

## AFRICA

### INTRODUCTION

The OHCHR Africa programme covers 49 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The presences include four regional offices in East Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa, and Central Africa; eight country offices/programmes in Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan and Uganda; 16 HRAs in the UNCTs of Burundi, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, 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 Congo (DRC), Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. The Africa programme further supports five special procedures country mandates, in Somalia, Eritrea, Mali, CAR and Burundi, the Commission on Human Rights on South Sudan, the team of international human rights experts on the situation in DRC, and the mandate of the Designated Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan. In addition, the Africa programme will support the international

commission of human rights experts established by the Human Rights Council in December 2021 to conduct a thorough and impartial investigation into allegations of violations and abuses committed in Ethiopia since November 2020 by all parties to the conflict. The OHCHR Africa programme contributes to mainstreaming international human rights standards at regional and sub-regional level, including through its partnership with the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities, as well as the African human rights machinery and institutions. As part of these efforts, on 11 November 2019, the High Commissioner and the Executive Secretary of International Conference on the Great Lakes Region signed in Nairobi a Memorandum of Understanding between the two organizations. In its efforts to promote and protect human rights in the Great Lakes Region, OHCHR has worked closely with the Nairobi-based Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa.

### CURRENT HUMAN RIGHTS CONTEXT

- Civic space and democratic transition. Civic space was severely restricted in a range of contexts, including in contested electoral processes and political impasses where political opponents, media workers, human rights defenders and civil society representatives were targeted and experienced violations of civil and political rights. Incidents included arbitrary arrests and detention, excessive use of force, prohibition of demonstrations under the pretext of ensuring security, blanket internet shutdowns, raids of offices of civil society organizations and media outlets, and allegations of torture and ill-treatment of political opponents, journalists, and human rights defenders. Unconstitutional changes of Government occurred, challenging the rule of law and the operations of democratic institutions; some countries experienced peaceful democratic transitions.
- Violations of human rights in situations of conflict, violence and insecurity. Africa continued to experience violence and insecurity, including serious violations of women's rights, in the context of protracted armed conflicts. In certain countries, intercommunal violence, clashes, and incidents of extrajudicial, arbitrary and summary executions, enforced disappearances, kidnapping, rape, torture, and arbitrary arrest and detention were reported. The conflict in the Tigray region of Ethiopia resulted in serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law committed by all parties to the conflict, some of which may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

- Rise of violent extremism. Violent extremism in the Sahel, the Lake Chad Basin as well as in northern Mozambique is a major security concern. Violent extremist groups continue to be a threat in DRC, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria and have expanded their territorial control and activities in countries such as Mali and Mozambique. Incidents of violence included suicide bombings, improvised explosive device attacks, kidnappings, arson attacks, raids and attacks on villages and educational institutions and on humanitarian and health personnel and facilities, looting, cattle rustling, extortion, and ambushes on military positions, as well as sexual violence against civilians including cases of forced marriage of women and girls by members of violent extremist groups. Violent extremist groups have imposed so-called “peace agreements” on several communities living in areas where State control is absent. Many of these agreements are inconsistent with human rights norms and standards, particularly the human rights of women and girls. Chronic impunity and lack of accountability are some of the factors that contribute to violent extremism.
- Impunity. In many countries, few credible investigations or prosecutions of grave human rights violations have taken place. On a positive note, CAR took some steps to address impunity, by operationalizing a Special Criminal Court to ensure that perpetrators of human rights violations are tried for outstanding crimes, including hundreds of sexual violence cases. The CAR Government also made efforts to move forward on transitional justice initiatives. These included launching a truth commission, identifying collective reparations, and undertaking institutional reforms to prevent the recurrence of conflict. In DRC, significant efforts are being made in the fight against impunity, despite the fragile security context in the eastern provinces.

In South Sudan, the Government’s engagement with respect to the establishment of the Hybrid Court for South Sudan has remained limited and the Memorandum of Understanding with the African Union for the establishment of the Court has not yet been signed. In Ethiopia, OHCHR and the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission conducted a joint investigation into alleged human rights violations, and abuses and violations of international humanitarian and refugee law, that have been committed by all parties to the conflict in the Tigray region, and the Government has established an inter-ministerial task force to implement some of the report’s recommendations.
- Violations of the rights of people on the move. Thousands of Africans have died in the Sahara and the Mediterranean Sea while attempting to reach Europe. The factors that have caused Africans to migrate included serious political and security challenges in many African countries, and poor socioeconomic conditions and policies that compelled people to flee, such as indefinite and compulsory military service in Eritrea. In some cases, these were exacerbated by austerity measures that governments adopted to manage the impact of falling oil prices on tax revenue.
- Violations of economic, social and cultural rights. The African continent continued to experience rapid economic and social change, and the Covid-19 pandemic had a significant negative impact on economic growth. The pandemic further exacerbated large wealth discrepancies between countries and within societies; in a context of shrinking fiscal space, many countries faced ever increasing challenges to implement their obligations to respect, protect and/or fulfil economic, social and cultural rights, or provide social protection. The Covid-19 pandemic reversed some of the progress that had been made to enhance access to social, economic and cultural rights. Lack of fulfilment of these rights is associated with extreme poverty, discrimination, climate change and environmental degradation, rapid population growth, weak governance, imperfect rule of law, insecurity, and threats to national and regional stability posed by armed conflict. These reverses have made populations more vulnerable and have reduced their access to employment,

education, health, social security, food, housing, water and other basic necessities.

- Gender-based violence. SGBV continued to be reported. In countries in conflict, large-scale sexual violence was commonly used during attacks against the civilian populations. In other countries, female genital mutilation, forced and early marriage, and SGBV remained rooted in harmful traditional practices. Few SGBV cases have been prosecuted, due to serious deficiencies in national judicial systems and law enforcement agencies, compounded by the absence of laws prohibiting gender-based violence, the stigma associated with SGBV, which is partly responsible for under-reporting, and the lack of well-functioning and funded programmes to support survivors' efforts to claim their rights (such as victim/witness protection and legal assistance programmes).

## Africa and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratification, reporting and standing invitation (baseline December 2021)


	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
Angola			X										(Nov 2019)	No
Benin						X	X			X			(Nov 2017)	Yes (2012)
Botswana				X				X	X				(Jan 2018)	Yes (2018)
Burkina Faso	X	X	X			X				X			(May 2018)	No
Burundi	X		X			X	X	X	X		X		(Jan 2018)	Yes (2013)
Cameroon						X			X				(May 2018)	Yes (2014)
Cape Verde	X			X				X	X		X		(May 2018)	Yes (2013)
Central African Rep.	X			X				X			X	X	(Nov 2018)	Yes (2013)
Chad	X	X				X	X	X	X		X		(Nov 2018)	Yes (2012)
Comoros	X			X		X	X	X			X		(Jan 2019)	Yes (2013)
Congo	X	X	X	X				X			X		(Nov 2018)	Yes (2013)
Côte d'Ivoire	X		X	X				X	X		X		(May 2019)	No
DRep. Congo	X						X				X		(May 2019)	No
Djibouti	X		X	X				X	X				(May 2018)	No
Equatorial Guinea	X		X	X		X	X	X					(May 2019)	No
Eritrea	X		X	X				X	X				(Jan 2019)	No
Eswatini	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		(Nov 2021)	No
Ethiopia	X		X				X				X		(May 2019)	No
Gabon	X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X	(Nov 2017)	Yes (2012)
Gambia	X		X			X	X	X		X	X		(Nov 2019)	No
Ghana	X	X	X	X		X				X			(Nov 2017)	Yes (2006)
Guinea	X			X		X				X	X		(Jan 2020)	No
Guinea-Bissau	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		(Jan 2020)	Yes (2010)
Kenya			X			X	X		X				(Jan 2020)	Yes (2015)
Lesotho	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	(Jan 2020)	Yes (2015)
Liberia	X		X	X		X	X						(Nov 2020)	Yes (2015)
Madagascar	X		X	X		X					X		(Nov 2019)	Yes (2011)

## Africa and the United Nations human rights mechanisms

Ratification, reporting and standing invitation (baseline December 2021)

	CERD	CCPR	CESCR	CAT	OPCAT	CEDAW	CRC	CRC:OPSC	CRC: OPAC	CMW	CRPD	CPPED	UPR	Standing invitations to Special Procedure mandate holders
Malawi	X		X									X	(Nov 2020)	Yes (2015)
Mali	X			X		X		X	X	X			(Jan 2018)	No
Mauritania								X		X			(Jan 2021)	No
Mauritius							X	X	X				(Nov 2018)	No
Mozambique	X			X				X	X				(May 2021)	Yes (2016)
Namibia			X				X	X	X				(May 2021)	No
Niger						X			X				(May 2021)	Yes (2012)
Nigeria	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			(Nov 2018)	Yes (2013)
Rwanda	X		X	X									(Jan 2021)	Yes (2011)
Sao Tome & Prin.	X		X	X						X	X		(Jan 2021)	Yes (2011)
Senegal													(Nov 2018)	No
Seychelles	X		X					X	X			X	(May 2021)	Yes (2012)
Sierra Leone	X		X	X		X					X		(May 2021)	Yes (2003)
Somalia	X		X								X		(May 2021)	Yes (2016)
South Africa							X		X				(May 2017)	Yes (2003)
South Sudan				X				X					(Jan 2022)	Yes (2016)
Sudan	X		X										(Nov 2021)	No
Togo	X		X			X						X	(Jan 2022)	No
Uganda	X		X							X			(Jan 2022)	No
U rep. Tanzania	X		X			X	X				X		(Nov 2021)	No
Zambia			X	X		X						X	(Nov 2017)	Yes (2008)
Zimbabwe		X	X				X	X	X		X		(Jan 2022)	No

 Treaty ratified

 Overdue report as of December 2021

 Outstanding ratification

## REGIONAL OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AFRICA (YAOUNDE)

### FIELD PRESENCE

The OHCHR Regional Office for Central Africa (CARO) is based in Yaoundé, Cameroon. It was established in 2001.

### COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Sao Tomé and Príncipe (complementing OHCHR field presences in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Rwanda).

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

All countries have ratified most of the core human rights treaties. Equatorial Guinea has not yet ratified the CRPD; Cameroon adopted a law to ratify the CRPD in December 2021. Sao Tomé and Príncipe and Congo have ratified the ICRMW, and also the OP-ICCPR. Only Gabon and the Central African Republic have ratified the OP-ICESCR. Gabon and the Central African Republic have also ratified the CPPED. About half the countries of the sub-region have extended a standing invitation to UN special procedures mandate-holders.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Independent Expert on the Central African Republic (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A1</b> → Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The decisions of judicial actors increasingly reference human rights principles and standards. Law enforcement institutions are taking steps to comply with international human rights norms and standards, notably those that concern torture and ill-treatment and the deprivation of liberty.
<b>P</b> Participation	<b>P1</b> → 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	In at least three countries, parliaments, law enforcement institutions and other relevant actors take measures that protect fundamental freedoms and human rights defenders.
	<b>P6</b> → The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Marginalized groups participate more actively in political and public life, locally and nationally.

<b>D</b> Development	<b>D2</b>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>Corporate bodies increasingly comply with relevant human rights norms and standards and implement the UN protect, respect and remedy framework and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.</p>
	<b>D7</b>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>UNCTs have integrated recommendations issued by human rights mechanisms in their plans for implementing the SDGs, and in other development programmes including UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and strategic documents on poverty reduction.</p>
	<b>D8</b>	<p>National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs</p>	<p>Relevant official institutions and civil society actors systematically collect and analyse data, particularly data that relates to natural resource exploitation and social expenditure.</p>
<b>PS</b> Peace and Security	<b>PS3</b>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>Regional bodies and national security authorities use information on conflict triggers and on human rights impacts to put effective protection measures in place.</p>
	<b>PS5</b>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>The UNCTs in Cameroon, Congo and Gabon align their activities with the UN Secretary General's Human Rights Upfront agenda.</p>
<b>M</b> Mechanisms	<b>M1</b>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>States ratify more human rights treaties.</p>
	<b>M1</b>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>States report under the UPR and report more regularly to the Treaty Bodies.</p>

<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p><b>M1</b> ▶ National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>UNCTs, Government institutions, civil society organizations and NHRI are more aware of the recommendations that have been issued by UN human rights mechanisms and take steps to implement them, including through the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.</p>
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**SHIFTS**

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

Persons with Disabilities, Women



## BURUNDI

### FIELD PRESENCE

Since OHCHR closed the country office in February 2019 at the request of the Government, OHCHR has continued to monitor remotely the human rights situation in Burundi, and to conduct periodic technical cooperation missions, which have included providing support to the NHRI. In August 2021, OHCHR deployed an HRA to Burundi.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Burundi is party to most international and African human rights instruments. It has interacted with human rights treaty bodies, issued an open invitation to special procedures, and largely complied with reporting obligations, for example to the UPR and under CAT, CRC and CEDAW. On 13 October 2021, the Human Rights Council, through its resolution A/HRC/RES/48/16, decided to appoint a Special Rapporteur mandated to monitor the situation of human rights in Burundi.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A1</b> ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	<p>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. The number of detainees held without trial or conviction ('les oubliés de la justice') falls.</p> <p>Judicial officials, the police, the SNR (National Intelligence Service), the military, and civil servants receive human rights training, including training on gender equality and the rights of minorities. Human rights violations continuously decline following the 2020 elections.</p>
	<b>A1</b> ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	<p>Relevant authorities are provided with human rights trainings, including on the promotion of gender equality and the rights of minorities, to strengthen compliance with human rights obligations.</p>
	<b>A3</b> ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	<p>Cases of SGBV are reported, investigated and prosecuted, enhancing women's right to justice. Victims, survivors, local NGOs and human rights defenders are supported and protected when they report SGBV crimes.</p>

<p><b>P</b> Participation</p>	<p><b>P1</b></p>	<p>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</p>	<p>A national mechanism is created to protect the rights of civil society organizations and individuals, supported by a clear legal framework that complies with international human rights standards.</p>
	<p><b>P2</b></p>	<p>The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)</p>	<p>Civil society actors participate freely in public life, including during election periods.</p>
<p><b>D</b> Development</p>	<p><b>D3</b></p>	<p>State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights</p>	<p>Civil society is abler to participate in the formation of development policies and in decision-making. Civil society organizations work to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights.</p> <p>Policies are in place that ensure that all stakeholders enjoy equal participation, access and opportunities with respect to education, health, food, land, and employment. Policies take full account of the interests of youth, women, and persons living with albinism or disabilities.</p>
<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS3</b></p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>A range of international actors and constituencies are mobilized to prevent conflict in Burundi. Their interventions take into account the specific needs of women, individuals at risk and marginalized groups.</p> <p>The UNCT implements the human rights strategy. The strategy guides the design of conflict prevention initiatives as well as humanitarian preparedness and response. The adoption of a human rights-based strategy helps to consolidate peace and security.</p>

**SHIFTS**

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Leveraging Data for Human Rights, Prevention

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

Women, Young People

## CHAD

### FIELD PRESENCE

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed between OHCHR and the Government of Chad in September 2016, a stand-alone OHCHR office was established. It provides consultative services and technical assistance on regional and international human rights norms to the Government of Chad and other partners. The scaling-up of the country office in Chad in 2019 has enabled OHCHR to: strengthen its capacity to provide advisory services to the Government and technical assistance to national institutions; support national human rights protection and promotion mechanisms, including the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC); foster an enhanced human rights environment through the continued provision of independent monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation; and identify strategies to address human rights issues relating to movement of people, drugs, and arms linked to terrorist activities. An OHCHR Group of Five Sahel (G5 Sahel) Joint Force team has been embedded in the country office since 2019, based in N'Djamena, to support implementation of the compliance framework of the G5 Sahel Joint Force (FC-G5S). This step enables OHCHR to increase the value of its partnership with the FC-G5S by addressing protection concerns and promoting human rights in support of long-term peace and security.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The Government has recently made serious efforts to cooperate with international mechanisms. It has submitted its UPR report and several reports to treaty bodies, namely CERD, CEDAW, CAT and CRC. Ratifications of the CRPD and the ICRMW are anticipated.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Working Group on discrimination against women in law and practice (2017); Working Group on use of mercenaries (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A1</b> ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The National Human Rights Commission is established and functions in conformity with the Paris Principles.
	<b>A3</b> ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	The country office forwards to the judicial authorities or the National Human Rights Commission at least half the cases of crimes associated with gender that it receives, including those that involve women and youth.  The judicial authorities and the National Human Rights Commission act on at least half the cases of crimes associated with gender that they receive, including those that involve women and youth.

<p><b>P</b> Participation</p>	<p>P6</p>	<p>The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard</p>	<p>The national programme of human rights education is developed and implemented. The country office produces a study of human rights education that positively influences education programmes on human rights in Chad.</p>
<p><b>ND</b> Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND3</p>	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space</p>	<p>The Government, civil society organizations, women and other actors have become more familiar with the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Resolution 1325 of the UN Security Council.</p>
<p><b>D</b> Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>Implementation and evaluation of the UN development assistance framework (UNDAF) take account of human rights.  When they are drafted, implemented and evaluated, UN strategic programmes take account of human rights.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Chad submits six reports to Treaty Bodies that are due, in compliance with reporting guidelines.  Chad ratifies at least four of the treaties that it has not yet ratified.  At least four Special Rapporteurs visit Chad.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Civil society organizations submit alternative reports to Treaty Bodies in at least 60% of cases.</p>

**SHIFTS**

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Leveraging Data for Human Rights, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

Women, Young People

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### FIELD PRESENCE

Bureau Intégré de l'Organisation des Nations Unies en Centrafrique from 2000 to 2013. Since 2013, Human Rights Division (HRD) of the Mission Interdimensionnelle Intégrée des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Centrafrique (MINUSCA).

