to address a long-standing dispute between Christian schools and Muslim communities in the South of Malawi that saw girls denied access to education if they wore a hijab. Following these efforts, the PAC concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that permits all Muslim girls attending Christian schools to wear a hijab, in accordance with their personal choice. The MoU includes a specific commitment to respecting the right of students to education and freedom of religion, and the rights of the girl child. The PAC also made recommendations to the Ministry of Education to ensure that no Muslim girl experiences discrimination on the basis of her religion. The HRA used the international human rights framework to guide the dialogue and conflict resolution between the Christian and Muslim communities. The process received significant public attention, including through the media, and was closely followed by the President of Malawi.


Development

D7 – All United Nations Development Assistance Framework roll-out countries adopt a human rights-based approach to programming and link the Sustainable Development Goals to international human rights standards.

5 10 16 

The Office continued to encourage the UN leadership to undertake commitments to act and advocate on human rights issues, to align its policies with international human rights standards and to enhance the capacity of RCs/UNCTs on human rights.

During 2021, the HRA ensured that human rights issues were fully integrated into the new CCA, which was finalized during the year and will form the basis of the new UNSDCF that will be developed over the next two years. In addition to ensuring a thorough, evidence-based analysis of the human rights issues impacting on the UN's engagement, the HRA engaged with the UN Malawi Gender and Human Rights Technical Working Group to analyse human rights issues that need to be highlighted in the CCA review.

Under the leadership of the RC, the HRA, UNDP and UNODC collaborated on a joint scoping mission on anti-corruption in early 2021. This resulted in a National Anti-Corruption Dialogue, which was held in November, and hosted by the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Ministry of Justice. The Dialogue brought together all key entities working against corruption and led to the development of an action plan for the full implementation of the Malawi National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The HRA highlighted ways in which human rights could be further integrated into anti-corruption work and

several of these suggestions were incorporated into the action plan, such as the engagement of NHRIs and CSOs; the development of strategies to ensure that diverse groups have access to accountability mechanisms, including persons with disabilities; and the prioritization of resources to advance development and human rights.


Peace and Security

PS5 – In at least four countries, the UNCTs integrate human rights into their early warning, prevention, preparedness and response plans.

3 5 8 10 13 16 17 

OHCHR contributed to the increased integration of prevention and human rights-based approaches into specific UN programmes.

Throughout the year, the Malawi Prevention Platform (MPP) informed the Resident Coordinator's Office and the UNCT about trends in human rights issues and provided early warning reports and data-based guidance on preventing, mitigating and responding to emerging crises. Its research showed that though the number of protests remained constant, there was a reduction in violent incidents. The MPP identified that protests were no longer politically motivated but were instead driven by reactions to corruption and economic-based grievances, the mistreatment of irregular migrants and a consistent escalation in mob justice attacks throughout the country. Other trends identified included a possible link between the economic impacts of COVID-19 and an increase in attacks on persons with albinism.

Regular MPP reports provided a sound basis for the RC and the UNCT to make decisions in an unstable environment, to react urgently through programmatic or advocacy actions and to “deliver as one” with confidence. It facilitated evidence-based interventions by the HRA, which enhanced both the credibility and impact of the human rights technical advice being offered. The data documented in the MPP formed the basis of the human rights analysis that was mainstreamed into the CCA, drafted and finalized in 2021.

The increased incidence of public protests against acts of corruption by State officials and corresponding actions by the State to address corruption was reflected in MPP reports during the year. This expanded reporting informed and responded to the anti-corruption scoping mission that took place in February and March and the recommendations that were subsequently issued by UNDP, UNODC and the RCO.

MALI: UNITED NATIONS MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILIZATION MISSION IN MALI (MINUSMA)

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
20.86 million	1,240,000 km ²	0.434 (rank: 184/189 in 2019)	"B" Status (2012)
Type of engagement	Peace Mission		
Year established	2013		
Field office(s)	Bamako, Bamako-based office for the southern regions (Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso and Bamako District), Mopti, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka and Timbuktu		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020-2024		
Staff as of 31 December 2021	74		

XB requirements 2021

US\$192,000

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:



Peace and Security

PS1 – Violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law are monitored, documented and reported. Particular attention is given to abuses by armed groups and violations by State actors, especially in the central and northern regions of Mali. Perpetrators and those responsible are identified.

5 16

Through reporting and advocacy, OHCHR aimed to contribute to the increased proportion of human rights violations cases that were positively addressed by authorities.

In 2021, the MINUSMA Human Rights and Protection Division (HRPD)

published two notes on trends of human rights violations and abuses that were committed in Mali. In the first note, covering the period from 1 January to 31 March, the HRPD documented 421 violations and abuses of international human rights law or violations of international humanitarian law, representing an increase of 11.37 per cent, compared to the previous quarter. These violations and abuses included: 106 cases of extra-judicial, summary or arbitrary executions and other killings (six women, 95 men, five children); 94 cases of violations/abuses of the right to physical integrity; 181 cases of enforced disappearance or abductions; 24 cases of arbitrary/illegal arrest and detention; and 16 cases of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). In 58 cases, representing a 38.09 per cent

increase over the previous quarter, the violations were perpetrated by Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDSF). In the second note, covering the period from 1 April to 30 June, the HRPD documented the killing, injuring or abduction/disappearance of at least 527 civilians, an increase of 25 per cent compared to the previous quarter. Reflecting previous trends, the primary perpetrators were violent extremist groups and similar groups, which killed, injured or abducted 54 per cent of the victims registered across the country. A total of 20 per cent of these cases were attributed to community-based armed groups and militias, nine per cent to the MDSF and six per cent to regional and international forces. An emerging issue highlighted in the note is the lingering threat to the enjoyment of human rights and freedoms emanating from local “peace agreements” imposed on local communities by violent extremist groups, with women particularly at risk.

The HRPD brought documented cases of human rights violations and abuses to the attention of relevant authorities and actors, along with recommendations on actions to address them. More specifically, on 16 June, the Director of the HRPD held a working session with the Malian Minister of Justice and Human Rights and stressed the need for the Minister to support efforts in establishing a national mechanism to follow up on the recommendations outlined in the report of the International Commission of Inquiry for Mali. Other issues discussed included contemporary forms of slavery in the Kayes region, the lack of effectiveness of the formal judicial system in the northern regions and the consequential negative human rights impact. As a result of these discussions, on 11 November, the Minister issued a directive to prosecutors at the Courts of Appeal in Mali

to undertake “all necessary measures” to bring to justice any persons accused or suspected of involvement in acts linked to descent-based slavery, within the framework of existing laws, especially the Penal Code. The Minister also noted that the protection of victims of slavery should be given utmost consideration during the judicial processing of each slavery-related case. He warned that descent-based slavery, a practice denounced in all of national and international human rights organizations, “constitutes a phenomenon that undermines the efforts of the State of Mali in the promotion and protection of human rights.”

Finally, the HRPD continued to meet, on a bimonthly basis, with the legal adviser of the Chief of Army Staff in Bamako in order to share information and shine a light on alleged violations of human rights. In this regard, the HRPD shared a list of 11 cases of alleged forced disappearance that occurred between January 2020 and April 2021, mainly in the region of Ségou, and were attributed to the MSDF.

PS4 – The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) fulfils its mandate and issues its final report. Malian authorities implement their key recommendations and prioritize victims’ rights, in accordance with Mali’s international obligations.

16

With technical support from OHCHR, transitional justice mechanisms in Mali increasingly operate in line with international human rights norms and standards.

The HRPD provided support through an international consultant who was deployed to assist the TJRC in the drafting of its final report. The HRPD also provided

support to the TJRC Working Group on reparation and for the preparation of the third and fourth public audiences, held on 3 April and 18 September, respectively. During both hearings, 14 victims, including two women and victims’ collectives, provided public testimonies on the mass atrocities that their family members were subjected to, such as summary executions and enforced disappearances. The key issues emanating from the public hearings included the importance of the fight against impunity; national reconciliation and social cohesion; full compensation for damages; the effective presence of the State throughout the territory to ensure the safety of all; ending stereotypes and the need to know the fate of missing persons.

Furthermore, the HRPD provided financial support for the broadcast of the event on national television. The Malian population, including victims, actively participated in the work of the TRJC, including as members of the public audiences.

PS5 – UN-led prevention and protection strategies more fully integrate human rights information and standards.

3 5 8 10 13 16 17

OHCHR contributed to the increased integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the work of the Peace Mission through technical support and advocacy.

The HRPD continued to work with the Protection Cluster through active participation in various activities in order to better integrate human rights standards into their programmes and activities. More specifically, the HRPD participated in 10 monthly meetings; four Peer

Exchange sessions on advocacy and human rights in the context of Protection Clusters; one training on human and migrant trafficking in Mali; and one open day of the Protection Cluster that enabled face-to-face meetings and discussions with partners. Further, the HRPD drafted early warning reports to draw the attention of the Mission and the UNCT to situations that could impact on human rights and the protection of civilians. Through its reports, the HRPD activated the Mission’s early warning mechanism, thereby contributing to the prevention of imminent attacks against civilians.

Additionally, the HRPD worked to strengthen its collaboration with the Protection Cluster through regular bilateral meetings with the Protection Cluster Coordination Committee to identify actions that could improve collaboration between the two entities. The HRPD presented its mandate and methodology for remote monitoring and investigation of human rights issues during a Protection Cluster monthly meeting with the aim of improving information sharing between the Cluster and the HRPD, particularly in relation to southern areas of Mali that are not monitored by the Cluster. After the HRPD shared information with the Cluster regarding the arrival of a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the regions of Sikasso and Kayes to Bamako, in May, the Cluster conducted a visit to the IDP site to assess the exact number of people and their needs.

Moreover, the HRPD advocated before the Project Review Committee of the United Nations Trust Fund for Peace and Security in Mali, which is coordinated by MINUSMA, to encourage the mainstreaming of human rights into projects that are funded through the Trust Fund.

The HRPD proposed the inclusion of a human rights scorecard, similar to a gender scorecard, in the Trust Fund application form. The proposal was approved, and the Secretariat of the Project Review Committee will consider this amendment and assess the extent to which human rights perspectives are taken into account in projects supported by the Trust Fund.

PS6 – National and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors seeking support from the United Nations, implement mitigation measures in accordance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP), most notably in programmes that are assessed to be high or medium risk.

16

Through support that was provided on the implementation of the HRDDP, OHCHR sought to establish procedures that would contribute to protection from human rights violations.

The HRPD continued performing its activities and tasks in accordance with the HRDDP and the MINUSMA standard operating procedure, including conducting risk assessments, providing and evaluating the implementation of mitigatory measures and enhancing awareness about the Policy. In 2021, the HRPD conducted 73 risk assessments related to support for non-UN security forces, including the G5 Sahel Joint Force. A total of 10 support requests were assessed as posing a high risk to the UN and the remaining support requests were assessed as posing a medium or low risk. Corrective and mitigatory measures were recommended for all support requests. These included the initiation of investigations for past human rights

violations, information-sharing on military operations and the provision of trainings on international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law. Regarding the follow-up on the implementation of mitigatory measures, the HRDDP successfully concluded five projects that were fully implemented by the initiating section and/or the benefiting unit. Furthermore, the HRPD successfully conducted four regional conferences aiming at sensitizing MINUSMA regional field offices, as well as the UN system, partners from the MDSF and signatory armed groups on the requirements of the Policy and the need for compliance to ensure continued support by MINUSMA within the framework of the implementation of its mandate. In addition, the HRPD provided several internal trainings on the Policy for MINUSMA staff and external trainings for members of the MDSF and the G5 Sahel Joint Force.



Accountability

A2 – Criminal courts increasingly process human rights-related cases promptly and in compliance with international due process standards. Serious violations that occurred after 2012 are prosecuted, regardless of whether they involved members of armed groups or the MDSF.

10 16

OHCHR monitored the trials of human rights violation cases to ensure their compliance with international human rights standards.

In 2021, the HRPD monitored three sessions of the Court of Assizes in Bamako and Mopti. During the special sessions of the Court, which were conducted with financial support from OHCHR, trials

were held for 47 cases involving 64 defendants (five women, 59 men). The cases included serious human rights violations, terrorism, human trafficking, drug trafficking and money laundering. Of the 64 defendants, 39 were convicted, including two who were sentenced to death, 29 who were sentenced to life in prison and eight who received prison sentences from five to 10 years.

During the special session, the HRPD highlighted its concerns regarding respect for procedural rights, particularly the right to effective assistance of counsel, the right to a fair trial and the prolonged length of pretrial detention. The issue of pretrial detention for terrorism suspects is of concern as some periods of detention are not taken into account when calculating the maximum length of detention. For instance, in one case, the lawyer noted that his client had been in detention since June 2015 and not August 2017, as it had been written in the indictment. Following a ruling that was handed down by the Indictment Chamber of the Bamako Court of Appeal, on 2 March 2021, on the illegality of detentions by the General Directorate of State Security (DGSE), the HRPD identified other cases of illegal detention by the DGSE, in cooperation with the lawyers representing the detained individuals. The case concerned six other individuals (three civilians, two soldiers and one police officer) who were arrested between September and October by the DGSE (now l'Agence nationale de la Sécurité d'État). The six individuals were indicted and remanded in custody by the prosecutor of the Commune VI of Bamako, on 3 November, on charges related to an attempt to overthrow established institutions and criminal association. On 30 November, the defendants' legal counsel filed a motion to dismiss the charges. The Court has not yet decided

on the motion and the defendants are in detention at the Maison centrale d'arrêt de Bamako (three civilians) and at the gendarmerie of Commune I of Bamako (two soldiers and one police officer).



Mechanisms

M1 – Increased engagement of the Government with the international human rights mechanisms, in particular with regard to fulfilling its treaty bodies reporting obligations.

16 17

OHCHR contributed to the extent to which National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up on the implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures, the Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review are in place and/or functioning.

The HRPD engaged with various State and non-State actors, including the NHRI and CSOs, to increase their knowledge about Mali human rights obligations and reporting to the international human rights mechanisms. In this regard, from 14 to 17 June, the HRPD held a session of exchange and reflection on human rights, the rule of law and the fight against impunity in Mali through a functional and efficient judicial system. Twenty judges from the Malian Supreme Court and 20 lawyers from the Malian Bar Association actively participated in the session. The discussions focused on the practices of international human rights bodies, sub-regional and regional human rights protection systems and the justiciability of human rights abuses perpetrated by non-State actors, as well as State omissions

concerning human rights protection. Discussions also identified the challenges faced in invoking international law before Malian judges and potential solutions to those challenges.

In addition, the HRPD took advantage of the commemoration of the seventy-third anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to engage with national authorities, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders on the principle of equality and key issues regarding respect for fundamental human rights in Mali. More than 300 participants, including officials from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), members of the diplomatic community, HRDs, journalists and members of CSOs took part in the commemorative ceremonies, both in Bamako and in the regions.

Furthermore, the HRPD strengthened the capacities of the NHRC in fulfilling its mandate. More specifically, as the NHRC initiated the accreditation process with the GANHRI Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the HRPD provided technical advice and relevant documentation on its rules and procedures. The HRPD also supported an exchange visit of two NHRC members to the NHRC of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, from 2 to 8 October. As a result, the NHRC of Mali submitted a formal application for "A" Status. The application was reviewed by the Sub-Committee on 18 March. Moreover, with the support of the HRPD, a database on human rights cases was developed between June and November. Fifteen individuals (two women, 13 men) received training on the use of the database from 29 October to 1 November. The database will contribute to improving the Commission's reports on

human rights, including the drafting and submission of alternative reports to the human rights treaty bodies. A total of 25 NHRC members (seven women, 18 men) received additional training on alternative reports from 2 to 4 November.

Finally, the HRPD launched a pilot project to support the work of 55 HRDs (39 men, 16 women) in the district of Bamako and the regions of Mopti, Segou and Sikasso. Emphasis was placed on human rights monitoring, the investigation of serious alleged human rights violations and abuses and the preparation and publication of periodic reports, including alternative reports that were submitted to the international human rights mechanisms. The HRDs now constitute a pool of well-trained and experienced individuals who are qualified to identify, verify and report allegations of human rights abuses and violations.

MAURITANIA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
4.78 million	1,031,000 km ²	0.546 (rank: 157/189 in 2019)	"A" Status (2020)

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2010
Field office(s)	Nouakchott
UN partnership framework	Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2018-2022
Staff as of 31 December 2021	15

Total income	US\$1,473,188	
XB requirements 2021	US\$2,189,000	
XB expenditure	US\$1,554,956	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
62%	27%	11%
\$959,892	\$416,169	\$178,895

Key OMP pillars in 2021

^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176 and p.179

PILLAR RESULTS:
Accountability

A1 – Prison conditions increasingly comply with international standards due to monitoring and the coordination of assistance efforts.