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The Central African Republic is a signatory to most of the international and regional human rights treaties and has recently ratified additional instruments. Reporting to treaty bodies remains irregular and civil society organizations have submitted few shadow reports and communications. Central African Republic extended an open invitation to special procedures in 2013. It last completed the UPR in 2018.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

The Independent Expert on CAR has made several visits since the mandate was established in September 2013.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A1</b> Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The actions of judicial institutions and defence and security forces increasingly comply with human rights.
	<b>A5</b> UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	MINUSCA's components, the UNCT and the Humanitarian Country Team integrate human rights policies and tools in their peace-building policies and programmes and their overall work.
<b>PS</b> Peace and Security	<b>PS1</b> Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians	As a component of CAR's national infrastructure for peace and human rights, the National Committee on the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the fight against discrimination is fully operational. The Committee's capacity is strengthened to enable it to implement its road map. A national multifunctional mechanism to protect victims and witnesses is established: it is able to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and protect and assist victims of gender-based violence and sexual violence in conflict.

<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS4</b></p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>A comprehensive national transitional justice strategy is developed and implemented; it is gender-sensitive.</p>
	<p><b>PS5</b></p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>National institutions and non-State actors increase their capacity to protect and promote human rights more effectively.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p><b>M1</b></p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>CAR engages more frequently and deeply with the international human rights mechanisms: it ratifies outstanding treaties, submits overdue reports, and follows up the recommendations of Treaty Bodies and special procedures.</p>

**SHIFTS**

Civic Space, Prevention

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

Women, Young People

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

### FIELD PRESENCE

The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) was established in 2008 and is comprised of the MONUSCO Human Rights Division and the former Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in the DRC.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The DRC has ratified the major international human rights treaties, except for the OP-ICCPR to abolish the death penalty and the OP-ICESCR. The OP-CAT has been ratified (2010) but has not yet been implemented.

The DRC completed a UPR review in May 2019.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A1</b>	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The judiciary increases the number of convictions for human rights violations, including SGBV. Oversight mechanisms strengthen disciplinary measures for the same offences.
<b>P</b> Participation	<b>P1</b>	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The NHRC fulfils its mandate and is in compliance with the Paris Principles. Its mandate includes responding to complaints
	<b>P4</b>	Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	With UNJHRO support, civil society networks assist a larger number of victims of human rights violations.
	<b>P5</b>	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	Citizens are able to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association. The security forces show more respect for these rights and for human rights standards and principles.
<b>D</b> Development	<b>D7</b>	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	UNDAF contributes to increasing implementation of human rights standards and principles and references recommendations by the human rights mechanisms.

<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS5</b></p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>DRC security forces increase the number of mitigation and corrective measures they adopt, on the basis of risk assessments that comply with the HRDDP.</p>
	<p><b>PS6</b></p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>Decisions made by MONUSCO in support of the political process or on protection of civilians are guided by relevant human rights standards and principles. This is particularly true of the good offices of the mission leadership and provision of support to the security forces.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p><b>M1</b></p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>As a component of CAR’s national infrastructure for peace and human rights, the National Committee on the prevention of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the fight against discrimination is fully operational. The Committee’s capacity is strengthened to enable it to implement its road map. A national multifunctional mechanism to protect victims and witnesses is established: it is able to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, and protect and assist victims of gender-based violence and sexual violence in conflict.</p>
	<p><b>M2</b></p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), civil society organizations and human rights defenders submit reports on serious human rights issues in the DRC to the international human rights mechanisms more frequently.</p>

**SHIFTS**

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

Women, Young People



## RWANDA

### FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR deployed an HRA to Rwanda in 2008.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Rwanda has ratified all the core human rights treaties except the CPPED. It participated in the UPR in 2011 and 2015. The Government issued an open invitation to special procedures mandate-holders in 2011.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>D</b> Development	<b>D2</b> ▶ Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	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.
	<b>D7</b> ▶ States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	All components of the 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 SDGs and other development initiatives.
<b>M</b> Mechanisms	<b>M2</b> ▶ 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	NGOs and UN agencies have increased their engagement with the UPR and Treaty Bodies.

#### SHIFTS

Global Constituency, Inequalities

#### SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Young People

## REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EAST AFRICA (ADDIS ABABA)

### FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR’s Regional Office for East Africa (EARO) is based in Addis Ababa. It was established in 2002.

### COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Tanzania (complementing the OHCHR country presences in Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda). It is also the entry point for OHCHR engagement with the African Union.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Tanzania have ratified most of the core UN human rights treaties with the exception of the ICRMW and CPPED. In addition, Tanzania is not party to CAT and Eritrea has not yet ratified the CRPD. Not all countries have fulfilled their reporting obligations. In the last six years, all four countries completed a UPR review (Tanzania was reviewed in November 2021). Implementation is imperfect though the UPR process has triggered some follow up action. None of the countries has issued a standing invitation to Special Procedure mandate-holders; a number of requests to visit are awaiting response.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Independent Expert on albinism (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A1</b> ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Regional human rights mechanisms are increasingly accessible to all.  Countries in the region increasingly domesticate, and comply with, international standards on capital punishment.
	<b>A3</b> ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Governments report, investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more consistently.
<b>P</b> Participation	<b>P1</b> ▶ 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	CSOs, women human rights defenders, and other relevant stakeholders advocate for human rights, and especially women’s rights, more often and more effectively.  The African Union’s manuals and guidelines, including those on elections, integrate human rights standards and norms.
<b>ND</b> Non-discrimination	<b>ND3</b> ▶ Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	In cases that concern women and girls, the decisions of national human rights and justice mechanisms comply with international and regional human rights standards.

<b>ND</b> Non-discrimination	<b>ND4</b> ▶	Judicial institutions, media, and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms with a view to their eradication	The decisions of national human rights and justice mechanisms increasingly promote gender equality and comply with international and regional human rights standards.
	<b>ND6</b> ▶	The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	African Union policies and migration governance measures more fully integrate international human rights standards.
<b>D</b> Development	<b>D4</b> ▶	Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants	Sexual and reproductive health policies in the region increasingly comply with international human rights standards.
	<b>D7</b> ▶	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	When they implement the SDGs, UNCTs and the Governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Tanzania take fully into account human rights principles, including the right to development, as well as recommendations that have been made by the UN human rights mechanisms.
	<b>D8</b> ▶	National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs	State institutions pay increasing attention to discrimination (as defined in international law) when they collect, analyse and disseminate data.
<b>PS</b> Peace and Security	<b>PS2</b> ▶	Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law	Regional and national counter-terrorism measures, and actions to prevent violent extremism, respect and take full account of gender and women's rights.
	<b>PS3</b> ▶	Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection	Regional and sub-regional bodies, and individual States, increasingly integrate human rights standards and policies in their conflict prevention and response strategies.
	<b>PS5</b> ▶	Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict	The East Africa Regional Office has the capacity to contribute appropriately to early warning and emergency responses as well as disaster responses.

<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p><b>M2</b></p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	
	<p><b>M5</b></p>	<p>International human rights mechanisms are increasingly effective in promoting and protecting human rights</p>	<p>The human rights mechanisms of the African Union and UN deepen their cooperation. The African Union’s human rights organs integrate human rights principles in their work.</p>

**SHIFTS**

Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

Women, Young People

## ETHIOPIA

### COUNTRY PROGRAMME

The Ethiopia country programme is embedded in the East Africa Regional Office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It was established in 2019.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Ethiopia is party to the CERD, ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, CRC and CEDAW. It is not party to ICRMW or CPPED. Ethiopia has four treaty body reports pending (CERD, CDESCR, CRC and CRPD). Ethiopia was reviewed under the UPR in 2019. Progress in implementing recommendations of human rights mechanisms remains a challenge, although the UPR triggered follow-up actions to various degrees. There is no standing invitation to special procedures and pending visit requests have not been addressed.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
<b>A</b> Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	International and regional human rights mechanisms are increasingly accessible and human rights recommendations are increasingly integrated in laws, policies and programmes.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	National and international human rights principles are increasingly integrated into policies and manuals of national protection mechanisms, including on use of force, and prosecution of violations thereof.
	A3	Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Increased reporting, investigation and prosecution of cases, including gender related crimes.
<b>P</b> 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	Increased engagement of CSOs and women human rights defenders as well as other relevant stakeholders on strategic advocacy for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular women's rights.
	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	Increased engagement of CSOs, human rights defenders and other relevant national institutions on human rights related work at the national level to create a critical mass on human rights advocacy.

<p><b>ND</b> Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND4</p>	<p>Judicial institutions, media, and other sectors increasingly recognize and challenge harmful gender stereotypes and gender norms with a view to their eradication</p>	<p>The progressive integration of women’s rights in national frameworks, systems and policies to address sexual violence and harmful practices, and the availability and usage of adequate remedies for gender-related violations affecting women and girls and other groups.</p>
<p><b>D</b> Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>Increased integration of human rights including the right to development and outcomes of human rights mechanisms in the implementation of the SDGs by the UNCT and Government.</p>
	<p>D8</p>	<p>National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs</p>	<p>Collation, processing and dissemination of data by State institutions increasingly addresses discrimination.</p>
<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>The East Africa Regional Office has the capacity to contribute to early warning and emergency responses as well as disaster responses.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Development of implementation plan to accelerate follow up of recommendations from human rights mechanisms. Four outstanding reports to treaty bodies are submitted.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Substantive submissions to treaty bodies, special procedures and to the Human Rights Council have been made by government and CSO actors.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

## KENYA

## FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR has been present in Kenya since 2008, following the election violence in 2007 and 2008. It is currently represented by an HRA.

## ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Kenya has ratified the CAT, ICCPR, CEDAW, CERD, CRC, CRPD, and the OP-CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict, but has not ratified other optional protocols. The Government is willing to ratify the ICRMW but has not signalled its intention to ratify the CPPED. In 2022, the country is due to be reviewed by CAT. In 2021, the country was reviewed by the Human Rights Committee. Kenya extended a standing invitation to special procedures in 2015.

## VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Working Group on business and human rights (2018); Independent Expert on albinism (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A2</b> Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The Kenyan authorities strengthen and enforce measures to prevent human rights violations by police and other security agencies, including SGBV. Those responsible for violations are held accountable and prosecuted.
<b>P</b> Participation	<b>P1</b> Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The Kenyan authorities put measures in place to protect civic space, including the Public Benefits and Organizations Act. The measures, and policies on public participation, comply with international human rights standards.
<b>D</b> Development	<b>D1</b> Judicial and non-judicial mechanisms hold business and other economic actors to account for rights abuses and provide remedies to victims	Two landmark litigation cases are successfully completed and victims receive remedies.
	<b>D2</b> Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	The courts and State non-judicial mechanisms hold businesses and other economic actors accountable, in accordance with human rights standards and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
	<b>D3</b> State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights	Kenya implements the decisions of the African Court on Human and People's Rights with respect to Endorois and Ogiek rights to land and housing.

<p><b>D</b> Development</p>	<p><b>D7</b></p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms' outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>UNDAF incorporates human rights norms, standards and principles in its design and implementation.</p>
<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS5</b></p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>UN early warning and advocacy regularly integrate human rights principles and analysis.</p>
	<p><b>PS5</b></p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>The Government finalizes a reparations policy and framework. It covers survivors of SGBV.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p><b>M1</b></p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Kenya creates a formal national reporting mechanism and a recommendations data base.</p>
	<p><b>M2</b></p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>The Government, NHRI, civil society organizations and the UNCT regularly submit reports to the international human rights mechanisms.</p>

**SHIFTS**

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

Women



## SOMALIA

### FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR began operating in Somalia in 2008 through the human rights component of the UN Political Office for Somalia. Since 2013, it works through the Human Rights and Protection Group of the UN Assistance Mission for Somalia. HRPG is headquartered in Mogadishu and has field offices in Galmudug (operated from Mogadishu), Hirshabelle, Jubaland, Puntland, South West State, in Somaliland, and in Nairobi.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Somalia is a party to the ICCPR, ICESCR, CRC, CAT and CRPD, which it ratified on 6 August 2019. It is considering ratification of CEDAW and other instruments. Somalia completed the third cycle of the UPR in 2021. Somalia was re-elected to the Human Rights Council in 2021. The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia has helped shape discussion of human rights in the country.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

The former Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia visited in April 2016, May 2017, April 2018 and July 2019. A new Independent Expert was appointed in March 2020; her 2020 and 2021 visits were postponed owing to the global pandemic.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A2</b> Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	A functioning and independent National Human Rights Commission 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.
<b>P</b> Participation	<b>P5</b> More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	Four thematic civil society networks are established or strengthened. Five civil society networks are able to monitor, report on and advocate for human rights effectively.
	<b>P6</b> The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Human rights violations and abuses against internally displaced persons, minorities, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups that suffer discrimination are monitored, documented and reported for purposes of advocacy and protection.
<b>ND</b> Non-discrimination	<b>ND2</b> Justice systems and related institutions increasingly monitor and investigate discrimination and provide redress to victims	Formal justice institutions increasingly address cases of sexual violence and positive measures and legislation that protect equality and inclusive participation of vulnerable groups in political, social and economic spheres are adopted

<p><b>ND</b> Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND3</p>	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space</p>	<p>Capacity of formal justice institutions to address cases of sexual violence is increased. Percentage of cases of sexual violence that are addressed within the formal justice system increases.</p>
<p><b>D</b> Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>The National Development Plan and the UN Strategic Framework for Somalia integrate the relevant human rights norms, standards and principles and recommendations.</p>
<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS1</p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>10,000 members of the Somali National Army (SNA) are trained, including through Training of Trainers (TOTs). A new Human Rights Cell is established in the SNA; one of its responsibilities is to ensure that the SNA mainstreams human rights and IHL training.</p> <p>At least six laws and policies relating to security institutions, including laws and policies on counter-terrorism, are passed or revised; they improve compliance with human rights standards.</p>
	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>Six risk assessments are conducted and at least 40% of mitigation measures are implemented.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Support is provided for one annual visit by the Independent Expert on Somalia. Somalia submits one UPR report and at least one periodic report to human rights mechanisms.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

## SOUTH SUDAN

### FIELD PRESENCE

The Human Rights Division of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan also represents OHCHR in South Sudan.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

South Sudan has ratified or acceded to the CAT, CRC and CEDAW and their optional protocols. It has not met all its reporting obligations. South Sudan submitted its second cycle UPR report in 2021, which will be reviewed in 2022. In March 2016, the Human Rights Council established a Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan; its mandate has been renewed annually.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures (2015); Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan (2016, 2017 and 2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A1</b> ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	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.  The Government strengthens national human rights protection systems and the administration of justice.
	<b>A3</b> ▶ Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Monitoring, investigation, verification and reporting of abuses and violations committed against women, including conflict-related sexual violence, are strengthened. Formal justice institutions increase their capacity to address cases of sexual violence. The proportion of sexual violence cases they address increases.
<b>P</b> Participation	<b>P1</b> ▶ Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	The security forces comply more with human rights norms, standards and principles. Citizens are more able to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association.
	<b>P2</b> ▶ The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	Institutional, judicial and civil society mechanisms that protect human rights defenders are strengthened at all levels; they comply with international standards.

<p><b>P</b> Participation</p>	<p><b>P5</b></p>	<p>More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place</p>	<p>The South Sudanese Human Rights Commission is accredited and complies with the Paris Principles.</p>
	<p><b>PS1</b></p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>The Government and opposition parties adopt mechanisms and initiatives that increase protection of civilians in contexts of conflict, in compliance with human rights law and international humanitarian law.</p>
<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS4</b></p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>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 practice.</p>
	<p><b>PS5</b></p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Human rights data contribute to early warning mechanisms, responses to them, and decision-making strategies and operations, to prevent, mitigate and respond to emerging crises in South Sudan.</p>
	<p><b>PS6</b></p>	<p>United Nations' support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>UNMISS and UN agencies apply the standards set out in the HRDDP when they provide support to national security forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), the police, etc.</p>
	<p><b>M1</b></p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>South Sudan implements UPR recommendations that it has accepted.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>			

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women

## SUDAN

### FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR opened its country office in the Sudan in December 2019 in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 42/35 (2019) and the Host Country Agreement that was signed with the Transitional Government of the Sudan on 25 September 2019. On 4 June 2020, the Security Council, by its resolution 2524 (2020), decided to establish the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) with a human rights mandate. As of 1 January 2021, in line with the 2011 Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations and Political Missions (the Joint Policy), the OHCHR country office in the Sudan was integrated with the UNITAMS Office of Support to Civilian Protection.

On 22 December 2020, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2559 (2020), which terminated the mandate of the United Nations-African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) on 31 December 2020; the drawdown process for its forces ended in June 2021.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Sudan is a State party to the ICCPR, ICESCR, CRC, CRDP, CERD, CAT, and CPPED. The country has yet to ratify CEDAW, CPPED, and ICRMW. Following a request by Sudan, the Human Rights Council decided to postpone Sudan's third-cycle UPR, which had originally been scheduled for 3 November 2021, to the 40<sup>th</sup> session of the UPR Working Group (24 January–4 February 2022) due to developments in the country after the military takeover in October 2021.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
<b>A</b> Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The new independent national human rights commission is established and complies effectively with the Paris Principles.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Domestic legislation and policy increasingly comply with international human rights standards.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Transitional justice mechanisms that conform to international human rights norms and standards, and are victim-centered, are put in place and have the capacity to deliver on their respective mandates.
	A3	Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Judges assigned to gender-based violence cases apply national legislation in compliance with international human rights standards.
	A4	States take measures to ensure that their decision-making, policies and actions are more transparent and the public has access to information for accountability purposes	Right-holders increasingly participate in public processes and have access to information for accountability purposes.