16

Through monitoring, technical support and advocacy activities, OHCHR contributed to the improved compliance with international human rights standards of detention facilities.

In 2021, OHCHR engaged with the Commissariat on Human Rights, Humanitarian Action and Relations

with Civil Society (CDHAHRSC) and the Ministry of Justice and advocated for the review of the visit protocol and a reduction in the number of detainees to combat the spread of COVID-19 in prisons. As a result, approximately 300 detainees were either released or provisionally released. In addition, the Office continued to advocate with the Ministry of Justice and the CDHAHRSC regarding specific cases, including those related to freedom of religion and the rights of LGBTI persons.

OHCHR also worked with the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH) and the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (MNP) to reinforce

their respective mandates and provide them with technical assistance, including trainings on human rights, torture and methodology on monitoring and investigating cases of human rights violations. OHCHR, the MNP and the CNDH will undertake joint visits to place of detention in 2022.

Participation

P1 – When the Government develops and implements human rights-related national action plans and legislation, it adopts processes that enable meaningful participation by civil society.

16

Rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, increasingly participated in selected public processes, due in part to OHCHR's advocacy.

OHCHR continued to support the Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and the Family to address issues pertaining to the rights of women and girls, in particular on gender-based violence. As a result, the observatory on the rights of women and girls, which was established following the adoption of a decree in July 2020, includes designated members from civil society and the Government. Despite COVID-19 restrictions, the Protection Team was able to expand its work to ensure access to services, including water and health care.

Non-discrimination

ND6 – Human rights institutions establish a mechanism to monitor the detention of migrants.



By providing recommendations and guidance, OHCHR supported the establishment and functioning of protection mechanisms that comply with international human rights standards.

Following the arrival of migrants in the northern parts of the country, OHCHR consistently incorporated the issue of migrants into training and engagement with relevant partners, such as the MNP and the CNDH, including in relation to the oversight of detention conditions and the transfer process. This work will continue in 2022 with the creation of a sub-office in Nouadhibou, which will enable engagement with local authorities and civil society in a key migration area.

MOZAMBIQUE

Population size¹ 32.16 million **Surface area¹** 799,000 km² **Human Development Index²** 0.456 (rank: 181/189 in 2020) **NHRI (if applicable)³** -

Type of engagement	Project (Other type of field presence)
Year established	2019
Field office(s)	Maputo
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2017-2021
Staff as of 31 December 2021	2

XB income	US\$352,100		
XB requirements 2021	US\$1,012,000		
XB expenditure	US\$434,928		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴	
64%	25%	11%	
\$277,442	\$107,638	\$49,848	

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176 and p.179

PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms

M1 – Three countries strengthen or legally establish a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up.

16 | 17

OHCHR advocated for the establishment of an NMRF on the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR continued to support the Government in its engagement with the international human rights mechanisms and advocated for the institutionalization of the NMRF. For most of the year, an OHCHR staff member was deployed,

on a part-time basis, to the Ministry of Justice and assisted the Ministry in its engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, including responding to a number of requests for information from special procedures, regarding arbitrary detention and freedom of opinion and expression. In addition, assistance was provided to the Government when it presented its UPR report to the Working Group, in May, and during a subsequent presentation when the Human Rights Council adopted its report, in September. Furthermore, OHCHR organized a three-day training for members of the interministerial group on human rights and international humanitarian law,

which was chaired by the Ministry of Justice. Participants included representatives from the Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Defence, Education, Health, Labour, Women and Social Affairs, the Office of the Prosecutor and members of the Office of the Ombudsperson, the Human Rights Commission, civil society and the UN.

The Government presented its report to the UPR Working Group, on 4 May, at a public event in Maputo. Attendees included representatives of the Government and the Parliament, the judiciary, the international community and civil society. OHCHR and UNDP supported authorities and local actors throughout the UPR process. The recommendations focused on issues such as accountability and protection in conflict, civic space and human rights, the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons. Based on these recommendations, OHCHR undertook advocacy and built the capacity of various national CSOs in relation to these issues.

M2 – More NGOs and the national human rights institution engage with the international human rights mechanisms.

17

With OHCHR guidance, CSOs and other actors increased their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR continued to support the UN, the international humanitarian community, the NHRI and civil society in their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, including in relation to the UPR process. In 2021, OHCHR supported trainings on the human rights system, in particular on the Human Rights Committee, and assisted NGOs,

the NHRI and the UN/international humanitarian community in making alternative submissions to the Committee prior to its preparation of the list of issues in relation to Mozambique. OHCHR continued to provide guidance and trainings on CRPD and human rights to organizations for persons with disabilities (OPDs).

OHCHR organized a six-week online training series for CSOs on human rights and international humanitarian law. OHCHR delivered the training over one week, during six sessions of two hours each. A total of 70 trainees participated in the session, including 47 women and 23 men, coming from Maputo, Inhambane, Sofala, Nampula and Cabo Delgado. The themes addressed international, regional and national mechanisms for the protection of human rights, international humanitarian law, internally displaced persons and the protection of special groups in the context of military conflict. In addition, OHCHR conducted a six-part training series for the Bar Association, organized in partnership with Diakonia, on international, regional and national human rights protection mechanisms.

Accountability

A2 – NHRIs and other national protection systems are established that comply with international human rights standards.

10 16

Through the provision of technical advice, OHCHR contributed to the establishment and functioning of the NHRI, which conforms to international human rights standards.

OHCHR helped to enhance the NHRI's capacity to review its foundational law and

launch its strategic plan for 2021-2025. More specifically, the Office provided assistance with promotional activities; delivered in-depth trainings on monitoring techniques, including in situations of conflict; offered technical assistance on engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, including by supporting the preparation and submission of an alternative report from the NHRI to the Human Rights Council; and provided resourcing and technical guidance for monitoring missions, particularly in relation to detention facilities and the armed conflict in Northern Mozambique.

OHCHR delivered training on ICCPR to 18 staff members, including 10 women and eight men, from the UN and the Human Rights Commission. The training outlined how to submit information to the Human Rights Committee, in anticipation of its preparation of the list of issues.

OHCHR supported the NHRI (Comissão Nacional de Direitos Humanos) in monitoring emblematic human rights cases, including following investigations in the Ndlavela case and monitoring missions of the conditions of detainees in Gaza and at the prison in Nampula Province.

In terms of accountability on business and human rights, OHCHR continued to engage with stakeholders and the private sector on key business and human rights issues, including in relation to the operations of extractive companies in Northern Mozambique and how these related to the voluntary principles of business and human rights. In June, OHCHR participated in a discussion, hosted by Total, with military and civil society on voluntary principles regarding security and human rights.

NIGER

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
25.13 million	1,267,000 km ²	0.394 (rank: 189/189 in 2019)	"A" Status (2017)
Type of engagement	Country Office [*]		
Year established	2019 (Country Office)		
Field office(s)	N'Djamena		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021		
Staff as of 31 December 2021	14		

Total income	US\$644,668		
XB requirements 2021	US\$686,000		
XB expenditure	US\$709,285		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴	
40%	48%	12%	
\$285,322	\$342,358	\$81,605	

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176 and p.179

* A Human Rights Adviser was established in 2008 and integrated into the Country Office in early 2021

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A2 – The action plan of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is updated and fully implemented.



OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the NHRC, in increased conformity with international human rights standards, including by providing technical support to the NHRC.

Following the designation of the NHRC as Niger's NPM through the adoption of Law No. 2020-02, OHCHR supported

the organization of two training workshops that informed key actors in the country's eight regions about the mission and mandate of the NPM. The aim was to strengthen national mechanisms providing redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations and in particular cases of torture. The first two-day workshop was held in Dosso, from 10 to 11 June, and the second was held in Zinder, from 24 to 25 June. The workshops were attended by representatives of the judiciary, defence and security forces and CSOs from Tillaberi, Niamey, Dosso, Tahoua, Agadez, Diffa, Maradi and Zinder.

In the context of the 2020-2021 elections, OHCHR carried out training activities to strengthen the capacity of the NHRC on monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation during elections. The NHRC played an important role in monitoring the situation of those detained following the post-election violence that took place in Niamey and in several regions of the country after the provisional results of the second round of presidential elections were announced.

Non-discrimination

ND6 – The Government and other relevant actors adopt a human rights-based approach to combat migrant smuggling and human rights violations associated with irregular migration. Particular attention is given to protecting women's rights and the rights of the child.



OHCHR contributed to the protection of groups in vulnerable situations from human rights violations by supporting the establishment of appropriate protection systems and procedures.

As part of the PROMIS project (on migration in the Sahel), a joint initiative between OHCHR and UNODC to ensure that the response to the smuggling of migrants is founded on an HRBA, OHCHR conducted a field mission in Agadez to support the collection of information. This information will be used in the context of two studies that are being undertaken by OHCHR on access to justice for migrants and the impacts of COVID-19 on the economic and social rights of migrants. This information will help identify and analyse human rights violations and protection

gaps for migrants in the Agadez region and will provide suggestions on how to improve migrants' access to justice and their enjoyment of economic and social rights.

In June, OHCHR organized a two-day workshop for 25 members, including seven women of the interministerial committee in charge of drafting Niger's initial and periodic reports to the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR. A particular area of focus was the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. The workshop aimed to familiarize participants with the provisions of the Convention and the previous recommendations issued by the Committee on Migrant Workers and to strengthen their report writing skills.



Peace and Security

PS6 – United Nations support to national security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP).



OHCHR contributed to the increased integration of human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, into the work of peace missions.

On 1 July, OHCHR launched the activities of a project entitled “International human rights law compliance of law enforcement operations in Chad, Mauritania and Niger: Strengthening the capacities of internal security forces” (ISF/police, gendarmerie, the national guard and customs officials). The project seeks to increase the

protection of the population, in particular women, children and youth, against the risk of serious human rights violations, including gender-based violence during law enforcement operations that are carried out by ISF.

Under the project, OHCHR organized a series of capacity-building workshops during the year. In April, three workshops were organized on respect for human rights in law enforcement operations. Of the 105 participants, 38 were members of the NHRC, including 11 women, 31 were members of CSOs, including 12 women, and 36 were representatives of magistrates, the gendarmerie, the national guard and the police, including four women. In June, OHCHR organized an awareness-raising campaign on respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in four communes of the Tillaberi region that are affected by insecurity. The campaign aimed to strengthen respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in the fight against terrorism by sensitizing defence and security forces, in particular the ISF, as well as community leaders.



Participation

P6 – Niger fully implements the human rights education programme and integrates human rights into the national education curriculum.



Through technical and capacity-building support, OHCHR contributed to increasing the use of national protection systems, in compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

As part of the implementation of the human rights education programme, OHCHR partnered with the Ministry

of National Education to organize a two-day training workshop for teachers on inclusive education. The workshop, which was held in Niamey, in September, was attended by 28 teachers from various districts, including 21 women. The objective was to strengthen the capacities of teachers regarding the educational and pedagogical management of pupils with disabilities, the legislative and regulatory provisions in the field of education and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

NIGERIA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
211.40 million	924,000 km ²	0.539 (rank: 161/189 in 2019)	"A" Status (2016)
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2014	
Field office(s)		Abuja	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework 2018-2022	
Staff as of 31 December 2021		1	

XB requirements 2021 **US\$349,000**

Key OMP pillars 2021



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A2 – Nigeria domesticates at least one human rights treaty and accepts at least two additional individual complaints and inquiry procedures by 2021.

10 16

Through technical support, OHCHR sought to influence the passage of legislation that complies with international human rights standards.

The Human Rights Adviser supported the National Assembly and state legislatures to align domestic legislation with international human rights standards. Emphasis was placed on the provisions of CEDAW and the prohibition of harmful practices, such as forced and early marriage and female genital mutilation, and gender discrimination, including SGBV in conflict and post-conflict situations. In addition,

the HRA undertook a human rights analysis of legislation on rape in a northern province and found that it failed to comply with international human rights standards. This guided advocacy efforts to discourage other states from adopting similar legislation in response to increased cases of rape and SGBV during the pandemic.

Mechanisms

M1 – Increase in the number of reports submitted, on time, to the human rights treaties bodies or the Universal Periodic Review.

16 17

OHCHR contributed to the timely submission of reports to the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR.

The HRA supported the Government and other partners in strengthening the National Working Group on Treaty Reporting. More specifically, the HRA provided technical assistance to national authorities to develop an integrated approach to treaty body reporting and the implementation of their recommendations, with a priority focus on preparing a time-bound action plan for submitting outstanding reports. In addition, the HRA took steps to strengthen collaboration between the Government and the international human rights mechanisms, in particular for implementing the recommendations issued by the special procedures and the UPR.

Peace and Security

PS2 – Oversight and accountability mechanisms, including the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the National Committee against Torture and the internal oversight mechanisms of the security agencies (the Human Rights Desk and court martials), are in place and functioning.

16

Through technical and financial support, OHCHR contributed to the functioning of the NHRC, in increased compliance with international human rights standards.

The HRA facilitated collaboration between the National Defence College and the NHRC to design and deliver training modules. This resulted in the development of a forum for the pre-deployment human rights training of security personnel.

The HRA also supported and managed the deployment of human rights officers, alongside personnel from the NHRC, to monitor and report on human rights

violations and support accountability efforts in Middle Belt Nigeria.

PS2 – Terrorism suspects are immediately brought before the courts upon arrest and delays in their trials are significantly reduced.

16

OHCHR contributed to the increased level of compliance legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards.

The HRA supported the drafting and adoption of a Code of Conduct and Rules of Engagement for security operations. It also provided assistance for the establishment of the Human Rights Desk by the Nigerian Army. Additionally, the HRA supported the operations and monitoring of these framework/mechanisms, including through the deployment of international and national human rights monitors.



Development

D7 – Human rights standards and principles guide the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF).

OHCHR contributed to the extent to which UN common country programmes (i.e., the UNDAF) have satisfactorily integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles, as well as the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

The HRA provided regular human rights situation analyses to the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, the UNCT, and supported programming of agency interventions that are founded

on an HRBA. The Adviser provided human rights capacity to various initiatives, including the ongoing review of the CCA, the preparation and implementation of the UNSDCF (2018-2022), the implementation of the UNDAF III (2014-2017) and the adoption of policies, such as the National Policy on Justice, which provides the context for reform of the administrative justice system in Nigeria.

RWANDA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
13.28 million	26,000 km ²	0.543 (rank: 160/189 in 2019)	"A" Status (2018)
Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser		
Year established	2007		
Field office(s)	Kigali		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2018-2022		
Staff as of 31 December 2021	3		

XB requirements 2021 **US\$752,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms

M2 – NGOs and UN agencies increased their engagement with the human rights treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review.

17 

Through capacity-building and technical support, OHCHR supported CSOs and UN entities in preparing submissions to the international human rights mechanisms.

The Human Rights Adviser and UNDP conducted capacity-building workshops for government representatives, including CSOs and members of the National Treaty Body Reporting Taskforce, and provided guidance documents on the UPR mechanism and good practices in order to support the UPR process. These efforts

contributed to the Government's preparation and validation of its national report for the third UPR cycle. In addition, 21 alternative reports were submitted by CSOs, which is double the number of reports that were submitted during the second UPR cycle.

During the virtual validation meeting of the report, partners contributed to the improvement of Rwanda's UPR State report. In April, a retreat was held to discuss the preparation of a road map for the implementation of the 160 UPR recommendations received. The UN Rwanda Human Rights Taskforce, chaired by the HRA, was entrusted with elaborating the road map to support the UNCT.

In line with UPR recommendations, the RC advocated for joint reporting on the UPR and the Voluntary National Review

(VNR) of progress made in the implementation of the SDGs. UNDP and the HRA will support the integration of human rights into the VNR report.


Development

D2 – By 2021, legislation regulates the compliance of business with human rights. OHCHR and the National Human Rights Commission help to train corporations in human rights, with the objective of ensuring that all economic actors and businesses adhere to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Through advocacy and technical support, OHCHR improves compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards.

The HRA organized a capacity-building workshop on monitoring human rights in the mining and business sectors for 35 members of the National Human Rights Commission. The workshop included a mapping of stakeholders and national laws on business and human rights. Additionally, the HRA supported the Commission in the development of its Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

D7 – Components of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) comply with and take account of human rights principles and adopt a human rights-based approach. Human rights principles guide the State when it implements the Sustainable Development Goals and other development initiatives.

Through advocacy and technical support, OHCHR contributed to the integration of rights-based approaches into the programmes of UN entities.

The HRA organized four training workshops on an HRBA for 45 members of the UNCT and supported the integration of human rights into the CCA. Moreover, the HRA supported the inclusion of human rights monitoring in the implementation of the UNDAP II results and in the context of monitoring the impacts of COVID-19 on the human rights situation.

G5 SAHEL JOINT FORCE COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK PROJECT

Type of engagement	Project (Other type of field presence)
Year established	2018
Field office(s)	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger
Staff as of 31 December 2021	57

Total income 2021	US\$4,864,144	
XB requirements 2021	US\$15,246,000	
XB expenditure	US\$11,824,482	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
71%	22%	7%
\$8,380,726	\$2,597,649	\$846,107

Key OMP pillars in 2021



⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.179

PILLAR RESULTS:

Peace and Security

PS2 – The G5 Sahel Joint Force has established monitoring, accountability and response mechanisms and procedures.

16

With substantive support from OHCHR and other partners, significant progress was made by the G5 Sahel Joint Force in establishing monitoring, accountability and response mechanisms and procedures that comply with international human rights norms and standards.

Under OHCHR's project of support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force for the Implementation of its Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Compliance Framework (G5 Sahel project), the Office continued to work with the

Centre for Civilians in Conflict (CIVIC) for the establishment and operationalization of the Casualty and Incidents Tracking and Analysis Cell (CITAC/MISAD in French). Since July, CIVIC has been in charge of monitoring the implementation of this important mechanism. OHCHR continued to work closely with CIVIC to ensure the overall coherence and interlinkages of the pillars of the Compliance Framework, including the pillar covering the CITAC. Following the formal launch of the CITAC/MISAD, in January, CIVIC carried out activities to implement the CITAC. OHCHR supported the Joint Force to develop the CITAC/MISAD manual, which is pending validation by the Force Commander, and participated in trainings for members of the CITAC/MISAD cell.

While the Joint Force has not yet established formal After-Action Reviews (AARs), with a focus on the protection of civilian aspects, the G5 Sahel Project Team has engaged the Joint Force in a review of operations. OHCHR advocated for formal AARs that prioritize the protection of civilian aspects and the operationalization of international human rights law/international humanitarian law principles and obligations, as contained in the Force's internal regulations. An AAR workshop was held in October, with the outgoing Poste de Commandement Interarmées de Théâtre (PCIAT). This resulted in a series of recommendations to strengthen the implementation of the Project, in particular to continue creating and enhancing local expertise within national armies on training issues, with a view to developing the concept of peer training. It was also recommended that the organization of AARs should be revisited to allow incoming and outgoing PCIAT officers to meet during rotation; that the revision of the CITAC/MISAD manual should be finalized; and that formal deconfliction should be initiated, pursuant to the discussions that were held with the former Force Commander, in May.

The progress of OHCHR's work with the G5 Sahel Joint Force was illustrated by the rapid response of the Joint Force to serious allegations of sexual violence by personnel of the eighth battalion of the Joint Force in Téra, Niger, in March and April. OHCHR's close engagement with Joint Force counterparts at the regional and country level enabled the Joint Force to promptly respond to allegations of violations involving soldiers operating under its mandate, in line with the measures and mechanisms of the Compliance Framework, and publicly communicated its actions in order to build the trust of local populations. Its decisions

to immediately establish a Commission of Inquiry, suspend personnel suspected of involvement in the incidents, rapidly deploy a delegation to Téra and publicly declare zero tolerance for sexual violence set a good example for security forces operating in the Sahel region and beyond. This response also demonstrated its commitment to applying the standards of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, which are integrated into its doctrine, procedures and internal mechanisms. Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chad issued a press statement noting that immediate action had been taken to investigate and hold Chadian soldiers accountable. The Project Team continued to engage with relevant authorities in both countries, as well as with the victims, witnesses and other stakeholders regarding accountability. Rape survivors received medical and psychological care in Téra and Niamey. Several victims reportedly filed a complaint with the Nigerien National Gendarmerie against suspected Chadian soldiers. Local authorities in Niger informed the Project Team that all cases had been brought to the attention of Chadian and Nigerien Provosts. Nigerien judicial authorities transferred the cases to Chadian authorities in accordance with applicable judicial cooperation agreements between the two countries. It remains unclear whether the suspects are being investigated and if any of them have been dismissed from the army and handed over to the Chadian justice system. It also remains unclear whether financial reparations have been offered, paid to or accepted by the victims and their families.

PS2 – The G5 Sahel Joint Force has adopted an operational framework to integrate the mechanisms and measures of the Compliance Framework into their operations.

16

OHCHR contributed to the number of selected State institutions/programmes demonstrating significant improvement in their compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

OHCHR continued to support the Joint Force and the G5 Sahel countries with the operationalization of the Joint Force's Compliance Framework. Following each rotation, the Project Team established a good working relationship with the Joint Force leadership, including the Force Commander, the Legal and Police Advisers and the Commanders of the three sectors dividing the Force's operational zone. At the battalion level, the staff of the Project worked with the newly appointed Compliance Framework focal points, resulting in a strengthened collaboration at this level. These close contacts were instrumental in enabling the Team to support the Joint Force with strategic advice on the operationalization of the Compliance Framework.

This support was provided in close coordination with other technical partners and based on the Project's annual work-plan, which was validated and endorsed during a Project Coordination Committee meeting that was held in March. The meeting brought together representatives of the G5 Sahel Executive Secretariat and Joint Force, the Barkhane Operation, the European Union Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell (EU-RACC), the European Union Training Mission Mali (EUTM), the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and

UNODC, as well as the United States Embassy, the Royal Embassy of Denmark and G5 Sahel country NHRIs.

The Project Team worked closely with the G5 Sahel Executive Secretariat, based in Nouakchott, for the development of a Regional Strategy for the Protection of Civilians common to the G5 Sahel countries. With OHCHR's support, the Executive Secretariat and the G5 Sahel Joint Force organized a series of consultative workshops, which provided a discussion platform for relevant stakeholders to reflect on the causes and consequences of situations and issues pertaining to the protection of civilians in the five countries and to formulate possible solutions and priority actions that would feed into the Regional Strategy.

PS2 – UN Human Rights provides ongoing political and strategic support for the implementation and maintenance of the Compliance Framework.

16

Through advocacy and outreach, OHCHR helped to ensure that critical human rights issues were raised and taken up in international forums in a timely manner.

OHCHR continued to engage and advocate with partners to maintain political support for the Compliance Framework. Two reports of the Secretary-General on the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel were issued, with strong and positive references to the Joint Force's Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Compliance Framework. The report issued on 10 May (S/2021/442) underlines the positive reaction of the Joint Force in the context of the allegations of sexual violence committed by Chadian soldiers in

Téra, which, according to the Secretary-General, “attests to the progress made by the Force towards the implementation of the human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework,” and explicitly recognized the role of OHCHR in supporting the Force (18-22). The report issued on 11 November (S/2021/940) highlighted progress made on the operationalization of the Force's Compliance Framework.

As a result of OHCHR's advocacy, eight out of 12 Member States, including Chad (G5S Presidency), Estonia, France, Ireland, Mexico, Niger (representing the A+3), Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States referred to the Compliance Framework and OHCHR's work with the Joint Force in their interventions during the Security Council debate on the G5 Sahel, on 18 May. G5S Force Commander Namata and Under Secretary-General Lacroix also referred to OHCHR's support for the implementation of the Compliance Framework as part of the international community's support to the Force.

Furthermore, the importance of the Joint Force's Compliance Framework is acknowledged in Security Council resolution 2584 (2021), adopted on 29 June, which renews the mandate of MINUSMA for another 12 months. The resolution introduces, for the first time, a reference to OHCHR's support for the G5 Sahel Compliance Framework in paragraph 42, recalling “that adherence to the Compliance Framework referred to in resolution 2391 (2017) is essential in ensuring the required trust among the populations, and thus the effectiveness and legitimacy of the FC-G5S, and underlines the need for the continued support of UN OHCHR to the compliance framework's full operationalization.”

Finally, the importance of the Compliance Framework and OHCHR's work was recognized during the UN's assessment of MINUSMA's support to the Joint Force, as requested by Security Council resolution 2584, of 29 June. The assessment encourages a more robust examination of alternative support to the Joint Force, with detailed and operational options. The final report includes a number of OHCHR's recommendations on how to enhance the human rights capacity of the G5 Sahel Joint Force and actors, in compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law. Some of these recommendations were in response to specific requests of G5 Sahel partners, including the need to reinforce the human rights capacity of the Executive Secretariat, which stressed its interest in a stronger collaboration with OHCHR in the implementation of the Compliance Framework, and the need expressed by the Joint Force for dedicated support for Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) activities.

PS2 – The G5 Sahel Joint Force has integrated pre-deployment, preventative and mitigation mechanisms and measures.

16

OHCHR contributed to the number of key selected human rights areas for which human rights training has been institutionalized.

OHCHR continued to advocate, directly and through the G5S Executive Secretariat, with the Ministries of Defence and of Interior of G5 countries in order to encourage them to provide full lists of personnel to be deployed for service to the Joint Force. The selection and screening processes, however, are beyond the ambit

of the Force Commander General's power and national commands declined to provide such lists of personnel, reportedly due to security reasons. This hampered OHCHR's efforts to enable human rights screening and ensure strict UN compliance with the HRDDP obligations regarding support to non-UN security forces. Nevertheless, OHCHR managed to obtain the list of the Joint Force personnel that were nominated to attend training programmes. The Project Team developed a strategy paper and a detailed workplan for activities to be conducted on screening and selection, including a workshop envisaged for 2022.

To prevent human rights violations through the use of screening mechanisms, OHCHR mapped the existence of domestic human rights screening mechanisms in Chad, Mauritania and Niger, and continued to advocate for the establishment or reinforcement of such mechanisms, as appropriate.

OHCHR also mapped the presence of women serving in the Joint Force and continued to advocate for the increase of female personnel in the Joint Force and training activities. More specifically, it advocated for an increase in the number of female officers. In Mauritania, the Project Team undertook an analysis to identify the reasons for and implications of the weak participation of women in the Joint Force. It also examined their role within the Joint Force and revealed that there are no women in operations. In Niger, the situation is similar, with no women involved in operations. With a view to strengthening the involvement of women in the defence and security structures of the G5 Sahel, the Mauritania Team supported and participated in a gender training workshop for Heads of Service of the G5

Sahel Joint Force and the Defence and Security Forces at the College de Defence, in March, to enhance advocacy.

The Project Team continued to provide technical support for the drafting and revision of the Force's doctrine, namely, the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on capture, detention, transfer and release of persons apprehended by the Joint Force, in order to strengthen its human rights compliance. Furthermore, the Team supported the development of the CIMIC manual regarding the organization and structure of the CIMIC cell, which will serve as a guide for the Joint Force in its civil-military actions and collaboration with local and international organizations involved in this field. The draft manual was submitted to the Force Commander for review and validation. The Project Team contributed to the revision of the SOP, following the recommendations issued at the workshop on the judicialization of the field of operations, which was held in Niamey, in 2020. The document is being amended and will be submitted to the Force Commander for signature, pending discussions with the new Police and Legal Advisers. The Project Team participated in a regional workshop that was organized by the Executive Secretariat, in Bamako, to enhance the Police Directive. It will be submitted to the CDS for final approval.

The Project Team engaged in training initiatives throughout the reporting period, namely, pre-deployment trainings for the PCIAT on the Fifth Mandate and awareness-raising for the personnel of Sector East in N'Djamena, Chad and Sector Central in Niamey. In addition to the training of officers at the battalion level in Chad, the Team organized a training of rank-and-file soldiers for the second Chadian battalion, in February.

At the start of the Project, it was originally envisaged that a Mobile Training Team composed of staff of the Project, UNITAR, the College de Defence and CIVIC would be responsible for training a pool of trainers in each country. In 2019, the Mobile Training Team trained a total of 120 trainers in four countries, namely, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. Yet, it appeared that the concept was misunderstood, and the candidates proposed for the training of trainers (ToT) by the FC-G5S and the Army Chief of Staff in most of the countries were not specifically responsible for training matters within their respective armies. In fact, the military hierarchy in most of the countries nominated officers that were deployed after the training as officers in charge of operations. With the outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020, the Mobile Training Team was unable to travel and ToT sessions could not be organized. In 2021, the Project Team organized two ToTs in Mauritania, in March, and Chad, in November, with a focus on national training academies/institutions and a view to ensuring that trainings could continue after the end of the Project. For this second round of ToTs, UN agencies operating in-country, such as UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR and the ICRC, were given a greater role in participating in the trainings by delivering specific sessions in line with their mandates. For example, on 2 June, 40 rank-and-files soldiers from the G5S military were trained by two trainees who had participated in the ToT at no cost for the Project. On 26 October, two of the trainees of the Mauritania ToT trained five officers and 10 non-commissioned officers at no cost for the Project, with the exception of local transportation for the two national trainers. In November, a ToT was delivered in Chad.

Project Teams have been supporting the Joint Force to ensure that international human rights law and international humanitarian law principles are taken into account in operational planning and are strictly applied, along with the Joint Force Rules of Engagement, to protect civilians during its operations.

PS6 – United Nations support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force complies with the HRDDP.

16

Through technical advice and training, OHCHR contributed to the increased compliance with the HRDDP by relevant actors.

MINUSMA completed 27 HRDDP risk assessments in response to the Joint Force's requests for United Nations support. A total of 13 measures were subsequently identified to mitigate the identified risks and enhance the human rights compliance and accountability of the Joint Force. These measures included updated information from the Joint Force on progress in internal investigations and judicial proceedings in relation to cases of grave human rights violations, the development of an SOP on casualties incurred during operations, the adoption of a soldier's manual on appropriate conduct and the timely sharing of information concerning major operations, as well as measures adopted in accordance with the SOP on the capture, detention, transfer and release of detainees.

SOMALIA: UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN SOMALIA (UNSOM)

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
16.36 million	638,000 km ²	-	-

Type of engagement	Peace Mission
Year established	2008
Field office(s)	Mogadishu, Jubaland, Puntland, Hirshabelle, Somaliland and South West State
UN partnership framework	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025
Staff as of 31 December 2021	26

XB requirements 2021 **US\$543,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A2 – A functioning and independent National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is established. It reports annually on the human rights situation. At least two functioning rule of law institutions with oversight and accountability powers are established.

10 16

Through technical support and capacity-building, the UNSOM Human Rights and Protection Group (HRPG) contributed to strengthening oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms in conformity with international human rights standards.

The HRPG continued to strengthen national mechanisms that provide redress

to victims and ensure accountability for human rights violations. In 2021, the UNSOM HRPG provided technical support and advice to the Federal Ministry of Defence Child Protection Unit (CPU) and the Somali Police Force on the implementation of the 2019 road map to end the recruitment, use, killing and maiming of children, including through the implementation of the 2013 Joint Communiqué and National Action Plan to prevent and end sexual violence. In response, the Ministry of Defence CPU collaborated with the Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF) and conducted a screening of 3,153 SNAF soldiers in Jubaland and Puntland. One child was identified during the screening process and was turned over to UNICEF for reintegration.

On 25 May, the Minister of Defence adopted a human rights policy for the SNAF, which reaffirms the promotion and protection of human rights and urges their compliance to prevent all forms of CRSV. The document reflects HRDDP measures, which were highlighted as critical to strengthening oversight and accountability in a risk assessment that was sent to the Ministry of Defence and the SNAF in 2016 and 2021, respectively. The HRPG provided technical assistance for the development of the policy, including a review and recommendations to ensure its conformity with international human rights standard.

From 15 to 19 May, in South West State, the HRPG and the Iniskoy for Peace and Development Organization delivered a training designed to enhance the capacities of Members of Parliament and the judiciary to promote and protect human rights. A total of 18 officials (seven women, 11 men) from the State Assembly and the judiciary completed the training.

From 19 to 20 September, in Hargeisa, Somaliland, the HRPG held a training on human rights monitoring and reporting for 54 NHRC members (17 women, 37 men). The training included a session on the Paris Principles and used the Uganda Human Rights Commission's Tribunal as a case study. The NHRC Chair requested more such trainings, particularly for newly recruited human rights monitors.

To promote freedom of expression, the HRPG worked with the Somaliland Journalists Association and held a two-day training in Hargeisa, Somaliland, in November, for 30 security officials (11 women, 19 men). The training focused on freedom of expression and independence of the media and included sessions on the right to information under international human rights law, the Somaliland Constitution and the Somaliland Press Law.



Participation

P5 – Four thematic civil society networks are established or strengthened. Five civil society networks are able to effectively monitor, report on and advocate for human rights.

The HRPG contributed to the use of national protection systems, in compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

In line with UNSOM's mandate emanating from UN Security Council resolution 2540 (28 August 2020) to support federal elections, the HRPG provided technical support to its partners, advocated for the participation of women and marginalized groups and raised awareness about human rights violations in the context of the electoral process that need to be closely monitored.

In January, the HRPG attended a consultative meeting to support minority candidates in parliamentary elections. Following sustained advocacy by the HRPG and its partners to promote the right of minorities to political participation, the Daami Youth Development Organization (DYDO) convened a consultation at which over 300 members of the rival Muse Deriyo and Madhiben sub-clans of the Gabooye minority agreed to support the five minority candidates who were vying for seats in the joint parliamentary and local council elections, in May.