<p><b>A</b> Accountability</p>	A5	UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	The UNCT increasingly uses a human rights-based approach in all its efforts on the rule of law and justice.
<p><b>P</b> Participation</p>	P1	Stronger laws, policies and practices protect the right to participate and civic space, including online, and the environment for civil society is increasingly safe and enabling	Civil society can continue to participate in public debates about economic, social and political reform.
	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	International, regional and national protection mechanisms are responsive to the protection needs of civil society organizations and individuals, particularly but not only in the context of political participation.
	P6	The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Rights-holders participate meaningfully in the design of public policy and processes in compliance with international standards.
<p><b>ND</b> Non-discrimination</p>	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	National laws, policies and practices increasingly combat discrimination against women and minorities.
	ND3	Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	Legal and social frameworks increasingly comply with international human rights norms and standards with regard to women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence.
<p><b>D</b> Development</p>	D3	State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights	Law, policies and strategies on land and titles increasingly comply with human rights.
	D7	States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	National stakeholders adopt a human rights-based approach to the monitoring and evaluation of the realisation of the SDGs and are aware of their obligations regarding economic, social and cultural rights.

<p><b>D</b> Development</p>	<p><b>D8</b></p>	<p>National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs</p>	<p>National stakeholders adopt a human rights-based approach to data collection and use while monitoring and implementing the SDGs.</p>
<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS3</b></p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>Human rights are an integral part of conflict prevention and response strategies in Sudan.</p>
	<p><b>PS5</b></p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems.</p>
	<p><b>PS6</b></p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>HRDDP is systematically applied when UN entities support national or regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p><b>M1</b></p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Increased engagement by Sudan with international and regional human rights mechanisms. Increased ratification of international and regional human rights instruments.</p>

**SHIFTS**

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

Women, Young People

## UGANDA

### FIELD PRESENCE

Uganda has hosted an OHCHR country office since 2005. The original mandate covered Northern Uganda and became country-wide in 2009.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Uganda is a party to all the core international human rights treaties except CPPED. It has not acceded to the Second OP-ICCPR, the OP-CESCR, the OP-CEDAW, the OP-CAT, or the OP-CRC concerning a communications procedure.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A1</b> ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	State and non-state actors enhance their capacity 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.
	<b>A2</b> ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	National justice and human rights mechanisms, including the Uganda Human Rights Commission and the judiciary, provide redress and accountability to victims in more cases.
<b>P</b> Participation	<b>P2</b> ▶ The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	The Uganda Human Rights Commission continues to implement its mandate in compliance with the Paris Principles.
	<b>P4</b> ▶ Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	Civil society monitors more systematically and is in a position to raise human rights concerns. Women human rights defenders are able to raise concerns affecting them, and enhance their ability to seek redress for threats and attacks against them.
	<b>P5</b> ▶ More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	NHRI, in particular the Uganda Human Rights Commission, increasingly monitors and raises concerns about restrictions of civic space.



<b>ND</b> Non-discrimination	<b>ND1</b>	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<b>ND2</b>	<p>Justice systems and related institutions increasingly monitor and investigate discrimination and provide redress to victims</p>	<p>National justice institutions monitor, investigate or provide redress in more discrimination cases.</p>
<b>D</b> Development	<b>D2</b>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>The Government has 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.</p>
	<b>D4</b>	<p>Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants</p>	<p>Government offices increasingly apply a human rights-based approach to maternal health when they formulate and implement policies and programmes.</p>
	<b>D7</b>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>UNDAF and UN agency programmes and funds increasingly comply with international human rights norms, standards and principles.</p>
	<b>D8</b>	<p>National institutions, assisted by communities, systematically collect, disaggregate and use data relevant for advancing human rights when they monitor and implement the SDGs</p>	<p>The State’s statistical frameworks, including the national standards indicator framework (NSI) and the results and resources framework (RRF), increasingly comply with international human rights norms, standards and principles with respect to data for national development.</p>

<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS6</b></p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>At least one joint programme that relates specifically to the People’s Defence Forces of Uganda is developed to increase compliance with human rights standards in their operations; it addresses non-coercive interview techniques, crowd control operations, and the UPDF’s efforts to advance understanding and respect for women’s human rights and gender equality, including when the UPDF acts as peacekeeper.</p>
	<hr/>		
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p><b>M1</b></p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government has approved a national human rights action plan and has access to sufficient data to enable it to report appropriately to human rights mechanisms, including by making effective use of the database on national, regional and international human rights recommendations.</p>
	<p><b>M2</b></p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>The Government, the Uganda Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations engage more often and more substantively with international human rights mechanisms.</p>
	<p><b>M3</b></p>	<p>Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>National officials, in particular policy makers, legislators and courts, are more aware of international human rights mechanisms’ outcomes and seek to implement them at national level.</p>

**SHIFTS**

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

Persons with Disabilities, Women, Young People

## REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA (PRETORIA)

### FIELD PRESENCE

The Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA) is based in Pretoria and was established in 1998.

### COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, and Zambia (complementing OHCHR country presences in Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe). ROSA conducts sub-regional activities for all countries in the sub-region.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Many countries in the sub-region have ratified the core human rights treaties and possess laws and constitutions that comply with regional and international human rights standards. All countries have ratified the CRC and CEDAW; all but Angola have ratified CERD; all but the Comoros have ratified the ICCPR; and all but Angola and Zimbabwe have ratified CAT. Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and Zambia have issued standing invitations.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Angola: Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (2016).

Botswana: Special Rapporteur on minority issues (2018).

Comoros (Union of): Special Rapporteur on torture (2019).

Mauritius: Special Rapporteur on toxics (2021).

Namibia: Independent Expert on the rights of older persons (2017).

South Africa: Independent Expert on albinism (2019).

Zambia: Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities (2016); Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A2</b> ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	NHRI and other national protection systems are established that comply with international human rights standards.  Mozambique and Zimbabwe establish transitional justice mechanisms that comply with international human rights standards.
	<b>A2</b> ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Transitional justice mechanisms in Zimbabwe and Mozambique are established and operate increasingly in line with international human rights standards.
<b>P</b> Participation	<b>P6</b> ▶ The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Civil society organizations are able to participate in public affairs and advocate for democratic space.

<p><b>ND</b> Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND1</p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>At least three countries adopt legal and policy measures, aligned with human rights, that prevent discrimination against women, migrants, persons with albinism, and persons with disability.</p>
<p><b>D</b> Development</p>	<p>D7</p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>All UN sustainable development cooperation frameworks in the region adopt a human rights-based approach to programming; all link the SDGs to human rights standards.</p>
<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS5</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>In at least four countries, UNCTs integrate human rights in their early warning, prevention, preparedness and response plans.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Three countries strengthen or legally establish NMRFs.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>More NGOs and NHRI engage with the UN human rights mechanisms.</p>

**SHIFTS**

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

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

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

## MADAGASCAR

### FIELD PRESENCE

Since 2011, OHCHR has deployed an HRA to the RC's Office.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Madagascar has ratified the main human rights treaties and issued a standing invitation to special procedures. It completed the second cycle of the UPR in 2014. Madagascar was reviewed for its third UPR cycle in November 2019.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A1</b> Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The Independent National Human Rights Commission is fully operational.  Law enforcement officials comply more fully with international human rights norms and standards when they fulfil their functions. An effective accountability mechanism has been established.
<b>P</b> Participation	<b>P2</b> The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	National and international mechanisms are established that protect civil society and human rights defenders. They are sustainable and supported by the UN.
<b>D</b> Development	<b>D3</b> State authorities adopt and implement laws, policies and strategies on land and housing that increasingly comply with human rights	National legislation and development policies comply more fully with international human rights norms and principles, notably in regard to land and housing.
<b>PS</b> Peace and Security	<b>PS4</b> Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations	Madagascar's post-crisis reconstruction includes a genuine reconciliation process that complies with international transitional justice principles.
<b>M</b> Mechanisms	<b>M1</b> National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	The government committee in charge of drafting state reports to the human rights mechanisms is effective. It has established a monitoring mechanism.

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities, Women

## MOZAMBIQUE

### FIELD PRESENCE

In 2018, OHCHR launched a multi-year technical cooperation project agreed with the Government and partners entitled Supporting Mozambique in Advancing a Human Rights Agenda for the 2018-2021 Period.

In 2021, OHCHR secured an initial 2-year funding from Sweden that made it possible to extend the project and strengthen the presence. Funding was also secured for deployment of an HRA.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Mozambique has ratified the main human rights treaties, except for ICESCR, CPPED and CRC-OPIC. Mozambique has issued a standing invitation to special procedures. It completed the third cycle of the UPR in 2021.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity (2018); Independent Expert on the rights of older persons (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A2</b> Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	An NHRI and other protection and justice entities are established and increasingly operate in line with international standards
<b>P</b> Participation	<b>P6</b> The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Civil society organizations respond to challenges facing civil society and media and address restrictions to participation and civic space.
<b>ND</b> Non-discrimination	<b>ND1</b> Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	Civil society organizations advocate for the rights of women, elderly, persons with disability and persons with albinism and engage with relevant authorities regarding these issues.
<b>D</b> Development	<b>D7</b> States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work	A human rights-based approach and Leave No One Behind are integrated in UNCT planning, programme design and implementation, and monitoring and evaluations approaches, across the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus.

<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS1</p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>Mechanisms within the security sector to address and redress human rights violations are improved.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>A national mechanism for reporting and follow-up is formally established.</p>

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities



## REGIONAL OFFICE FOR WEST AFRICA (DAKAR)

### FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR's West Africa Regional Office has been based in Dakar, Senegal, since 2008.

### COUNTRIES OF ENGAGEMENT

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo (complementing OHCHR country presences in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria). WARO conducts sub-regional activities in all countries in the sub-region, and engages with regional organizations and institutions such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Court on Human and People's Rights, and the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS).

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

The West Africa region has a high level of ratification. All countries have ratified nearly all international human rights treaties. Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia have yet to ratify CPPED. Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone have yet to ratify ICRMW. Benin, Cabo Verde, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger and Nigeria have issued standing invitations to the special procedures mandate-holders. In regard to the UPR, Togo will have completed the third cycle in early 2022, and all other countries in the region had completed the third cycle by the end of 2021.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Cabo Verde: Special Rapporteur on the right to development (2017).

Côte d'Ivoire: Special Rapporteur on the right to education (2017).

Gambia: Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances (2017); Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children (2019), Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (2019).

Sierra Leone: Special Rapporteur on toxics (2017).

Togo: Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A2</b> ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	In two countries, accountability or protection mechanisms in conformity with the international human rights standards are in place and functioning.
	<b>A2</b> ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	In three countries, transitional justice mechanisms are in place and functioning in line with international human rights norms and standards.
	<b>A2</b> ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	An increased number of international treaties and optional protocols are ratified by countries in the region, namely OP-II ICCPR and OP-ICESCR by Burkina Faso, and OP-CAT and CMW by Côte d'Ivoire.

<p><b>A</b> Accountability</p>	<p><b>A3</b></p>	<p>Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively</p>	<p>States in the region ensure that women, persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons have effective access to justice and that perpetrators of violence are duly prosecuted by a competent criminal court.</p>
	<p><b>A1</b></p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems, including in the context of widespread criminality and insecurity.</p>	<p>In one country, the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure code are reviewed in accordance with international standards.</p>
	<p><b>A1</b></p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems, including in the context of widespread criminality and insecurity.</p>	<p>In three countries, NHRIs operate effectively, or have been strengthened, in accordance with the Paris Principles.</p>
<p><b>ND</b> Non-discrimination</p>	<p><b>ND1</b></p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>In the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), national laws, policies and programmes increasingly protect children from abuse and exploitation.</p>
	<p><b>ND3</b></p>	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space.</p>	<p>The general public, especially human right defenders and civil society organizations, as well as the media, increasingly participate in public affairs and claim their rights freely without being threatened.</p>
	<p><b>ND6</b></p>	<p>The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected</p>	<p>Legal frameworks and protection mechanisms protect and promote the human rights of migrants in their countries of origin and in transit.</p>
<p><b>D</b> Development</p>	<p><b>D4</b></p>	<p>Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants</p>	<p>Laws and policies protect sexual health and reproductive rights and comply with international human rights standards.</p>
<p><b>D</b> Development</p>	<p><b>D7</b></p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>All UN development assistance frameworks (UNDAFs) in the sub-region have fully integrated relevant recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms.</p>

<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS2</b></p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The practical guidance, risk analysis and early warning provided on terrorism by the UN System incorporates human rights standards and principles.</p>
	<p><b>PS3</b></p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>National policies and programmes comply with international human rights standards and principles, and integrate the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p><b>M1</b></p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>In four countries, the NMRF is established or strengthened; NMRFs set out a plan for implementing recommendations.</p>
	<p><b>M1</b></p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Three countries submit overdue reports to the Treaty Bodies.</p>
	<p><b>M1</b></p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Two countries ratify outstanding treaties on individual communications and OP-CAT.</p>
	<p><b>M2</b></p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (Frontier Issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>In four countries, the number of submissions from national human rights institutions and civil society organizations has substantially increased. In one country, new actors are engaging with the international human rights mechanisms.</p>

**SHIFTS**

Civic Space, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change, People on the Move

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

Women, Young People

## GUINEA

### FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR’s office was established in 2010. The headquarters office in the capital Conakry covers two regions: Low and Middle Guinea. The sub office in Nzérékoré covers Upper and Forest Guinea.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Guinea is party to several human rights instruments, including the ICCPR, CAT, and CRC. It has not ratified the additional protocols to the CAT and ICESCR. Guinea was reviewed under the UPR (third cycle) in January 2020 and by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in February 2020.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A1</b> ▶ Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The justice sector is reformed. National courts increasingly reference human rights principles and standards in their proceedings and decisions. They investigate and prosecute alleged perpetrators of serious crimes.
	<b>A2</b> ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The Government has implemented the recommendation of the national consultation and a truth and reconciliation commission has been established.
<b>P</b> Participation	<b>P1</b> ▶ 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	A law protecting human rights defenders is adopted.
	<b>P2</b> ▶ The UN System and international, regional and national mechanisms provide increased, timely and effective protection to civil society organizations and individuals (including from reprisals)	By 2021, the victims and witness protection mechanism is established.
	<b>P5</b> ▶ More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	The law establishing an NHRI has been amended and a new NHRI has been established and complies with international standards, including the Paris Principles.
	<b>P6</b> ▶ The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Participation in public life among discriminated groups, including women, youth, and people living with albinism, has increased. These groups are able to claim their rights.

<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS1</b></p>	<p>Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians</p>	<p>National authorities are regularly informed about human rights violations and take appropriate measures to investigate and prosecute them.</p>
	<p><b>PS5</b></p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Human rights are integrated into the UN Contingency plan, the UN Protection Clusters in the country and particularly in the Forest region.</p>
	<p><b>PS6</b></p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>The national plan for the security sector has been implemented.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p><b>M1</b></p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Inter-ministerial committee on the elaboration of State reports to treaty bodies and the UPR is fully operational.</p>

**SHIFTS**

Civic Space, Inequalities, Prevention

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

People with Disabilities, Women, Young People

## GUINEA BISSAU

### FIELD PRESENCE

The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) was established by Security Council Resolution 1876 in 2009 for an initial period of one year; its remit has been extended by the Security Council annually. Security Council resolution 2404 renewed the mission’s mandate to 28 February 2019. UNIOGBIS completed its Security Council mandate on 31 December 2020. An HRA was deployed to Guinea Bissau in August 2021.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Guinea-Bissau has ratified most human rights conventions; it has not yet ratified the CPPED or the OP-CAT. It completed its third UPR review in 2020 and accepted the majority of recommendations. It issued a standing invitation to the special procedures in 2011. Guinea-Bissau does not yet have a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

None.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
<b>A</b> Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	An NHRI is established and functions in accordance with the Paris Principles.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Human Rights training and education is institutionalized in the justice, health, education, and defence and security sectors.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The Government adopts a national policy on human rights, a strategic plan to combat impunity, and a law that protects victims and witnesses.
<b>P</b> Participation	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	OHCHR’s case database is fully functional; national authorities address all cases that OHCHR brings to their attention.
	P5	More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place	A protection mechanism for human rights defenders is in place.
	P6	The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Rights-holders participate appropriately in reconciliation initiatives and institutional and policy reform processes.