In Mogadishu, the HRPG provided technical support to the Federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development to convene a roundtable discussion with national security institutions. Discussions focused on the security of women candidates and women voters during the upcoming electoral process. Participants agreed that security is essential to ensuring

women's participation in the process and that a 30 per cent quota of parliamentary seats should be reserved for women in the next federal election.

From 26 to 30 June, the HRPG held a training, in Mogadishu, for CSOs on monitoring and reporting on human rights concerns during the electoral process. Forty participants (18 women, 22 men) attended the training, which aimed to enhance their understanding of human rights violations in the context of the electoral process and to encourage advocacy with relevant authorities on human rights concerns, including the establishment of a 30 per cent quota for women's political representation.

From 4 to 5 July, the HRPG conducted a training on child protection, in Mogadishu, for 30 members (11 women, 19 men) of the Women and Child Cluster (WCC) of the Somali Civil Society Alliance from Banadir, Jubaland State, Hirshabelle State, Galmudug State and South West State. Participants were also provided with a child protection toolkit to guide them in monitoring and reporting on grave violations committed against children.



Non-discrimination

ND3 – The capacity of formal justice institutions to address cases of sexual violence is enhanced and the percentage of cases of sexual violence addressed within the formal justice system increases.

5 9 10

Through technical support, the HRPG contributed to the improved compliance of selected institutions/programmes with international human rights norms and standards.

The HRPG continued providing technical support to Somali counterparts to

establish measures for equal opportunities and protection, secure redress for violations and build capacities of formal justice institutions to address sexual violence cases.

On 10 January, the HPRG convened a meeting, in Somaliland, with the Somaliland National Human Rights Commission (SLNHRC), as part of joint advocacy efforts against the Rape, Fornication and Other Related Offences Bill, which contravenes international and regional human rights standards. The Commission engaged with relevant Somaliland ministries to jointly advocate for a common position on recommendations that were proposed by different stakeholders. Subsequently, a member of the Special Taskforce, headed by the SLNHRC, reported that assurances had been secured from the Somaliland Minister of Religion and Endowment and the Somaliland Upper House of Parliament (Guurti) to oppose the Bill and replace it with the Sexual Offences Bill of 2018.

On 21 March, in Jubaland State, the HRPG convened a meeting with the Jubaland Minister of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights to discuss the ongoing development of the Jubaland Sexual Offences Bill. The Minister noted that OHCHR's inputs were incorporated into the Bill and that recommendations made by religious and traditional leaders are under consideration.

From 13 to 15 June, the HRPG and the WCC organized a workshop, in Mogadishu, on reviewing key policies and laws in Somalia. A total of 40 participants (21 women, 19 men) from civil society groups and representatives from the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development and other government offices participated in the workshop

and reviewed the draft Sexual Intercourse Related Crimes Bill, the 2018 Sexual Offences Bill, the Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Bill, the Disability Policy, the National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (NPRRI) and the National Youth Policy. Participants identified gaps in existing laws/policies and inconsistencies with international human rights standards, developed recommendations for authorities and emphasized that discussions should continue with the new Parliament and the Government.

From 12 to 13 and 26 to 27 October, in South West State and in Jubaland State, the HRPG coordinated with the South West State Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development and the Jubaland Ministry of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights to conduct two workshops to identify and address triggers that lead to devastating human rights violations against internally displaced children, particularly sexual violence and the recruitment of children in armed groups. At the end of the workshops, Community-Based Child Protection Networks were established in both regions, composed of participants from the workshops. The Networks will work closely with their respective ministries and the HRPG to identify, monitor and report on child rights violations.



Peace and Security

PS1 – National and regional security forces' policies, regulations and mechanisms for the protection of civilians and the mitigation of civilian casualties are formulated, revised and strengthened in line with international human rights law and international humanitarian law standards.

5 16

The HRPG contributed to the establishment/functioning of oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms that are in conformity with international human rights standards.

The HRPG conducted several trainings targeting national and regional security forces. In South West State, the HRPG trained 18 members of the Somali Security Forces (four women, 14 men; nine from the South West State Police Force; nine from the SNAF), in South West State. The training included sessions on international human rights law and international humanitarian law, the HRDDP, protection of civilians, CRSV, protection of children in armed conflict and the roles and responsibilities of the Somali Security Forces to protect human rights during elections and uphold human rights standards during arrests and detention procedures.

In Hirshabelle State, the HRPG collaborated with the Somali Police Force to deliver a two-day training for 30 participants (16 women, 14 men) from the Hirshabelle Police Force. The training focused on ending CRSV and grave violations committed against children and included a session to raise their awareness about the HRDDP and relevant mitigating measures. At the conclusion of the training, it was agreed that the Police Force

should re-establish the Women and Child Protection Unit to focus on the prevention of violations against women and children.

In Hirshabelle State and Jubaland State, the HRPG held a number of sessions to strengthen the knowledge and understanding of 40 participants (11 women, 29 men) regarding key line ministries in their respective States and civil society members working on child rights, including the Jubaland Child Rights Parliamentary Committee. The objective of the sessions was to strengthen their knowledge about combating CRSV. As a result, Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) Sub-Working Groups were created to facilitate the implementation of the 2019 road map and 2012 action plans on ending and preventing child recruitment and the use and killing and maiming of children in their respective regions.

Furthermore, on 27 October, in Kismayo, Jubaland State, the HRPG cooperated with the Jubaland Ministry of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights and held a two-day workshop on the establishment of Community-Based Child Protection Networks. Participants included members from CSOs and community leaders from IDP camps in Kismayo. On the final day of the workshop, an inclusive protection network was established to enhance the monitoring and reporting on grave violations affecting children in Jubaland.

PS6 – Six risk assessments are conducted and at least 40 per cent of mitigation measures are implemented.

16

The HRPG contributed to the integration of international human rights norms, standards, principles and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the work of the Peace Mission.

The HRPG coordinated the development of risk assessments regarding the extension of support for 2,000 SNAF soldiers and 1,000 Somali Police Force elements by the UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS). The mitigation measures were communicated to the Federal Government of Somalia, in March.

In addition, the HRPG supported UN entities in assessing the HRDDP implications of political unrest and Somali security movements in Mogadishu that began in April. This work informed advocacy that was undertaken by the UN with Somali authorities.

Further, the HRPG co-convened a series of online meetings (4 August, 27 September, 23 November) of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)-UN HRDDP Technical Working Group, composed of representatives of AMISOM, UNSOS and the HRPG. The participants discussed allegations of violations attributed to AMISOM and related accountability initiatives, synergies on training for Somali Security Forces, pre-deployment training and the review of SOPs on air assets.

Finally, the UN HRDDP Task Force met in December to adopt the National Intelligence and Security Agency Risk Assessment and discussed ways to strengthen the monitoring of mitigation measures, including through tracking tools.



Mechanisms

M1 – Increased engagement of the Government of Somalia with the international human rights mechanisms, including by interacting with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, and fulfilling its reporting obligations to the human rights treaty bodies.

16 17

OHCHR supported the increased engagement of the Government and civil society with the international human rights mechanisms.

In May, Somalia participated in its third cycle of the UPR. The Human Rights Council examined the country's human rights records and progress made since the second cycle review in 2016. The HRPG assisted the Federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development with drafting its State report and conducted consultations through the Joint Programme on Human Rights, which was jointly implemented by the Government, the HRPG, UNDP and UNICEF.

The Government's State report to the UPR provided updates on the implementation of the UPR recommendations that Somalia accepted, and the progress achieved since it submitted its State report in 2015. Achievements include: the ratification of CRPD; the establishment of the National Disability Agency; the development and endorsement of human rights priorities that were incorporated into the ninth National Development Plan; Somalia's re-commitment to implementing the National Action Plan on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Action Plan on Children and Armed Conflict and its road map. These achievements demonstrate Somalia's ongoing

commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. The report also recognized the challenges faced in the implementation of the UPR recommendations issued in 2016.

In October, the HRPG held a meeting with the UPR Task Force, in Jubaland, to brief its members on the 273 UPR recommendations that were issued during the third UPR cycle. The Government committed to implementing 246 of the recommendations. The UPR Task Force agreed to coordinate with CSOs to disseminate the recommendations and undertake activities that contribute to the effective implementation of the UPR, including monitoring and reporting.

In addition, the HRPG expanded its work to support CSOs/networks in the creation of a UPR Task Force, in August, which is composed of 24 CSO partners. The main objective of the Task Force is to monitor, document and advocate for human rights and influence laws and policies. It is also working to strengthen its relationship and engagement with national institutions, in accordance with UPR recommendations that were issued during the third cycle.

Finally, the HRPG provided training to CSOs to familiarize them with the third UPR recommendations and to build their capacities to monitor and report on their implementation. In Dhusamareb, Galmudug State, the HRPG delivered a two-day training for 21 civil society representatives (seven women, 14 men). In Mogadishu, the HRPG conducted a one-day training for 13 representatives from CSOs. During the training, it was agreed that cooperation should be promoted among CSOs working in the area of human rights.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe
Year established	1998
Field office(s)	Pretoria
Staff as of 31 December 2021	12

Total income	US\$1,064,278		
XB requirements 2021	US\$2,328,000		
XB expenditure	US\$1,120,471		
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴	
62%	27%	11%	
\$696,420	\$304,874	\$119,177	
RB expenditure	US\$169,226		
Personnel			
100%			
\$169,226			

Key OMP pillars in 2021



⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.179

PILLAR RESULTS:

Non-discrimination

ND1 – At least three countries adopt legal and policy measures, in alignment with international human rights standards, that prevent discrimination against women, migrants, persons with albinism and persons with disabilities.

5 **10** **16** 

UN Human Rights continued to work towards advancing the protection of women from GBV and population groups that experience discrimination, such as

persons with disabilities and migrants in the region.

OHCHR strengthened its collaboration with the South African Judicial Education Institute (SAJEI), which recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. The Office continued to provide technical assistance on the promotion and protection of human rights as part of its work to enhance equality and counter discrimination in the region and to address GBV. OHCHR continued to support the SAJEI in building the capacity of the judiciary to

tackle gender stereotyping and encourage judicial activism to address GBV and sexual and reproductive health and rights. In August, OHCHR and UNFPA supported the SAJEI in a series of workshops on Family Court Skills related to GBV and femicide for magistrates in **South Africa**.

As part of its technical support to address GBV in the Southern Africa region, OHCHR continued to strengthen its partnership with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Parliamentary Forum on the development of the SADC Model Law on GBV. The Model Law is a critical tool for triggering policy reform and the development or revision of substantive laws in the SADC Member States and the SADC Parliamentary Forum-affiliated parliaments. It will also serve as a tool to inform, guide, improve and strengthen the implementation of national legislation and policies on GBV. As a member of the technical working group, OHCHR supported the consultation process on the Model Law with various stakeholders, including women's rights organizations, law enforcement, GBV survivors, faith-based organizations, NHRIs, judicial actors, lawyers, youth organizations and UN agencies. The Model Law was adopted at the fiftieth Plenary Session of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, on 11 December.

In addition, the Office supported South Africa's implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP). This is being facilitated through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Migration Project, a joint programme which is led by IOM, in partnership with OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP and UNHCR, the South African Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, the Department of Social Development and the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture. The objective

of the NAP is to achieve social cohesion in light of the widespread instances of xenophobia, hate speech and racism in the country over the past few years. In the context of the Project, OHCHR collaborated with civil society to address hate speech and its root causes and develop a capacity-building training that changes the narrative, promotes the human rights of migrants and shares the message of unity. To this end, OHCHR partnered with Lawyers for Human Rights and the Centre for Analytic Behaviour and Change in South Africa, both of which have significant experience in human rights training and monitoring online hate speech and discrimination.

In 2021, OHCHR established a partnership with the South African Disability Alliance (SADA). SADA is a voluntary consultative forum of national disability organizations that aims to advance the rights and freedoms and quality of life of persons with disabilities in South Africa. OHCHR and SADA collaborated to host a virtual training, from 19 to 21 October, for OPDs on monitoring the implementation of CRPD. The training was provided within the context of the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) in South Africa.

In November, the Office participated in a dialogue on migration and disability, organized by IOM and the South African Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, entitled "Addressing challenges faced by migrants with disabilities." OHCHR's intervention focused on disability rights, with reference to CRPD, migration, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination faced by migrants with disabilities and the principle of Leaving No One Behind.

On 30 July, OHCHR co-hosted a webinar in partnership with the South African

Department of International Relations and Cooperation and the University of Johannesburg to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the World Conference against Racism and the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action under the theme "Durban+20: Reflections on youth and racism twenty years later." The webinar included a panel discussion on the contemporary challenges facing young people, both nationally and globally, and highlighted how young people can be agents of change in the fight against racism. Key speakers at the webinar included the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the Regional Representative of OHCHR, members of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the South African Human Rights Commission and civil society representatives.

Peace and Security

PSS – In at least four countries, UNCTs integrate human rights into their early warning, prevention, preparedness and response plans.



OHCHR supported the incorporation of a human rights-based approach into programmes of UN entities.

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) undertook one mission to **Zambia**, in May, and met with CSOs, the NHRI and UN agencies to get a better understanding of the potential human rights risks during the forthcoming electoral period and to finalize the process of setting up a Prevention Platform ahead of the elections. To this end, the ERT provided technical

support to the UNCT in Zambia, made presentations, prepared terms of reference (TORs), including for the establishment of an Inter-Agency Technical Team and a Core Team for data analysis and reporting, developed indicators, a glossary of terms and a monitoring framework and trained members of the Technical Team. The ERT worked closely with the UNDP Crisis Bureau, in New York, on the use of their tools for capturing, storing, analysing and visualizing data. Four situational reports were produced and shared with the RC in Zambia through the Prevention Platform. An additional 16 media monitoring reports were shared with the RC.

The ERT provided technical support to UNCTs in **Botswana, Eswatini and Zambia** in the development of their respective CCAs and UNSDCF. The ERT contributed to an LNOB analysis of the Zambia CCA, provided inputs on civil and political rights-related risks and concerns and developed a multidimensional risk analysis framework/matrix. Further, the ERT produced three human rights analytical updates on human rights concerns and key issues to watch, including during the electoral period, as well as on socio-economic risks due to COVID-19, which were widely disseminated by the RC to relevant stakeholders. The ERT produced two country risk assessment and timelines of events for Angola and Eswatini and nine media monitoring reports of the situation in Eswatini were produced for OHCHR's internal use. The ERT also contributed to UNOCC's enhanced monitoring before and after the elections in Zambia.

With regard to work with the humanitarian community, the ERT participated in the risk analysis of **Zambia** and made contributions on specific human rights issues in relation to **Madagascar** and

Zimbabwe. The ERT further strengthened its work with the OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa and met to discuss countries of concern (i.e., Eswatini and Zambia), exchange human rights and humanitarian information and identify avenues for collaboration on needs assessments, contingency planning and protection issues. The ERT continued to participate in the UN Protection Working Group in South Africa and provided it with regular human rights analysis and advisory support. Moreover, the ERT provided technical support for the establishment of the Social Protection Group, which is part of the UNSDCF in South Africa. The ERT virtually participated in the first Humanitarian-Development Nexus Thematic Group Meeting in Zambia to ensure the integration of human rights dimensions into the Group's TORs.



Mechanisms

M1 – Three countries strengthen or legally establish National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up.

16 | 17

OHCHR strengthened reporting to the international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR strengthened the capacity of **Botswana** to implement recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms. OHCHR and UNDP collaborated to provide technical support to the Government through the development of a plan to implement recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms and the use of the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD).

The Office prepared and launched a report on the status of NMRFs in the subregion,

which highlights good practices, challenges that may be faced and recommendations for effective functioning. As such, it will serve as a useful resource and advocacy tool to inform discussions around the operation of NMRFs in Southern Africa.

Human Rights Council resolution 42/30 requested that OHCHR organize five regional consultations, with all relevant stakeholders, to exchange experiences and good practices relating to the establishment and development of NMRFs and their impact on the effective implementation of international human rights obligations and commitments. OHCHR organized a two-day Africa regional consultation on NMRFs, from 2 to 3 December, which was attended by representatives from States, NHRIs, CSOs and the UN. A final report will be presented to the Human Rights Council to inform OHCHR's future engagement and technical support to States on the establishment and strengthening of NMRFs.

OHCHR and the Human Rights Adviser in **Lesotho** provided technical support to the Government regarding the establishment of an NMRF. From 5 to 6 May, OHCHR collaborated with UNDP Lesotho and the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights, Correctional Services, Law and Constitutional Affairs to facilitate a two-day workshop on this issue. After the workshop, the Office offered assistance and guidance on drafting the TORs for the NMRF, which were submitted to the Cabinet for approval. In August, the Cabinet approved the creation of an Interministerial Committee that will serve as the NMRF and coordinate State Party reporting and the implementation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

OHCHR provided technical guidance and advisory services to the **South**

African Human Rights Commission in relation to selecting the members of the Advisory Committee of the Independent Monitoring Mechanism (IMM) under CRPD. In collaboration with the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), OHCHR will deliver a training to new members in 2022. It has also been working with SAHRC on the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). On 30 June, OHCHR delivered opening remarks at a conference that was organized by the SAHRC to mark the second anniversary of the ratification of OP-CAT and the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture. Conference participants took stock of South Africa's implementation of OP-CAT and brought together NPMs from Morocco, Rwanda and the United Kingdom to share their lessons learned and good practices in adapting their operations in the context of COVID-19. The outcome document includes proposals on sustaining collaboration and cooperation among NPMs, innovative ideas for NPMs to strengthen the protection of persons deprived of their liberty and recommendations on ensuring the availability of vaccinations for people deprived of their liberty.

Accountability

A2 – NHRIs and other national protection systems are established that comply with international human rights standards.

10 **16** 

OHCHR increased the capacity of NHRIs and relevant stakeholders to promote and protect human rights with a focus on accountability and economic, social and cultural rights.

UN Human Rights continued to provide support to NHRIs in **Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi** and **Mozambique** to ensure their compliance with the Paris Principles.

OHCHR engaged in dialogue with the **Eswatini** Commission on Human Rights and Public Administration on draft legislation to align the Commission's mandate with the Paris Principles. The draft seeks to harmonize the Commission's overlapping mandate with the Eswatini Anti-Corruption Commission. OHCHR provided additional technical guidance on the draft, in June, and shared model legislation from countries with "A" Status NHRIs. In September, the Office facilitated a one-day training on the preparation of reports for members of the Commission, which resulted in the issuance of a report on the civil unrest. The Commission recommended that the Government initiate independent, thorough, credible, transparent and impartial investigations by experts into allegations of human rights violations and abuses and to bring those responsible to justice.

In **Botswana**, OHCHR provided inputs on draft legislation for establishing an NHRI in Botswana. The draft was published in the National Gazette, in June,

and is currently being considered by the Botswana Parliament. While progress has been slow, the Office continued to engage with the UNCT to advocate for the adoption of the legislation.

In **Zambia**, OHCHR provided comments on a draft strategic plan and road map for the Zambia Human Rights Commission. The Commission is in its earliest stage, which presents a great opportunity for engagement and support. The draft plan was developed to guide the Commission in the execution of its mandate over the next five years. OHCHR also provided technical guidance to the Commission on the submission of information to the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in relation to the killings of two Zambian men, Nsama Chipiyoka and Joseph Kaunda, on 23 December 2020.

Participation

P6 – CSOs are able to participate in public affairs and advocate for democratic space.



OHCHR's capacity support to regional networks and national CSOs and human rights defenders contributed to enhancing their participation in public processes and addressing protection gaps.

UN Human Rights forged new partnerships with CSOs in **Eswatini**, including with the Multi-Stakeholder Forum, human rights lawyers, the Open Society Initiative for South Africa and the Foundation for Socio-Economic Justice and in **Zambia**, with ActionAid Zambia, the Alliance for Community Action and academics from the University of Zambia.

With regard to WHRDs, OHCHR provided ongoing support to the

informal network of Southern Africa Women Human Defenders, particularly in the context of its #IStandWithHer campaign, through the development of a toolkit for WHRDs and women-led CSOs on engagement with regional and international human rights mechanisms. The toolkit will be used during the 2022 regional meeting with WHRDs in Southern Africa on this issue.

OHCHR co-sponsored the Southern Africa Human Rights Defenders Summit, from 2 to 3 December, which was organized by the Southern African Human Rights Defenders Network (SAHRDN), OHCHR, Amnesty International, the Mozambique Human Rights Defenders Network and the Advancing Rights in Southern Africa (ARISA) project. The theme of the Summit was “Defending rights and protecting democracies in the face of rising inequality and authoritarianism.” Participants were encouraged to use the meeting to provide input to the High Commissioner’s report on civic space, as mandated by the Human Rights Council, and to follow-up on the recommendations in the OHCHR report on civic space in Southern Africa.

Partnerships with various regional CSOs were strengthened to support protection for HRDs. For example, the Office liaised with UNHCR and the special procedures on a high-profile case of refoulement of a politician from Comoros seeking asylum in Madagascar. On 9 December, his lawyer and son were granted access to the military jail where he was being held. He had been unlawfully extradited from Madagascar to Comoros where he had been subjected to enforced disappearance until his whereabouts were confirmed in April. His lawyer informed him of the advocacy undertaken by OHCHR and the special procedures on his behalf.



Development

D7 – All United Nations Development Assistance Framework roll-out countries adopt a human rights-based approach to programming and link the Sustainable Development Goals to international human rights standards.



OHCHR continued to support the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles in the implementation of the SDGs and other development efforts.

OHCHR successfully integrated human rights and recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms into the CCA and UNSDCF documents of **Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Zambia**. A multidimensional risk analysis was introduced, for the first time, into the CCAs in Eswatini and Zambia. OHCHR provided an LNOB analysis for Zambia, which included an holistic assessment of who is being left behind and who is the furthest behind in Zambia. The analysis considered five intersecting factors that constitute central driving forces of exclusionary processes, namely, discrimination, geography, vulnerability to shocks, governance and socio-economic status. OHCHR also conducted an LNOB analysis for Botswana and Eswatini, with a focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Finally, the Office participated in the UNCT retreat in Zambia, from 2 to 3 March, which focused on: strategizing on to the elaboration of the UNSDCF, in alignment with the National Development Plan (NDP); the implementation of UN reform; strengthening UN coordination structures in the implementation of the UN Partnership Framework; and

validating the UNCT annual workplan. OHCHR also generated support for a recommendation to develop a UN Prevention Platform ahead of the elections.

SOUTH SUDAN: UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN SOUTH SUDAN (UNMISS)

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
11.38 million	659,000 km ²	0.433 (rank: 185/189 in 2019)	-
Type of engagement	Peace Mission		
Year established	2011		
Field office(s)	Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Kuajok, Malakali, Pibor, Rumbek, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Yei		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2019-2021		
Staff as of 31 December 2021	104		

XB requirements 2021

US\$135,000

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – South Sudan authorities release individuals who are arbitrarily detained or held incommunicado, provide information on disappeared persons and grant access to rule of law institutions, including detention facilities.

16

State institutions sought to improve their compliance with international human rights norms and standards with the support of OHCHR.

The Human Rights Division (HRD) of UNMISS continued to regularly monitor and investigate cases of prolonged and arbitrary detention in civilian detention facilities across South Sudan. Over 390 visits to places of detention were

undertaken. When in-person visits were not possible due to COVID-19 restrictions, human rights officers conducted remote monitoring with relevant officials, justice sector actors and other sources. More specifically, the HRD advocated with justice sector actors to secure the release of detainees who have been subject to arbitrary arrest and detention and to ensure respect to due process and fair trial for detainees in compliance with international human rights standards. Alleged cases of torture and ill-treatment were also documented and brought to the attention of national authorities. As a result, 669 individuals, including 80 women and 26 juveniles, were released from arbitrary detention. In other cases, joint monitoring visits were conducted with justice sector actors, providing an

important opportunity to raise human rights concerns with relevant justice sector actors.

In cooperation with other components of the Mission and UN entities, the HRD promoted the development of stronger linkages across the justice sector, including law enforcement authorities, especially in areas where justice sector actors are absent. Such linkages are key to enabling these actors to work in compliance with human rights norms and standards. For example, within the framework of a project funded by the Reconciliation, Stabilization and Resilience Trust Fund entitled “Mitigating livestock-related violence in the border areas of Western Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap,” UNMISS supported formal and traditional authorities to develop lasting coordination mechanisms for the referral of serious crimes. This resulted in the establishment of a Special Court that was founded on a national model wherein traditional leaders serve as advisers to a statutory judge. As a member of the project’s coordination mechanisms, the HRD provided technical advice and participated in capacity-building activities that were conducted under the project, including for law enforcement authorities working with the Special Court.

In addition, the HRD provided technical support to the South Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC), human rights defenders and CSOs on human rights field monitoring, investigations and reporting missions, including consolidating checklists and tools for human rights inspections of detention facilities. The HRD assisted the SSHRC with the development of a human rights field investigation and monitoring toolkit checklist. It subsequently carried out three field investigation and detention

monitoring missions to Yei, Malakal and Rumbek and drafted the monitoring reports, which included key recommendations. The reports were shared with the Government of South Sudan and will be used as an advocacy and engagement tool for addressing the identified human rights violations and abuses, as well as raising the need for accountability for the identified perpetrators.

A3 – Monitoring, investigating, verifying and reporting abuse and violence against women, including conflict-related sexual violence, are strengthened. Formal justice institutions increase their capacity to address cases of sexual violence and the proportion of cases they address increases.



Through reporting and advocacy, OHCHR contributed to the functioning of accountability and protection mechanisms.

In 2021, the HRD submitted quarterly reports and an annual report to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC). A total of 93 incidents of CRSV against 174 victims (115 women, 32 girls, 26 men, one boy) were documented. An additional 15 incidents involving 20 survivors (15 women, four girls, one man) that occurred prior to the reporting period (between June and December 2020) were documented and verified.

Furthermore, the HRD continued to support survivors of CRSV, in particular those who were previously held in captivity by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-in-Opposition (SPLM/A-IO) in Western Equatoria. Survivors were provided with capacity-building

training on CRSV prevention, leadership, legal awareness related to sexual violence, livelihood support and training of trainers. Medical and psychosocial support services were also provided.

The HRD assisted with the development and consolidation of the Joint Action Plan and provided technical support to the Joint Implementation Committee (JIC) of the Joint Action Plan of the Armed Forces on CRSV, which is composed of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces (SSPDF), the SPLM/A-IO and the South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA). The Committee was officially launched on 30 November. The Office provided technical assistance and facilitated a series of meetings to assist the JIC in developing approaches and strategies to fulfill its mandate to lead and oversee the implementation of the Joint Action Plan.

The HRD also organized a workshop on survivor-centred fact-finding/investigation skills in relation to allegations of sexual violence, which was delivered to 37 staff (four women, 33 men) from the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MCGSW) and officers of the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) who investigate, address and respond to cases of SGBV. Participants shared their experiences and learned techniques to carry out investigations on CRSV and support other investigative bodies/teams to document incidents of sexual violence, especially CRSV.

The HRD documented the situation of children born as a result of rape in counties with a high prevalence of SGBV/CRSV, namely Rubkona, Leer and Koch, in Unity State. The aim of the research was to document the current situation of children born as a result of rape and their families to assess their needs and define priorities, enhance the protection of

victims and survivors of SGBV and CRSV and raise awareness with institutions and partners of the South Sudan Government.

Participation

P2 – Institutional, judicial and civil society mechanisms that protect human rights defenders are strengthened at all levels and operate in compliance with international standards.

Through technical support and capacity-building, OHCHR contributed to strengthening protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights norms and standards.

In engaging with NHRIs, the HRD provided technical support to the SSHRC, human rights defenders and CSOs to undertake human rights field monitoring, investigations and reporting missions. In particular, the SSHRC was supported to compile human rights field investigation and monitoring toolkit with a checklist. It carried out three field investigation missions to Yei, Malakal and Rumbek and drafted the mission reports with recommendations. The reports were shared with the Government of South Sudan and will be used as an advocacy and engagement tool for addressing the identified human rights violations and abuses, as well as raising the need for accountability for the identified perpetrators.

The HRD supported the SSHRC and CSOs in convening 11 virtual and in-person human rights forums for 566 participants (200 women, 366 men), at national and state levels, to assess the situation of human rights and make relevant recommendations.



Peace and Security

PS1 – The Government and opposition parties adopt mechanisms and initiatives that increase the protection of civilians in the context of conflict, in compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

5 16

Through capacity-building, OHCHR strengthened selected State institutions/programmes in their compliance with human rights norms and standards.

The HRD delivered a series of trainings to strengthen the capacities of parties to the conflict on SGBV/CRSV, which were provided to 755 members, including 182 women, from the SSPDF, the SSNPS, the SPLM/A-IO, the NSS and the fire brigade.

Following the 2020 development of a comprehensive training curriculum on the prevention and response to sexual violence, the Office supported SSPDF military training institutions by creating a pool of instructors that are trained to deliver a CRSV module during capacity-building activities for the Necessary Unified Forces (NUF). The SSPDF instructors were equipped with the curriculum and training tools and materials on CRSV.

PS4 – The Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) identifies human rights violations and takes administrative and legal action to hold perpetrators accountable. It establishes transitional justice institutions that comply with international human rights norms, standards and good practices.

16

Through technical and capacity-building support, OHCHR contributed to

strengthening oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms in conformity with international human rights standards.

Within the framework of the joint Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law project, the HRD and the Rule of Law Section, UNDP and the United Nations Police provided technical support to the national government and parties to the conflict in South Sudan with a view to developing and implementing holistic plans, legal frameworks and other commitments to address CRSV. This involved initial steps to develop system-wide guidelines and/or policies to protect victims, witnesses and other actors across the judicial process. The HRD contributed to the preparation of a background paper on victim and witness protection in South Sudan, which will guide the development and implementation of a system-wide framework on victim and witness protection in the country. The document offers a detailed assessment of existing legal and policy frameworks, as well as models from the region. The HRD participated in a five-day consultative workshop for CSOs, independent legal practitioners and other stakeholders to discuss the implementation of witness and victim protection measures in South Sudan. A second workshop for policymakers will take place in 2022. The main objective of the workshop was to obtain consensus on the next steps to formulate and implement a comprehensive victim and witness protection framework in South Sudan that would be applicable to all existing and planned justice mechanisms.

Within the framework of the “Breaking the cycle of violence” project, the HRD worked with implementing partners to establish victims’ and survivors’ networks in Leer, Bentiu and Bor. These networks

are a crucial tool to empower victims and survivors to articulate their needs and demands with regards to accountability and transitional justice. The project includes capacity-building and training activities, including on witness and victim protection and empowerment, that will be available for CSOs working with them.

PS6 – UNMISS and UN agencies apply the standards set out in the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy when they provide support to security actors in South Sudan, as well as political, administrative and traditional leaders that have effective command and control of security forces or armed militias.

16

UNMISS HRD serves as the Secretariat of the HRDDP Task Force and supports the integration of international human rights norms, standards and principles into the work of UNMISS and the UNCT in South Sudan.

As the Secretariat of the HRDDP Task Force, the HRD reviewed 63 risk assessments relating to the support provided to non-UN security forces and facilitated their clearance by the Task Force and endorsement by the UNMISS Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG). The HRD promoted and supported the consistent implementation of the HRDDP by all UN entities and components, including through the implementation of a new SOP that was approved by the UNMISS SRSG, in June. The SOP applies to all UN entities operating in South Sudan. The HRD worked closely with the UNCT on mechanisms to harmonize the implementation of the HRDDP. Implementation of the HRDDP ensures a consistent approach by all

UN entities in South Sudan in leveraging support to engage the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (R-TGoNU) and security forces to adhere to international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including mitigating measures to address human rights concerns and accountability and corrective measures for prior human rights violations.

Additionally, the HRD delivered five workshops to raise awareness on the HRDDP to the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and senior commanders from the SSPDF, the SSNPS and the South Sudan National Security Service (NSS).

SUDAN

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
44.91 million	-	0.510 (rank: 170/189 in 2019)	-
Type of engagement		Country Office	
Year established		2019	
Field office(s)		Ad Damazin, El Fasher, Kadugli and Khartoum	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2021	
Staff as of 31 December 2021		31	
Total income		US\$4,350,156	
XB requirements 2021		US\$9,952,000	
XB expenditure		US\$4,452,653	
Personnel		Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
60%		31%	9%
\$2,675,873		\$1,395,275	\$381,505
RB expenditure		US\$1,315,688	
Personnel		Non-personnel	
82%		18%	
\$1,085,236		\$230,452	

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176 and p.179

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – The new, independent National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is established and effectively complies with the Paris Principles.

16 

Through technical advice and advocacy, OHCHR supported the establishment of an NHRI that is in conformity with international human rights standards.

OHCHR supported the preparation of draft legislation on the NHRC. Following six months of close collaboration with OHCHR and UNDP, the Ministry of Justice finalized the first draft and publicly presented it, on 28 February, to over 100 attendees, including representatives of CSOs, human rights defenders (HRDs), academics, legal professionals, media professionals, representatives of political parties, including parties to the Juba Peace Agreement, State institutions and UN agencies. During the consultation,

the Office delivered presentations on the compliance of the NHRI legislation with the Paris Principles and shared relevant information, including a compilation of recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms in relation to Sudan, on the status of the NHRC.