<p><b>ND</b> Non-discrimination</p>	<p>ND3</p>	<p>Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space</p>	<p>Laws are passed that ensure women’s equality; they include a quota system for women’s political participation and representation, and prohibit early and forced marriage. Laws are passed that guarantee land rights and prohibit forced begging.</p>
<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS6</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>Risk assessment mitigation measures and standard operating procedures are applied when implementing the HRDDP and the guidance note of the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) Working Group on Human Rights.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p>M1</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Reports are submitted promptly to human rights mechanisms including Treaty Bodies; overdue reports have submitted.</p>
	<p>M2</p>	<p>Civil society organizations, national human rights institutions, and non-traditional actors, particularly those working on emerging human rights issues (frontier issues), increasingly engage with the international human rights mechanisms and use their outcomes</p>	<p>Civil society provides information to the Treaty Bodies, special procedures and UPR.</p>

<p><b>SHIFTS</b></p>
<p>Civic Space, Global Constituency, Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier issue: Corruption</p>
<p><b>SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS</b></p>
<p>Women</p>

## LIBERIA

### FIELD PRESENCE

After the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established in 2003, OHCHR worked through the Human Rights and Protection Service (HRPS). OHCHR opened a country office in April 2018 following UNMIL's withdrawal.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Liberia has ratified or acceded to the core international human rights treaties and optional protocols.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression (2018).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
<b>A</b> Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The Independent National Commission on Human Rights (INCHR) increases its capacity to fulfil its mandate in accordance with the Paris Principles.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Through human rights training, Liberia's National Police, the Liberia Immigration Service (LIS) and the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) strengthen their human rights accountability units and comply more fully with international human rights standards.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The Ministry of Justice's 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.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The Independent National Commission on Human Rights takes forward the national Palava Hut talks on memorialization and reparations.
	A3	Justice systems investigate and prosecute gender-related crimes more effectively	Civil society organizations and human rights defenders improve their capacity to assist marginalized and vulnerable groups to seek redress and accountability for human rights violations.



<b>A</b> Accountability	A4	States take measures to ensure that their decision-making, policies and actions are more transparent and the public has access to information for accountability purposes	The INCHR assists and advises members and committees of the Legislature and the Human Rights Legislative Association on human rights to prepare relevant bills, for example bills on domestic violence and on female genital mutilation.
	A5	UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	The INCHR will implement 2009 recommendation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to ensure accountability for crimes of the past.
	A5	UN efforts for the rule of law, justice, counter-terrorism and accountability put human rights at the core	Technical advisory to support the development of new national human rights action plan (NHRAP). Quarterly reviews are conducted on the status of treaty body obligations including sharing information from field monitoring and discussing civil society advocacy.
<b>P</b> 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	Government ministries and Parliament consult and cooperate with the INCHR and civil society organizations (CSOs), including the CSO Human Rights platform, when they draft legislation that relates to human rights and act to create a safe and enabling environment for civil society.
	P3	Business, policy-makers and a public at large increasingly value and support civic space	Liberia will develop a regulatory framework and a national action plan on business and human rights.
	P4	Civil society assistance to victims of human rights violations is strengthened	Civil society organizations monitor, report and advocate in a sustained and effective manner for legal reforms and action to strengthen protection from discrimination, especially for marginalized groups.
<b>ND</b> Non-discrimination	ND1	Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality	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 give particular attention to impunity and discrimination against marginalized groups.
	ND3	Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	The INCHR assists the Government and specifically the Ministry of Justice’s Human Rights Division to draft and implement the NHRAP, fulfil UPR and Treaty Body obligations, and strengthen legal and policy reforms to advance gender mainstreaming and prohibit discrimination, especially with regard to marginalized groups.

<p><b>D</b> Development</p>	<p><b>D2</b></p>	<p>Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively</p>	<p>The INCHR, other relevant institutions, and civil society organizations press public and private sector organizations to adopt and implement human rights standards for business. They monitor the human rights compliance of business enterprises in concession areas and elsewhere, paying special regard to workers’ rights, and cooperate to prevent violence.</p>
	<p><b>D7</b></p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>UNDAF One Programme promotes human rights objectives, particularly protection of the most vulnerable, and assists Liberia to implement UPR recommendations that Liberia has accepted and its national human rights action plan.</p>
<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS6</b></p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>The UNCT more often draws on human rights principles when it acts to prevent conflict and promote peace, national reconciliation and the rule of law.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p><b>M1</b></p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>Liberia complies more fully with its international human rights obligations, including by reporting to the Treaty Bodies and the UPR and implementing their recommendations. To this end, the Government ratifies more human rights instruments, creates a NHRAP and appoints a drafting committee and NHRAP steering committee.</p>

<p><b>SHIFTS</b></p> <p>Civic Space, Prevention</p>
<p><b>SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS</b></p> <p>Women</p>

## MALI

## FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR deployed a human rights officer in Bamako in 2014. Subsequently, the Human Rights Division was established in the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). The Division's main office is in Bamako; it has sub-offices in Mopti, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka and Timbuktu, and a Bamako-based office for the southern regions (Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso) and Bamako District. The specialized protection functions relating to the protection of women and children are also consolidated within the Division. MINUSMA provides logistical, technical and operational support to the G5 Sahel as part of the implementation of its mandate [United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2391 (2017), 2531 (2020) and 2584 (2021)].

## ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Mali has ratified or acceded to all international human rights treaties, with the exception of the Second OP-ICCPR on the abolition of the death penalty. Mali has accepted individual complaints procedures under the OP-ICCPR, CPPED, the OP-CEDAW, and the OP-CRPD. Mali has also accepted the inquiry procedures under the CAT, CPPED, the OP-CEDAW, and the CRPD. Mali completed its third cycle of the UPR in January 2018.

## VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

The Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Mali was appointed in May 2018 and conducted official visits in July and October 2018, February and November 2019, February 2020, and August 2021.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A1</b> Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	The internal oversight mechanisms of Mali's defence and security forces (MDSF) are operational and comply with international human rights standards.
	<b>A2</b> Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	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, whether they involve members of armed groups or members of MDSF.
<b>PS</b> Peace and Security	<b>PS1</b> Parties to conflict and actors involved in peace operations increasingly comply with international human rights and humanitarian law and provide greater protection to civilians	Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are monitored, 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.

<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS2</b> ▶</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>Mali’s defence and security forces (MDSF) and G5 Sahel forces comply with international human rights law and humanitarian law when they conduct counter-terrorism operations.</p>
	<p><b>PS4</b> ▶</p>	<p>Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations</p>	<p>The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission fulfils its mandate and issues its final report. The Malian authorities implement its key recommendations, prioritizing victims’ rights, in accordance with Mali’s international obligations.</p>
	<p><b>PS5</b> ▶</p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>UN-led prevention and protection strategies more fully integrate human rights information and standards.</p>
	<p><b>PS6</b> ▶</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>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 HRDDP, notably in programmes that are assessed to be high or medium risk.</p>
<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p><b>M1</b> ▶</p>	<p>National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations</p>	<p>The Government engages more often and more substantively with human rights mechanisms, and in particular fulfils its reporting obligations to the Treaty Bodies.</p>

<p>SHIFTS</p>
<p>Prevention</p>
<p>SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS</p>
<p>Women, Young People</p>

## MAURITANIA

### FIELD PRESENCE

There has been an OHCHR country office in Mauritania since December 2010. The Office also provides technical cooperation to the G5 Sahel, coordinating and monitoring regional cooperation on development and security.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Mauritania is party to the core international human rights treaties. Mauritania completed its third UPR in January 2021.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on torture (2016); Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty (2016); Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery (2017).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023	
<b>A</b> Accountability	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Court decisions, including gender-based violence cases, refer explicitly to international human rights obligations.
	A1	Laws, policies and practices increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems	Prison conditions increasingly comply with international standards for all detainees, including women, minors and youths, as a result of monitoring and coordinated assistance.
	A2	Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The National Mechanism for Prevention of Torture regularly publishes reports on its visits to places of detention and makes them publicly available.
<b>P</b> 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	The law on civil associations and the law on public assembly are applied in a manner that complies with international human rights standards.
	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	When the government develops and implements human rights-related national action plans and legislation, it adopts processes that allow meaningful participation by civil society.