OHCHR also supported the Ministry of Justice in addressing feedback received on the draft to ensure the inclusion of recommendations. On 15 March, OHCHR facilitated an interactive dialogue on the draft between civil society representatives, women activists, academics and journalists and a delegation of the GANHRI. Furthermore, the Office organized an online interactive session, on 8 April, on the compliance with the Paris Principles of the NHRI's appointment process for the ministerial drafting committee.

From 18 to 19 October, OHCHR and UNDP supported the Ministry of Justice in organizing a two-day consultative workshop on the second draft, in Khartoum. More than 150 participants, half of whom were women, attended the consultation, including representatives of the country's 18 states, CSOs, academics, lawyers, HRDs and journalists. Participants welcomed the revised draft and its incorporation of key recommendations raised during public consultations. They provided further recommendations on the Commission's autonomy in relation to the Government, particularly regarding the appointment process and administrative autonomy. Feedback also focused on ensuring that the geographical and cultural diversity of Sudanese society is reflected in the Commission's membership. The Ministry of Justice committed to finalizing the draft law.

In anticipation of the creation of the new NHRC, OHCHR enhanced the capacity

of 12 professional staff members from the NHRC's Steering Committee and eight HRDs, including six women, on monitoring, documenting and report human rights violations through a four-day, in-person training workshop from 25 to 29 April. The training, which was jointly organized with the Sudanese Observatory for Human Rights, aimed at enhancing the knowledge and skills of HRDs and staff from the NHRI to monitor and report human rights violations and advocate on behalf of victims with duty-bearers.

A2 – Transitional justice mechanisms that conform to international human rights norms and standards and are victim-centred are established and have the capacity to implement their respective mandates.



OHCHR provided technical support to government institutions to contribute to the creation of transitional justice mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards.

OHCHR extended technical advice to the Ministry of Justice on the draft law establishing the Transitional Justice Commission (TJC). During a series of eight working sessions, the Office assisted the Ministry in compiling the consultation outcomes and integrating relevant concerns and recommendations of the CSOs into the final draft. Technical advice focused on ensuring minimum guarantees for the independence and autonomy of the TJC, strong civil society representation and a minimum representation of at least 40 per cent women on its Board. The TJC legislation was adopted on 24 April, with a clear mandate to lead consultations on

defining transitional justice approaches for the Sudan.

OHCHR also extended technical advice to the Transitional Government of Sudan to adopt a proper vetting process to help prevent the recurrence of violations. In September, the Office organized a two-day workshop on “International good practices and lessons learned in vetting processes” for professional staff supporting the Dismantling Committee, established to dismantle the previous regime and recover public funds, and its subnational and specialized committees in 16 regions, including six female staff members. At the end of the workshop, the Dismantling Committee committed to reviewing and improving its work, in line with international human rights standards and good practices on vetting.

Furthermore, OHCHR focused on strengthening the ability of CSOs to contribute to and monitor transitional justice and relevant decision-making processes. On 15 July and 17 August, the Office collaborated with its civil society partner, Al-Khatim Adlan Centre for Enlightenment (KACE), and organized two consultative meetings for the Transitional Justice Alliance, a network of 35 CSOs working on transitional justice, to foster a better understanding of the TJC law and the role of CSOs in the process of selecting the TJC Board members. The two meetings brought together 70 participants, including 35 women, representing civil society, families of victims, academia, as well as lawyers and journalists. From 12 to 13 October, OHCHR organized a two-day workshop on the role of civil society in transitional justice processes. The workshop brought together 25 representatives of CSOs and the Ministry of Justice, whose representative outlined the nomination and selection process for

members of the TJC Board. OHCHR delivered a presentation on the comparative experiences of CSOs that are working on transitional justice. On 9 August, the Office hosted and facilitated a meeting between the Ministry of Justice and 13 international NGOs (INGOs) working on the transitional justice process in Sudan. The objective was to develop a common understanding and coordinate support for local civil society and state actors.

Finally, OHCHR continued monitoring criminal prosecutions for past human rights violations, in cooperation with the Bar Association, and reporting on their compliance with international human rights standards. Following the coup of 25 October, the Office monitored cases of arbitrary arrest and detention, verified allegations of torture, other ill-treatment and enforced disappearances and an excessive and disproportionate use of force during crowd control, as well as accountability initiatives. The Office engaged with the Attorney General's Office (AGO) to follow up on cases of mass arbitrary arrests and incommunicado detentions and emphasize the AGO's responsibility to ensure respect for due process and the rights of those detained in order to prevent violations and strengthen protection for those in detention. With a view to strengthening the capacity of HRDs to report cases of enforced disappearance to CED, on 7 December, the Office delivered a training to five HRDs on how to engage with the Committee by using the urgent action mechanism.

A5 – The UN Country Team increasingly uses a human rights-based approach in its efforts related to the rule of law and justice.



OHCHR contributed to the extent to which the UN guidelines on incorporating an HRBA have been applied by specific programmes of UN entities.

The Office supported the UNCT to integrate human rights into the preparation of the CCA and the UNSDCF. More specifically, OHCHR strongly advocated for and contributed to the discussions of the five focus working groups on People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships and provided written inputs that resulted in the UNCT's finalization of the CCA, which includes sound human rights information and analysis. Furthermore, OHCHR collaborated with UN Women to design and implement a two-day training workshop on the HRBA and gender mainstreaming for 15 participants from UN agencies, funds and programmes.

In 2021, the Office worked closely with the UNCT and UNITAMS to develop a standard operating procedure on the application of the HRDDP to guide requests for UN support for non-UN security forces. OHCHR will establish and maintain a database of information on members of armed groups, military and security forces who are alleged to have committed or have been implicated in serious human rights violations and abuses. This will ensure the consistent application of UN human rights policies, including the HRDDP, in the context of UNCT programmes and activities, particularly those linked to peacebuilding and sustaining peace in Sudan. The Office will also ensure that the implementation of the National Action Plan on Civilian Protection is compliant with the HRDDP.

From March to August, as a member of the UNCT Peacebuilding Group, OHCHR provided inputs and comments to the Sudan Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) entitled "Peacemaking, peacebuilding and the stabilization programme" (SPPSP) to ensure the application of the three-pillar approach to the joint programmatic framework for the UNCT and UNITAMS. The SPPSP, finalized in August, reaffirms the intrinsic linkages between human rights, sustainable development and sustaining peace and includes a stand-alone component on transitional justice, which highlights OHCHR's comparative advantage over the implementation of the overall programme in Sudan.



Participation

P5 – International, regional and national protection mechanisms are responsive to the particular protection needs of CSOs and individuals, which are not limited to the context of political participation.



OHCHR contributed to the extent to which oversight, accountability or protection mechanisms that conform to international human rights standards are in place and/or functioning.

OHCHR supported the increased engagement of Sudanese civil society with the UPR of Sudan as a tool for monitoring and reporting. With capacity-building support from the Office, 26 CSOs established four thematic coalitions that submitted four joint reports on civic space, accountability and impunity, economic and social rights and the rights of women and of the child. The reports were based on their monitoring of the implementation of UPR recommendations from the previous UPR

cycle and current human rights challenges. As a result of the strengthened capacity and coordination among coalition members, they presented concrete recommendations to diplomatic missions at a preparatory meeting for the UPR in Khartoum, in October. Sudan's UPR was scheduled on 3 November but following the military coup, was postponed to January 2022, at the request of the Government.

In 2021, 43 individual and joint stakeholder reports were submitted in relation to Sudan's third UPR cycle, 18 of which were prepared by or in cooperation with local CSOs. This marked a significant increase from the second UPR cycle when 24 individual and joint stakeholder reports were submitted, only two of which were prepared by or in cooperation with local CSOs. This demonstrated increased monitoring by civil society of the human rights situation as a result of their engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

In light of growing threats against journalists in Sudan for exercising their freedom of expression and the absence of a protection mechanism and journalists' union, OHCHR facilitated a regional exchange between the National Union of Tunisian Journalists (SNJT) and a core group of 12 journalists representing media practitioners, bloggers, unionists, academics and journalist associations and networks. The Sudanese journalists discussed their experiences with mobilizing various actors, including in the Tunisian media landscape, to enhance their ability to protect journalists. Following the meeting, three press associations that participated in the exchange established a unified Sudanese Journalists Union, which is pending the adoption of a Trade Union Law.

In addition, in November, following the coup, the Office referred its first case of a

HRD under imminent threat to an INGO specializing in the protection of HRDs and helped that person to secure a three-month grant to support their safe relocation.

P6 – Rights-holders participate meaningfully in the design of public policy and processes, in compliance with international standards.



OHCHR contributed to increasing the level of meaningful participation of rights-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes.

OHCHR cooperated with the Ministry of Culture and Information, the University of Khartoum and UNESCO to conduct consultations on three key media laws, namely, the Access to Information Act, the Press and Publication Act, and the Radio and Television Corporation law. The first consultation gathered together more than 100 stakeholders, including youth, women and media workers. OHCHR's advocacy on the safety of journalists was instrumental to the Ministry's commitment to developing a draft law on the safety of journalists.

Furthermore, to ensure stronger participation by marginalized rights-holders, OHCHR facilitated advocacy meetings for LGBTI defenders and other human rights organizations. This marked their first participation in human rights forums with other civil society groups in Sudan. The establishment of the Civil Society and Human Rights Forum, in June, in collaboration with a number of CSOs and HRDs, including victims' rights groups, women, tea and food sellers, lawyers, young artists, academics and faith-based actors, enabled the stakeholders to exchange

ideas on a human rights agenda and a strategy to enhance civil society participation in Sudan.



Peace and Security

PS5 – Human rights information and analyses are integrated into early warning and analysis systems.



The extent to which critical human rights issues/situations raised by OHCHR have been taken up in international forums in a timely manner has increased.

Throughout 2021, OHCHR conducted regular monitoring and reporting on human rights issues, including those related to SGBV and ESCRs. Based on the monitoring and documentation of human rights violations, various updates and reports were prepared, including daily and weekly updates, monthly reports, flash reports, updates on the situation of human rights for the High Commissioner for Human Rights and contributions to the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, as well as press statements.

At the request of the Human Rights Council in resolution 45/25 (2020), OHCHR supported the preparation of a report on the human rights situation in Sudan, which was presented to the Council at its forty-eighth session, in September. The Office also supported the High Commissioner's report on the situation of human rights, following the military takeover of 25 October, which will be presented at the Council's fiftieth session, in May 2022.

Finally, through its sub-offices in the three regions of Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, OHCHR conducted field missions, including fact-finding missions, visits to detention facilities and prisons and

advocated on behalf of victims with local, regional and national authorities.

Mechanisms

M1 – Increased engagement by Sudan with international and regional human rights mechanisms.



OHCHR advocated with national authorities for the country's increased engagement with the international human rights mechanisms, including by providing support for the establishment of an institutionalized structure to facilitate reporting on and the implementation of recommendations issued by these mechanisms.

In June, with OHCHR's support, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities participated in regional consultations, led by CRPD, to develop a guidance note on the rights of persons with disabilities, especially in the context of emergencies, such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Moreover, in a landmark development and following consistent advocacy by OHCHR, the Government of Sudan established its permanent National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up (NMRF), in January. Since its establishment, the Office provided capacity-building and technical assistance to support its effective operationalization. In August, the first national consultations on Sudan's participation in the UPR process were launched. The consultations brought together 65 civil society representatives, such as youth, journalists, persons with disabilities, academics and artists, from across the country, including from the conflict-impacted areas of Darfur, Blue

Nile, East and South Kordofan. This was also the first time that state authorities genuinely consulted CSOs on the UPR process, thereby enhancing a sense of national ownership. In October, Sudan submitted its national report in anticipation of its third UPR cycle.

M1 – Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments.



OHCHR contributed to the ratification and accession of two international human rights conventions by the Government of Sudan.

On 11 August, following OHCHR's extensive advocacy efforts, Sudan ratified CAT and acceded to ICPED, both of which entered into force on 9 September. In addition, the Council of Ministers endorsed a recommendation, pending the approval of the Joint Council, to accede to CEDAW and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol). This endorsement includes reservations to articles 2 (policy measures), 16 (family and marriage life) and 29(1) (arbitration of dispute) of CEDAW.

Non-discrimination

ND1 – National laws, policies and practices increasingly combat discrimination against women and minorities.



OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of two selected policy areas with international human rights norms and standards.

The Office supported the Government of Sudan in drafting legislation on violence against women (VAW) through the provision of legal advice to the Unit for Combating Violence against Women under the Ministry of Social Development, which is responsible for drafting the legislation. During regular meetings, OHCHR reviewed the draft and shared UN guidance on provisions related to the judicial process and VAW legislation and past recommendations issued by relevant international human rights mechanisms. In cooperation with the Unit for Combating Violence against Women and the active participation of UNFPA, OHCHR organized a "Civil society meeting on law on combating violence against women," on 9 June. The meeting provided civil society representatives with an opportunity to share their recommendations with the Unit on improving justice processes to address GBV, as well as protection and prevention mechanisms. The cooperation between OHCHR and UNFPA paved the way for a consultation with other UN agencies and INGOs that was held on 8 August. This additional consultation workshop, co-organized with UNFPA and UNITAMS, provided an opportunity to discuss strengthening justice mechanisms to more effectively combat SGBV. The Office also contributed to drafting the National

Standard Operating Procedures for the Prevention of and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Sudan, which was led by the Unit and supported by UNFPA. The SOPs are expected to be expanded to the state level, which will strengthen the capacity of state and local actors to establish gender-sensitive procedures.

Furthermore, OHCHR contributed to enhancing the capacity of national authorities to adopt laws to combat discrimination against women and girls, including through their engagement with members of the National Committee, which was established by the Ministry of Justice to prepare a new 1991 Muslim Personal Status Law that was widely criticized for its discriminatory provisions against women and girls. The Office provided the members with past recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies and the last UPR cycle to ensure that the revision is in compliance with international human rights norms and standards. The Office also advocated for engagement with members of civil society that are working to combat discrimination against women and girls. In addition, on the occasion of International Women's Day, OHCHR organized a "Civil society workshop on family law in Sudan: What is a human-rights based approach?" on 4 March. The members of the Committee benefited from recommendations provided by civil society participants and survivors of SGBV who are affected by the current legislation. Similar meetings were held between the members of the Committee, civil society and other UN agencies, including UNICEF, on 31 May, 30 June and online. These activities contributed to the capacity of the Committee to consider and integrate the perspectives of survivors and civil society members into their revisions of the draft law.

UGANDA

Population size¹	Surface area¹	Human Development Index²	NHRI (if applicable)³
45.12 million	242,000 km ²	0.544 (rank: 159/189 in 2019)	"A" Status (2018)

Type of engagement	Country Office
Year established	2005
Field office(s)	Gulu, Kampala, Moroto
UN partnership framework	United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020
Staff as of 31 December 2021	38

XB income	US\$4,321,408	
XB requirements 2021	US\$5,590,000	
XB expenditure	US\$3,767,855	
Personnel	Non-personnel	PSC ⁴
54%	35%	11%
\$2,051,375	\$1,301,184	\$415,296

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3,4} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176 and p.179

PILLAR RESULTS:

Accountability

A1 – State and non-State actors enhance their capacities to institute legal and policy reforms and implement and enforce existing laws. They improve the investigation and adjudication of cases that entail human rights violations, including within their own ranks.

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With technical support from OHCHR, selected policies were amended to enhance their compliance with international human rights standards.

OHCHR engaged in various activities to support the effective implementation of

transitional justice initiatives in Uganda. In August, the Office drafted a section of an amicus curiae brief for the International Criminal Court (ICC) Trial Chamber with regard to the Dominic Ongwen case. The brief focuses on the long-term harm caused by the conflict in northern Uganda, particularly for survivors of CRSV and their children. It also outlines concrete recommendations to inform the Trial Chamber's deliberations on reparations for Ongwen's victims.

In September, OHCHR and the Uganda Law Reform Commission (ULRC) organized consultation meetings to develop the *Manual for Adjudication of Traditional*

Justice (MATJ). The MATJ aims to support the implementation of commitments undertaken by the Government during the Juba Peace Talks with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). A total of 160 respondents (63 women, 97 men), including judicial officers, traditional, religious and community leaders, were consulted in Luwero, Fort Portal, Jinja, Arua, Gulu, Lira, Moroto and Soroti. A meeting with the judiciary will be held in May 2022 to build synergies between formal and traditional justice sectors. Once approved by the Office of the Attorney General, the MATJ will be printed and disseminated across the country.