<p><b>ND</b> Non-discrimination</p>	<p><b>ND1</b></p>	<p>Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all forms, and responsible authorities actively work to “leave no one behind”, including by addressing the root causes of inequality</p>	<p>The Government adopts a national gender strategy in compliance with human rights law and coordinates with relevant stakeholders to implement its various components.</p>
	<p><b>ND6</b></p>	<p>The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected</p>	<p>A monitoring mechanism on the detention of migrants is established by human rights institutions.</p>
	<p><b>ND7</b></p>	<p>Public support for equal, inclusive and diverse societies, without discrimination, increases</p>	<p>CSOs and victims of discrimination advocate for their rights to non-discrimination.</p>
<p><b>D</b> Development</p>	<p><b>D4</b></p>	<p>Public health approaches, including sexual and reproductive health policies, comply with international human rights standards and provide non-discriminatory access, especially to children, adolescents, women and migrants</p>	<p>Female Genital Mutilation is systematically addressed and victims are protected.</p>
	<p><b>D7</b></p>	<p>States integrate human rights, including the right to development and human rights mechanisms’ outcomes, as they implement the SDGs and other development and poverty eradication efforts; and the UN supports them in these purposes, integrating human rights in its own development work</p>	<p>Communities in the regions, especially women, local authorities and central government are more knowledgeable about economic, social and cultural rights.</p>
<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS3</b></p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>Populations that host Malian refugees and victims of other humanitarian emergencies are increasingly involved in the development and implementation of response strategies.</p>
	<p><b>PS3</b></p>	<p>Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection</p>	<p>Increased accountability of internal security forces and compliance of law enforcement activities with international human rights standards, including in the context of G5 Sahel.</p>
	<p><b>PS5</b></p>	<p>Human rights information and analyses are integrated in early warning and analysis systems and influence international and national policy-making, strategies and operations to prevent, mitigate or respond to emerging crises, including humanitarian crises and conflict</p>	<p>Increased accountability by UNCT and UN agencies on human rights in the context of early-warning.</p>

<p><b>M</b> Mechanisms</p>	<p><b>M3</b></p>	<p>Policy-makers, legislators and courts make increased use of the outcomes of the international and regional human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>Recommendations of human rights mechanisms are integrated into the development, implementation and evaluation of Mauritania's Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity, UNDAF and National Action Plans.</p>
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**SHIFTS**

Inequalities, Prevention, Frontier Issue: People on the Move

**SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS**

Women

## NIGER

### FIELD PRESENCE

OHCHR has been present in Niger since 2008 and signed a Host Country Agreement on 9 December 2019 with a monitoring, reporting and capacity building mandate. It is represented by an HRA. In addition, the Office hosts staff working on regional OHCHR projects.

### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS


Niger has ratified the core human rights conventions but has not yet ratified the OP-ICCPR on abolition of the death penalty. Niger participated in the third UPR cycle in 2021.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery (2017); Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons (2018); Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (2018); Special Rapporteur on freedom of assembly and association (2021).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A2</b> Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	The action plan of the National Human Rights Commission is updated and fully implemented.
<b>P</b> Participation	<b>P6</b> The voice of people affected by decisions, particularly victims and those who face discrimination, is more clearly heard	Niger fully implements the human rights education programme and integrates human rights in the national education curriculum.
<b>ND</b> Non-discrimination	<b>ND3</b> Legal and social frameworks increasingly promote women’s and girls’ autonomy and choice and protect them from violence, including in the digital space	Niger fully implements the National Policy on Gender, reduces discrimination against women, and increases the participation of women in public life.
	<b>ND6</b> The human rights of all migrants, particularly those in vulnerable situations, are protected	The Government and other relevant actors adopt a human rights-based response to combat migrant smuggling and human rights violations associated with irregular migration; particular attention is given to protecting women’s and children’s rights.
<b>PS</b> Peace and Security	<b>PS4</b> Justice mechanisms, including for transitional justice, provide increased accountability for conflict-related violations	The Government promotes peace processes and justice reforms; these recognize the rights of victims and comply with international human rights norms and standards.



	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	Niger submits reports promptly to the UPR and to the Treaty Bodies, engages with and responds to special procedures, and implements their recommendations.
	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	UN agencies, civil society organizations, the National Human Rights Commission and other key actors prepare and submit at least one contribution or shadow report to the UPR, Treaty Bodies or special procedures annually.

SHIFTS

Civic Space, Global Constituency, Prevention, Frontier Issues: Climate Change, People on the Move

SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS

Women, Young People

## NIGERIA

### FIELD PRESENCE

An HRA, deployed by OHCHR since June 2014, supports the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and UNCT.


### ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Nigeria has ratified the core human rights treaties. It issued a standing invitation to special procedures in October 2013. It underwent its third UPR cycle review in November 2018.

### VISITS BY SPECIAL PROCEDURES IN THE PAST SIX YEARS

Special Rapporteur on the right to housing (2019); Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (2019).

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<b>A</b> Accountability	<b>A2</b> ▶ Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including for economic and social rights	Nigeria domesticates at least one human rights treaty and accepts at least two additional individual complaints and inquiry procedures.
<b>D</b> Development	<b>D2</b> ▶ Business actors implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights effectively	The Government develops a national action plan on business and human rights that complies with the UN Guiding Principles.
	<b>D6</b> ▶ Human rights assessments and impact analyses mitigate, prevent or redress the negative effects of economic, trade and development policies and projects.	Human rights standards and principles guide the implementation of the UN sustainable development partnership.
<b>PS</b> Peace and Security	<b>PS2</b> ▶ Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law	Oversight and accountability mechanisms, including the National Human Rights Commission, the National Committee against Torture, and internal oversight mechanisms of the security agencies (the Human Rights Desk and court martials) are in place and function.
	<b>PS2</b> ▶ Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law	Terrorism suspects are speedily brought before a judge after arrest; terrorism trials are held with significantly less delay.
	<b>PS3</b> ▶ Strategies to prevent and respond to conflict consistently integrate human rights protection	Human rights are integrated in humanitarian operations; human rights monitoring and reporting are strengthened; particular attention is given to those who are most vulnerable, including women and children and persons with disabilities.

	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	The Government responds more swiftly to requests to visit by mandate-holders and accepts 80% of requests.
	M1	National institutionalized structures facilitate an integrated and participatory approach to reporting to the human rights mechanisms and implementation of their recommendations	The Government increases the number of reports it submits on time to the UPR and Treaty Bodies.
	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	Civil society organizations double their use of the Human Rights Council’s complaints procedure. The UNCT and civil society organizations make twice as many submissions to human rights entities.

<b>SHIFTS</b>
Inequalities, Prevention
<b>SPOTLIGHT POPULATIONS</b>
Women

## G5 SAHEL JOINT FORCE COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK PROJECT

The G5 Sahel was created by Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger in 2014 to coordinate regional security and development strategies. In 2017, the countries decided to establish the FC-G5S to respond to the expansion of armed and violent extremist groups and to the deteriorating security situation in the region. In its Resolution 2391 (2017), the UN Security Council called on the G5 Sahel States to “establish a robust compliance framework to prevent, investigate, address and publicly report violations and abuses of human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law related to the FC-G5S”.

Since 2018, OHCHR has supported the G5 Sahel Joint Force in progressively developing and implementing a Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Compliance Framework. The team, which is spread across eight duty stations, is implementing the project in close coordination with the wide range of technical partners that support the Joint Force. The Joint Force is the first sub-regional security force that has committed to implementing such a framework, which translates international and regional human rights and international humanitarian law obligations into specific measures and mechanisms that are operationally relevant and practical at military tactical level. By placing human rights and the protection of civilians at the heart of its military operations, the Compliance Framework allows the FC-G5S to better achieve its military objectives, including by gaining the confidence and trust of the civilian populations it is mandated to protect.

OHCHR’s specialized skills and expertise, its ongoing dialogue with military partners, and sustained advocacy to build and maintain national and regional ownership of the Compliance Framework and the political support of other stakeholders, such as Security Council members, have contributed to the progress achieved so far. Working jointly with other partners, OHCHR has supported the G5 Sahel Joint Force to: integrate human rights and humanitarian law standards in its foundational doctrine, procedures and mechanisms; strengthen the Force’s internal conduct and discipline capacity, including by supporting the establishment of a Police Component; and establish an internal Casualty and Incident Tracking and Analysis Cell, that enables the Force to attribute responsibility for incidents, analyse patterns, take necessary remedial action, revise its doctrine, and adapt its operational conduct.

Provision of support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force is part of OHCHR’s broader Sahel strategy, which is designed to improve respect for human rights in the region. The strengthening of OHCHR’s engagement, especially via its presences in the five countries, enhances OHCHR’s ability to engage with security forces in the region.

PILLAR	PILLAR RESULT	EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION THROUGH 2023
<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p>PS2 Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The FC- G5S adopts an operational framework to integrate the mechanisms and measures of the compliance framework into their operations.</p>
	<p>PS2 Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The FC-G5S has established mechanisms for the arrest, detention, interrogation and transfer of those apprehended during operations in accordance with IHRL/IHL standards.</p>

<p><b>PS</b> Peace and Security</p>	<p><b>PS2</b> ▶</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The FC-G5S has established monitoring, accountability and response mechanisms and procedures.</p>
	<p><b>PS2</b> ▶</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>The FC-G5S has integrated pre-deployment, preventative and mitigation mechanisms and measures.</p>
	<p><b>PS2</b> ▶</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>OHCHR has established monitoring and reporting mechanisms, including casualty recording and mobile human rights and investigation teams in all areas of operations of the FC-G5S.</p>
	<p><b>PS2</b> ▶</p>	<p>Efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism comply with international law</p>	<p>Political and strategic support to the implementation and maintenance of the compliance framework is maintained.</p>
	<p><b>PS6</b> ▶</p>	<p>United Nations’ support to national and regional security forces, law enforcement agencies, and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the HRDDP</p>	<p>United Nations support to the FC-G5S complies with the HRDDP.</p>

<p>SHIFTS</p>
<p>Global Constituency, Prevention</p>