In November, OHCHR partnered with *Avocats Sans Frontières* (ASF), International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) and Refugee Law Project (RLP) to conduct regional consultation meetings on the preparation of the National Victims' Manifesto for Traditional Justice (NVMTJ). The NVMTJ seeks to add the voices of victims to the implementation of the National Transitional Justice Policy (NTJP), which was adopted by the Cabinet of Uganda in 2019. A total of 157 respondents (68 women, 89 men) participated consultation meetings that were held in Karamoja, Teso, Lango, Rwenzori, Hoima, Luwero, Gulu and West Nile. The NTJP was circulated among the participants who attended the consultation meetings. OHCHR drafted a public report on the needs of the victims of SGBV during the conflict between the Government and the LRA. The NVMTJ will be produced and launched in 2022.

OHCHR provided technical support to UN Women to review the Sexual Offences Bill (2019). This joint OHCHR-UN Women engagement identified key human rights issues to be integrated into the Sexual Offences Bill, which were

presented during the first reading before the Parliament. The adoption of the Bill is pending.

A2 – National justice and human rights mechanisms, including the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) and the judiciary, provide redress and accountability to victims in an increased number of reported cases.



Through advocacy and technical cooperation, OHCHR contributed to strengthening national accountability and protection mechanisms to ensure that they are functioning in increased compliance with international human rights standards.

In July and October, OHCHR collaborated with the Uganda Law Society (ULS) and the UHRC to deliver trainings to State and non-State actors to improve their capacity to monitor, respect, investigate, adjudicate and provide redress for human rights violations. It also sought to build the capacities of the general public to claim their rights. In the regions of Arua, Lira, Mbale, Soroti, Masaka, Jinja, Kampala and Hoima, an estimated two million people were reached through radio talk shows; 48 paralegals (17 women, 29 men) were trained on pretrial detention rights; and 140 participants (61 women, 79 men) from the justice system, including the judiciary, police and prison officers, lawyers, State attorneys, human rights officers, probation officers, law students and HRDs were trained on the 2019 Human Rights Enforcement Act (HREA). The training provided a unique opportunity to operationalize the HREA among key actors in the criminal justice system.

OHCHR also provided technical support for the development of the Training Manual and Facilitators Guide for Lawyers

on Procedural and Constitutional Rights in the Administration of Criminal Justice in Uganda.

In Gulu, the Office conducted training on the Human Rights Enforcement Act (2019) to enhance the understanding of 40 criminal justice actors (14 women, 26 men) from the Lango and West Nile subregions.

In Gulu, the Office supported the Uganda Law Reform Commission to undertake a consultative meeting on the contents of a manual on adjudication within traditional justice mechanisms for the West Nile, Lango and Acholi subregions. The event was attended by 60 participants, including 13 women.

In Moroto, OHCHR undertook in-person monitoring and provided technical guidance to three court martial sessions. During the sessions, procedural due process was observed, guaranteeing the protection of the rights of alleged suspects. Additionally, 16 detention facilities (seven army, nine police) were visited through remote or in-person monitoring and inspection. Advocacy contributed to the release of 31 detainees (two women, 11 men, 18 male juveniles). Cooperation between OHCHR and various stakeholders, such as the Justice, Law and Order Sector, CSOs and the Karamoja District Local Government, was strengthened.

In Karamoja, individuals working with the army, police and Heads of departments at the district level reported allegations of human rights violations and abuses committed by their respective institutions or individuals in their agencies to OHCHR and other institutions for appropriate redress action. Unlike the past, the responsible institution now informs OHCHR about allegations and any short-term action that was taken. In one example, the army is more receptive to discussions

about the allegations attributed to them more than five years ago. Despite this increased awareness, human rights violations and abuses have not decreased. Impunity and the protection of alleged perpetrators under their command remains a concern.



Participation

P2 – The UHRC continues to implement its mandate, in compliance with the Paris Principles.

Through capacity-building, OHCHR contributed to strengthening the ability of the NHRI to monitor and raise critical human rights concerns and respond to human rights violations in a coordinated manner.

OHCHR continued supporting the UHRC to perform its duties according to the Paris Principles, with a focus on four areas, namely, monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in the context of the electoral period 2020-2021, engagement in the UPR process, joint OHCHR-UHRC monitoring and joint capacity-building activities.

In January, OHCHR organized a training workshop for 137 UHRC staff members (66 women, 71 men) on monitoring and reporting human rights concerns arising from the general elections in January. Following the workshop, and in the context of COVID-19, the Office supported the UHRC with information technology and telecommunications equipment to establish three Situation Rooms in the Central and Rwenzori subregion.

OHCHR also provided financial support to the UHRC for the deployment of 180 staff members during four days of national polling for the presidential and parliamentary elections of 14 January. As a result, the UHRC monitored 1,830 polling

stations. Furthermore, at the UHRC's request, OHCHR supported the development, printing and publishing of a report on the human rights situation related to the electoral period 2020-2021.

OHCHR assisted the UHRC through a national consultant to support the drafting of the UHRC submission to the UPR. It also organized a national virtual consultation, in July, prior to the elaboration of the report, with the participation of 126 attendees (59 women, 65 men) from the UHRC, State institutions and CSOs.

In December, OHCHR collaborated with UN Women, UNFPA, UNODC, UNICEF and UNAIDS to deliver a three-day orientation for the newly appointed Chair and commissioners of the UHRC. This enabled the UNCT to demonstrate its commitment to work with and support the UHRC in delivering its constitutional mandate to promote human rights and gender equality in Uganda and raise awareness and promote engagement on human rights and gender equality.

P4 – Civil society monitors more systematically raise human rights concerns. Women human rights defenders are able to raise concerns affecting them and improve their ability to seek redress for threats and attacks against them.

8 | 16

OHCHR contributed to building the capacities of civil society, especially women and discriminated groups, to participate in selected public processes.

OHCHR continued to build the capacity of civil society, with a focus on reporting on the human rights situation in the context of the electoral period 2020-2021 and the development of alternative reports.

Within the framework of providing support to civil society to monitor, report on and advocate for accountability in relation to alleged human rights violations that were committed during the 2020-2021 election period, OHCHR is assisting the CSO Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI) to conduct nine nationwide field missions in order to conduct confidential interviews with victims and witnesses of human rights violations that were perpetrated by State officers during the electoral period. In 2022, the FHRI will publish and disseminate a report on its findings.

To build the capacity of CSOs to prepare alternative reports, the Office organized two activities with the National Coalition of HRDs (NCHRDs), which brought together HRDs from across the country. The first event convened 150 participants (56 women, 94 men) to elaborate a common civil society strategy on engagement with the UPR process. The second meeting brought together 70 participants to raise human rights concerns before the diplomatic body based in Kampala.

In May, OHCHR cooperated with UN Women to organize three training workshops for members of the WHRDs network in Karamoja, Rwenzori and the West Nile subregions. A total of 95 participants (93 women, two men) acquired knowledge and skills on human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy.

To build the capacities of security and law enforcement agencies to adhere to human rights standards in their operations, OHCHR supported the organization of a community dialogue on human rights between the Uganda Police Force (UPF), youth leaders and civil society in Wakiso Division, in March. A total of 58 participants (22 women, 36 men) attended the dialogue that focused on building

community-based partnerships and fostering the engagement of youth and around human rights, crime prevention and public safety.

Furthermore, OHCHR organized five workshops for senior officers of the UPF from the Kampala, Wakiso, Masindi, Kasese, Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Ntoroko, Gulu and Kyengera districts. A total of 228 participants (49 women, 179 men) were trained on human rights concepts, gender mainstreaming and human rights standards that are applicable to security and law enforcement operations when engaging with youth.



Non-discrimination

ND1 – National laws, policies and practices increasingly comply with international human rights norms and standards on equality and non-discrimination, in particular with regard to persons with disabilities, minorities and women’s rights.

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Through advocacy and by building the capacity of relevant stakeholders, OHCHR sought to contribute to the improved compliance of selected legislation and policies with international human rights norms and standards.

OHCHR collaborated with the Open Society Initiative for East Africa to support the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), the Equal Opportunities Commission and the albinism community during the preparation of the National Action Plan (NAP) on Albinism, which was validated in 2021. The Ministry committed to the adoption of the NAP in 2022, though no specific date was given. Once adopted,

the NAP will contribute to the National Comprehensive Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2020-2024), which will guide strategic actions to combat and eliminate albinism in Uganda.

OHCHR also provided assistance to the 2021 National Symposium on Disability, with the theme, “Not all disabilities are visible.” The Symposium called on stakeholders to ensure that all persons with disabilities, especially those with invisible disabilities, can enjoy rights on an equal basis with others and can access services, including medical services, and that educational, general information and communication materials are available in accessible formats.

OHCHR transcribed the amended Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) into Braille for the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD) in Uganda. Fifty copies of the transcribed Constitution were distributed to the NCPD, the Uganda National Association for the Blind and local governments. This will promote access to information and human rights for persons with disabilities and uphold the principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) by enabling persons with visual impairment to read the Constitution.

In Gulu, OHCHR and UN Women worked together during engagements with the Government, CSOs and other stakeholders to promote gender equality in addressing gender-based violence (GBV). In 2021, two meetings were held in the Lango and Acholi subregions, in November, to review progress and challenges faced in the implementation of recommendations that were agreed upon during a 2019 dialogue on addressing GBV and implementing the 2010 Domestic Violence Act (DVA). The dialogues were attended by 54 participants (30 women, 24

men). The two subregions reported similar challenges due to COVID-19, including an increased rate of teenage pregnancy, family neglect, child marriage and case adjournments due to the lockdown. Both meetings illustrated that there is limited knowledge of the DVA among key stakeholders.

In December, OHCHR supported the MGLSD and the NCPD to hold a consultative meeting on the drafting of a Disability Status Report, that will contribute to the Government’s combined second, third and fourth periodic State Party report due for submission to the CRPD Committee in October 2022. The meeting was attended by 22 participants (eight women, 13 men) who were selected from OPDs. Representatives from Karamoja noted that OPDs were excluded from programmes during the pandemic and generally have limited access to justice, information and communications technology services and social, economic and financial projects.



Development

D2 – The Government approved a dedicated National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. National programmes and mechanisms are increasingly compliant with international human rights norms and standards on business and human rights, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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OHCHR contributed to improving the compliance of selected State institutions/programmes with international human rights norms and standards.

In Moroto, OHCHR conducted four field missions to monitor and document

allegations of human rights violations in the mining areas of Karamoja and interviewed 279 people (199 women, 80 men), who are engaged in the extractive industry and working with the Government. OHCHR also provided sensitization on human rights issues and the UNGPs and observed an improvement in the capacity of artisanal miners and local communities to report allegations of human rights and seek redress from human right organizations and legal aid agencies.

In August, OHCHR conducted a field mission to the Albertine and Greater Masaka regions to assess the human rights concerns arising from oil and gas activities. During the mission, the Office documented cases of alleged human rights violations, including rights to property, threats to HRDs and environmental rights concerns. Subsequently, the Office held briefings for two CSOs and five diplomatic missions to share its findings and establish potential areas for joint collaboration to address these concerns. In 2022, OHCHR will organize dialogues between the Government, business entities, project-affected communities and CSOs.

At the request of the MGLSD, OHCHR facilitated the printing of 1,700 copies of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and supported the official launch of the NAP, in Kampala, on 28 October. The launch was broadcast live on television and attended by more than 50 participants from the Government, civil society and academia. OHCHR also supported the MGLSD to organize workshops and disseminate the NAP in three subregions, namely, Karamoja, Acholi and Bugisu.

In November, OHCHR hosted the third National Symposium on Business and Human Rights, in collaboration with Resource Rights Africa and partnership

with the UHRC. The Symposium celebrated the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and laid the foundation for its effective implementation through commitments undertaken by the Government, the UN and CSOs. The meeting was attended by more than 80 participants from civil society, government agencies and the media.

D7 – The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and UN agencies, funds and programmes increasingly comply with international human rights norms, standards and principles.



OHCHR contributed to the incorporation of an HRBA into the operations and guidelines of UN entities.

As co-Chair of the Human Rights and Gender Advisory Group (HRGAG), OHCHR provided analysis and guidance to the CCA Review Team on sectors which require additional gender analysis and data disaggregation. It also contributed specific gender and human rights data and analyses to strengthen the revised CCA across all sectors. In addition, the Office provided a detailed analysis of and briefings on opportunities to increase the number of gender-sensitive indicators in the UNSDCF indicator matrix, including through sex disaggregation of all population-based indicators.

Furthermore, OHCHR participated in the development of the Joint Workplans and extended advice on the inclusion of human rights, including LNOB, and gender mainstreaming activities across outcomes. OHCHR provided inputs into the draft UNCT Uganda System-wide Strategy and Action Plan on Gender

Parity. It also delivered human rights briefings to the HRGAG on an HRBA, the UPR and business and human rights.

Finally, OHCHR launched a booklet on the HRBA aimed at assisting UN agencies and implementing partners to integrate HRBA principles into their programming, plans and activities. In October, OHCHR delivered a presentation to development partners on the application of an HRBA to development.

WEST AFRICA

Type of engagement	Regional Office
Countries of engagement	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo
Year established	2007
Field office(s)	Dakar
Staff as of 31 December 2021	19

Total income	US\$2,691,714	
XB requirements 2021	US\$6,447,000	
XB expenditure	US\$1,914,578	
	Personnel	Non-personnel PSC ⁴
	42%	49% 9%
	\$807,184	\$931,907 \$175,487
RB expenditure	US\$827,476	
	Personnel	Non-personnel
	88%	12%
	\$727,791	\$99,685

Key OMP pillars in 2021



⁴ Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.179

PILLAR RESULTS:



Participation

P1 – Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling.

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OHCHR contributed to improving the level of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights norms and standards.

In Senegal, OHCHR engaged with women human rights defenders to enhance their

capacity to claim their rights. In particular, efforts focused on strengthening their knowledge and understanding of human rights, encouraging coordination and creating space for their voices to be heard. As a result, a young woman activist was selected, for the first time, as the civil society spokesperson during celebrations of Human Rights Day. This signalled an important development in a country where the right of eldership is deeply entrenched. The Office also contributed to increasing awareness about the international human rights mechanisms among women and youth HRDs, particularly those working

on the protection of the rights of LGBTI persons. In addition, OHCHR continued to interact with HRDs through quarterly virtual meetings. The Office supported the establishment of the Thematic Group on Disability and will support its Secretariat.

OHCHR assisted the Observatoire national de la parité (ONP) with the implementation of its mandate through the organization of a workshop on strategies for women leaders, elected women and potential candidates to ensure that women are at the top of lists for local elections. It also helped to prepare brochures on electoral disputes related to the application of the parity law and on legal decisions that were made after previous elections.

Moreover, OHCHR commissioned a study on lessons learned through a watchdog system that was developed in Senegal, 10 years ago, to monitor the enjoyment by women of their rights in the context of elections. The system was replicated in several countries in Africa and a repository of good practices is being finalized. Before the repository is finalized, a regional meeting will be organized in early 2022 for women human rights activists from several countries of the region to seek their inputs.

In the Gambia, OHCHR supported CSOs to create their own platforms and partner with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). Through the provision of training on hate speech, the Office supported media partners to better understand their responsibilities within the framework of the presidential elections in the Gambia, which were held on 4 December.

Non-discrimination

ND1 – In one country, the number of selected policy areas that comply with international human rights norms and standards has significantly improved. In Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries, national laws, policies and programmes increasingly protect children from abuse and exploitation.

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OHCHR contributed to strengthened legal, political and institutional frameworks for the protection of the rights of the child.

Through PAPEV, OHCHR supported the Governments of **the Gambia, Mali and Niger** to finalize and validate country-specific studies entitled “Analysis of national and international legal frameworks on child protection,” which identify gaps and proposed legislative and institutional revisions to comply with international and regional human rights standards. In **the Gambia**, the results of the study were shared with parliamentarians, in July, sensitizing them to the challenges of protecting children, especially those who are on the move and are victims of trafficking and abuse through forced begging.

In **Senegal**, the report on the evaluation of the legal framework was updated to take into account the latest recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms, notably the UPR, CEDAW and the Committee against Torture. In **Guinea**, guidelines for foster families were developed, validated and adopted by the Government. In **Guinea-Bissau**, support was provided to the Institute of Women and Children to carry out a consultation on the potential integration into the Constitution of specific articles

on the rights of the child. Furthermore, in collaboration with UNICEF, the Office supported the process of elaboration, sharing and validation of the Code for Integral Child Protection, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers of **Guinea-Bissau**, in October.

In **Senegal**, as part of World Children’s Day, OHCHR cooperated with the Ministry of Justice to organize a meeting that brought together key actors involved in combating child trafficking (the judicial system, the anti-trafficking committee, the NHRI and the police brigade for minors), as well as ambassadors of the countries affected by mobility, to discuss a coordinated strategy to effectively address this issue. Despite OHCHR’s advocacy efforts at the highest level, a code on child protection has not yet been adopted.

Through PAPEV, OHCHR continued to build the capacity of States in relation to child protection. Particular emphasis was placed on the roles and responsibilities of actors in the judicial system, including magistrates, police officers, gendarmes, penitentiary guards and social workers. A total of 326 actors, including 200 in **the Gambia** and 126 in **Guinea**, were trained between June and November on the national and international legal framework for the protection of the rights of the child, listening techniques, needs assessments and psychosocial support for child victims, the processing of children’s cases, governance and cooperation in national child protection systems. In **Senegal**, a project was established to support the Ministry of Education in conducting an inventory of school and para school initiatives in 35 schools, with the objective of promoting human rights education. In addition, the Office took steps to strengthen services for the care of child victims through the provision of

equipment to eight reception facilities in Senegal.

Throughout the year, OHCHR strengthened its partnerships with youth groups, including in **Burkina Faso, Senegal and Togo**. To understand why some countries of the region have limited civic space, a regional workshop was organized and a study was launched to analyse the role of women and youth human rights defenders in the context of COVID-19. The study is being undertaken to identify key recommendations to facilitate an increased involvement of HRDs in efforts to build back better and stronger societies that are more respectful of human rights. The study, which is primarily focusing on **Côte d’Ivoire, Senegal and Togo** is being finalized and a workshop for HRDs from across the region is planned for early 2022 to discuss the recommendations.

ND6 – Legal frameworks and protection mechanisms promote and protect the human rights of migrants in their countries of origin and in transit.

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 11
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OHCHR supported participatory processes to contribute to the functioning of oversight, accountability and protection mechanisms, with a focus on the human rights of migrants.

Through the PROMIS project, OHCHR contributed to updating legal frameworks and increased protection capacities in the West African region to ensure the efficient promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants in their countries of origin and during their migratory movements. More specifically, PROMIS supported the elaboration and validation of laws

related to the smuggling of migrants in the **Gambia**, in alignment with international human rights standards, and supported the Ministry of Justice of **Niger** with the revision of Law No. 2015-36 on the smuggling of migrants. Furthermore, six grantees completed their projects after receiving financial and technical support over 18 months, which led to strengthened access to justice for 3,688 migrants in **Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Niger and Senegal**. In addition, PROMIS worked with the Mixed Migration Centre on a snapshot that illustrated the impacts of COVID-19 on the economic and social rights of migrants in **Mali**. It also produced a report on COVID-19 and the socio-economic situation of migrants in **Niger**, providing insights on the profiles of respondents and an analysis of the impacts of COVID-19 on their mobility, livelihood situation and certain socio-economic rights, namely, access to health services, sanitation, housing and education. Moreover, PROMIS finalized research on access to justice for migrants in **Mali and Niger** and research on the human rights of migrants in **Niger**. Through PROMIS, 919 representatives from civil society, the NHRI and legal/paralegal institutions received support to help improve the protection of the human rights of migrants and their access to justice in workshops, training and/or mentoring. In 2021, PROMIS trained nine NHRCs on the application of an HRBA to migration. PROMIS actively supported the Global Compact for Migration review processes at the national (**the Gambia, Niger**), regional (**West Africa**) and continental (**Africa**) levels, including by organizing effective stakeholder consultations and supporting the ECOWAS Member State consultations, while ensuring that an HRBA was applied to migration processes and that all stakeholders were consulted and heard.



Mechanisms

M1 – National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up are established or strengthened in four countries in the region (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Senegal); NMRFs set out plans for the implementation of recommendations.

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OHCHR contributed to the functioning of NMRFs in relation to the implementation of outstanding recommendations issued by the human rights treaty bodies, the special procedures, the Human Rights Council and the UPR.

Due to COVID-19-related travel restrictions, OHCHR remotely enhanced the capacity of members of the NMRFs in the region, including through the preparation of the CED report that was submitted by **Benin**, in September. The Office also responded to specific requests for in-person capacity-building workshops for members of the NMRF in **Mali** to report to CRC; for members in **Niger** to report to CEDAW and CMW; and for members in **Guinea-Bissau** to report to CRC. OHCHR reinforced the capacities of members of the NMRF in **Senegal** to draft a report on the implementation of ICRMW.

In **the Gambia**, OHCHR continued to advocate for the establishment of a NMRF. A task force was created but its mandate and functioning have not yet been institutionalized.



Peace and Security

PS3 – National policies and programmes comply with international human rights standards and principles and integrate the recommendations issued by the international human rights mechanisms.

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OHCHR contributed to early warning and risk analysis, thereby improving levels of compliance of legislation/policy with international human rights standards.

OHCHR contributed to fostering joint integrated analysis, exchanged information and fed human rights concerns into the larger UN processes through regular participation in regional working group meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the Protection Working Group and the Emergency Preparedness and Resilience Working Group.

OHCHR also continued to engage with the West African Network for Peacebuilding through the provision of weekly and monthly early warning analysis reports on **Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo** to facilitate the creation of an early warning network in the region and to integrate human rights analyses into the reports of partners.

Moreover, OHCHR contributed to enhancing the capacities of the NHRCs in **Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Niger and Senegal** through training on human rights monitoring, with a focus on the rights of migrants, risk analysis and early warning.

Furthermore, OHCHR developed and maintained a dashboard on the COVID-19 situation, including vaccinations, to provide daily updates in each country of the region, with reference to

vulnerable groups, such as older persons and health-care workers.

OHCHR fostered the sharing of situational analyses between OHCHR and UN colleagues working on West Africa through regular analytical early warning outputs on regional trends. This enhanced daily media monitoring relied on the Regional Monthly Reviews (RMR) risk framework to elaborate an annual West Africa Early Warning Media Analysis. In **the Gambia**, OHCHR collaborated with the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), UNDP, the United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect and the Resident Coordinator's Office to provide support to the Gambia Press Union (GPU) by training 75 journalists to identify and counter inciteful language and hate speech, particularly during their coverage of the elections. The training was aimed at equipping media practitioners from broadcast, online and community radio media platforms with the knowledge and skills required to identify, address and monitor hate speech. It also developed their capacity to effectively engage communities on this issue, in line with relevant professional ethics and international human rights standards.

As recommended by the RMR on **the Gambia**, held on 29 September, and at the request of the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT, an OHCHR Surge Support Team was deployed to conduct early warning, awareness-raising, advocacy and human rights capacity-building activities for CSOs that are active in the country. The Surge Support Team arrived on 27 November and compiled reports on the human rights situation, monitored the environment, contributed to the UNCT Speech Strategy and Plan of Action and interacted with various stakeholders, such as CSOs and the NHRC. They also contributed to the preparation of UNOCC reports. In addition, following a meeting on the CRD with the UNCT in the Gambia, OHCHR worked closely with UNDP and created an incident tracking page on the CRD. The platform is a tool that provides timely and accurate information that can inform UN advocacy for strategic decision-making and joint early action and thereby consolidate peace and strengthen democracy in the context of the 2021-2023 electoral cycle. A UN Situation Room was set up on election day (4 December).

ZAMBIA

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
18.92 million	753,000 km ²	0.584 (rank: 146/189 in 2020)	"A" Status (2016)
Type of engagement	Human Rights Adviser		
Year established	2021		
Field office(s)	Lusaka		
UN partnership framework	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2016-2021		
Staff as of 31 December 2021	1		

XB requirements 2021* **US\$ -**

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

* New presence since August 2021

PILLAR RESULTS:**Participation**

P5 – More systematic monitoring, human rights information and analyses are used to advocate for early, preventive actions.

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OHCHR's continued monitoring was integrated into the UN's mediation efforts, which contributed to a peaceful transfer of power in the country.

A comprehensive risk analysis of the country situation, which was conducted in September 2020, emphasized the need for more concerted, integrated prevention efforts in 2021. OHCHR increased its support to the RCO/UNCT by providing strengthened remote monitoring for the identification of emerging trends and the provision of periodic human rights analysis and early warning recommendations.

To this end, it established a Prevention Platform in June. In addition, the Office's media monitoring and situation reports (which were issued before, during and after the elections) helped to maintain a focus on the issues, tensions and violence and informed scenario-based planning and prevention interventions. In August 2021, OHCHR deployed a HRA to the RCO/UNCT in Zambia. The HRA worked closely with the RCO, the UNCT and other stakeholders, thereby contributing to the UNOCC monitoring and reporting procedures for Zambia and in relation to key issues during the electoral period.

OHCHR's monitoring and reporting and the collaborative efforts of the UN contributed to the eventual peaceful transfer of power in Zambia and prevented further

violence and insecurity. The HRA led an After Action Review of the Zambia elections, which was concluded on 18 March 2022, with the identification of lessons learned and a report to inform future and other electoral contexts.

**Development**

D7 – Human rights norms, analyses and action points are included in key processes, including the Common Country Analysis and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.



The Office continued its advocacy efforts to protect human rights in all government actions, including the budget.

The HRA ensured that the latest CCA reflects Zambia's international human rights commitments and the human rights areas of work that need to be addressed in the coming years. The HRA has been heavily involved in the development of the new UNSDCF in order to ensure that human rights are mainstreamed into the various pillars and that key issues for action are included. The UNSDCF is expected to be finalized in May 2022 and will serve as the basis for the UN's work from 2023 to 2027. In addition, OHCHR's Surge Initiative and the HRA contributed to the COVID-19 Recovery Needs Assessment, which is now with the new Government for follow-up.

The HRA provided advocacy messaging for UN high-level meetings with Cabinet Ministers, including the Ministers of Finance and of Justice, on preventing

retrogression of economic, social and cultural rights in debt review and social protection discussions in order to tackle inequalities that have been exacerbated by the pandemic. Other areas of focus included: ensuring human/environmental safeguards in future economic growth initiatives, such as in the mining sector; the national budget as a tool to promote sustainable development, protect human rights and prioritize support to the social sectors; and working with the Ministry of Finance in future annual budgets to facilitate the increased realization of human rights for the benefit of all Zambians. These events and messages were also disseminated across social media platforms.

ZIMBABWE

Population size ¹	Surface area ¹	Human Development Index ²	NHRI (if applicable) ³
15.09 million	391,000 km ²	0.571 (rank: 150/189 in 2020)	"A" Status (2016)
Type of engagement		Human Rights Adviser	
Year established		2018	
Field office(s)		Harare	
UN partnership framework		United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2021	
Staff as of 31 December 2021		1	

XB requirements 2021 **US\$264,000**

Key OMP pillars in 2021



^{1,2,3} Please refer to Data sources and notes on p.176

PILLAR RESULTS:

Mechanisms

M1 – National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the international human rights mechanisms and the implementation of their recommendations.

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OHCHR supported the two key national human rights mechanisms that were established in 2018 by facilitating the mid-term evaluation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and building capacities for enhanced engagement with the international human rights mechanisms.

With the HRA's technical support, in collaboration with UNDP and other UN entities who supported the Government with essential resources, the Government undertook local and provincial consultations with CSOs and various government departments to gather inputs

and contributions to the State report to the UPR. Due to COVID-19 restrictions and limits to physical participation, virtual participation was facilitated. At the end of the process, the Government convened a workshop with key government entities to consolidate and draft the report, which was submitted to the Human Rights Council. Zimbabwe underwent its third UPR cycle in January 2022.

M2 – Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes.

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UN Human Rights contributed to an increase in the number of alternative

reports submitted to the human rights treaty bodies and the UPR.

In the context of the Human Rights Working Group and the Programme Management Team, the HRA led the process of elaborating the consolidated UPR submission of the UNCT, with the cooperation and participation of all UN entities. The HRA also facilitated extensive collaboration between UN entities to provide technical assistance and ensure the engagement of various stakeholders in the UPR process through the submission of alternative reports. The HRA worked closely with UN Women to support CSOs in conducting consultations, including through the provision of technical expertise during the drafting process of the report. A total of 68 CSOs contributed to the joint submission. CSO participation in the third UPR cycle increased with a total of 23 joint submissions and 16 individual submissions compared to eight joint submissions and eight individual submissions in the second UPR cycle.

The HRA also cooperated with UNESCO, as the lead of the UNPRPD, to assist OPDs through the provision of resources and technical expertise on the preparation and submission of the first thematic consolidated UPR report on disability issues. A total of four umbrella OPDs, representing a membership of over 55 organizations, contributed to the drafting of the submission. The HRA also collaborated with UNESCO to deliver a briefing on the UPR for representatives of the Media Institute of Southern Africa-Zimbabwe and the Media Association of Zimbabwe. Following OHCHR's technical expertise, two organizations submitted a thematic report to the UPR on the media and freedom of expression in Zimbabwe.

In cooperation with UNDP, which provided the Zimbabwe NHRI with resources, the

HRA offered technical expertise during the drafting process of their UPR submission. Though not considered NHRIs within the scope of the Paris Principles, the Zimbabwe Gender Commission (ZGC) and the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC) participated in the UPR process, for the first time, by providing inputs for the UPR, which were in turn utilized for the UNCT's UPR submissions. The HRA collaborated with UN Women to conduct a training on the UPR process for ZGC staff and commissioners and provided technical support on the drafting of their inputs for the UPR. Similar support was provided by the HRA for ZACC during the preparation of their UPR inputs.

With the HRA's advocacy and technical expertise, Zimbabwe drafted and submitted its common core document and three overdue reports to the human rights treaty bodies, namely, CERD, CESCR and the Human Rights Committee. Submission of these reports will pave the way for CSOs to engage in the treaty reporting processes.

The HRA supported the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, which took place in October. It facilitated her engagement with various stakeholders, including the UNCT and CSOs representing different constituencies through meetings and the submission of inputs on issues of concern. The Adviser also provided support and technical advice to CSO actors on engagement with the Human Rights Council and the special procedures. As a result, communications were issued on behalf of individuals whose rights were alleged to have been violated by the Government and an increased number of inputs and reports were shared with special rapporteurs that highlighted human rights issues of concern in the country.

Accountability

A2 – NHRIs and other national protection systems are established in compliance with international human rights standards.

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OHCHR provided technical support to empower rights-holders to participate in public processes and engage with the international human rights mechanisms to claim their rights.

Under the leadership of the RC, the HRA provided technical advice and worked in collaboration with UNDP, UN Women and UNESCO to develop a project to address the specific needs of the five independent constitutional commissions, namely, the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, the ZGC, the Zimbabwe Media Commission, the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission and the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission. The objective of the project was to strengthen their institutional capacities to discharge their respective mandates in relation to respect for the rule of law, accountability, democracy, human rights, gender equality and social cohesion. Initial funding was secured to identify the major challenges that the commissions face and the critical actions that need to be undertaken to ensure the effective delivery of their respective and collective mandates.

Participation

P6 – CSOs are able to participate in public affairs and advocate for democratic space.



OHCHR provided technical support to empower rights-holders to participate in public processes and engage with the international human rights mechanisms to claim their rights.

The HRA facilitated CSO consultations with the UNCT during the drafting of the CCA, with a view to informing its analysis. It undertook similar activities during the development of the UNSDCF, to ensure that civil society partners are informed about its expected results, implementation modalities, engagement strategies and any partnership opportunities. The HRA held human rights trainings and briefings for CSO partners to strengthen their capacities to conduct advocacy on human rights issues. Moreover, it facilitated meetings between the RC and human rights CSOs to enable exchanges on key human rights issues of concern and strategies to address those concerns and to serve as the basis for advocacy, particularly with Government authorities that are supported by the RC and the UNCT.

Development

D3 – State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights.

OHCHR contributed to ensuring that national legislation and development policies are in compliance with international human rights norms and principles, notably with regard to land and housing.

In Zimbabwe, following a spate of evictions and demolitions conducted in parts of the country resulting in displacement and increasing vulnerability of hundreds of people during the rainy season and at a time when the pandemic had hit the country, the HRA led and supported the development of position papers by the UNCT outlining the human rights and protection impact of evictions and demolitions in urban informal settlements and making proposals on possible short and long term interventions by the UN in collaboration with the Government. In the immediate term and through the Resident Coordinator's intervention and advocacy, the Government ceased evictions. With the HRA's support and in collaboration with UN-Habitat, the UN is currently engaged in discussions with the Ministry of Housing to support a comprehensive assessment of the housing sector, as well as the regulatory and policy frameworks on forced evictions and demolitions, with a view to providing a basis for medium- and long-term solutions to this problem. The Government is committed to addressing the mushrooming informal settlements and streamlining land and housing allocations, as witnessed through the National Development Strategy, which identifies delivery on housing as one of the 11 priorities.

D7 – All United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) roll-out countries adopt a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to programming and link the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to international human rights standards.

UN common country programmes integrated international human rights norms, standards and principles resulting from technical advice provided by OHCHR.

The HRA provided technical advice during the elaboration of the CCA, leading to the mainstreaming of human rights into the document. Similarly, following the Adviser's technical support, human rights were integrated into the UNSDCF. The HRA continued to deliver trainings on human rights issues for programmatic structures to encourage the application of an HRBA to programming.