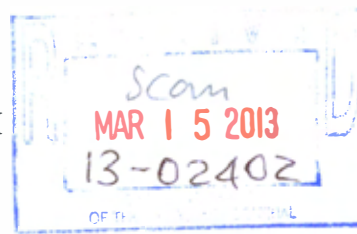




DSG/cdc/AG (for info)

MEMORANDUM



A/TO: Ms. Susana Malcorra, Chef de Cabinet
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

REF: Council/SG
reports/HRC 2013

DE/FROM: Ms. Navi Pillay
High Commissioner for Human Rights

DATE: 15 March 2013

OBJET:
SUBJECT: **For Information: Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/HRC/23/27).**

1. Please find attached, for your information, the Secretary-General's report to the twenty-third session of the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/23/27), as mandated by Human Rights Council Resolution 20/14.
2. The report covers the period April 2012 - March 2013 and contains information on the activities undertaken by OHCHR and other UN Departments and Agencies to establish and strengthen national human rights institutions (NHRIs); on cooperation between NHRIs and the international human rights system; as well as on OHCHR's support to the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs and its Regional Networks. The report also highlights the main activities of NHRIs on thematic issues, such as economic, social and cultural rights, the human rights of women and girls, and the fight against racism.
3. The enclosed report does not contain any controversial issues. In a recommendation to Member States, the report notes that "due to budget cuts, OHCHR's capacity to contribute to the establishment of NHRIs and their compliance with the Paris Principles has been affected, and in particular, OHCHR's secretarial support to the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs and its Sub-committee on Accreditation. Member States are therefore urged to ensure by their financial contribution to the Office the continuation of the efficient and high quality assistance for the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs and the servicing of the International Coordinating Committee."

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Agenda item 2 and 8

**Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner
for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the
High Commissioner and the Secretary-General**

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 20/14, requesting the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution. The report, covering the period April 2012 to March 2013, contains information on the activities undertaken by OHCHR to establish and strengthen national human rights institutions (NHRIs), cooperation between NHRIs and the international human rights system, as well as OHCHR's support to the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs and Regional Networks of NHRIs. This report should be read in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Coordinating Committee in accrediting NHRIs in compliance with the Paris Principles (A/HRC/23/28).

Specifically, the report highlights the main achievements, challenges and priorities at the national level regarding the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs. It also refers to activities of NHRIs on thematic issues, such as business and human rights, discrimination, and human rights defenders and the international human rights system¹

* Through this text, all references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population shall be understood in the context of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

¹ Relevant documents are posted on <http://nhri.ohchr.org>.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 20/14 of 16 July 2012 requesting the Secretary-General to report to the 23rd session of the Human Rights Council on the implementation of this resolution. The report outlines progress achieved since the last report of the Secretary-General on this subject². It should be read in conjunction with the Secretary-General's report to the Human Rights Council on the activities of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in accrediting national institutions in compliance with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (the Paris Principles).

2. By its resolution 20/14, the Human Rights Council recognized the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in assisting the development of independent and effective NHRIs in accordance with the Paris Principles. It also welcomed the important role of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions, working in close cooperation with OHCHR, in assessing the conformity of national human rights institutions (NHRIs) with the Paris Principles and in assisting governments and NHRIs in capacity building and strengthening.

The resolution recognized the important role played by NHRIs in the Human Rights Council including in the UPR and special procedures mechanisms; and in the treaty bodies as well as the contributions of the Paris Principles compliant NHRIs to the work of the UN Commission on the Status of Women and the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing.

3. Since 2008, OHCHR hosts a fellowship programme for A-status NHRIs' staff. This programme enables fellows to gain knowledge of and working experience with the United Nations human rights system, and to familiarize themselves with OHCHR work with NHRIs. OHCHR also benefits from substantive expertise provided by the fellows from the various regions. During the reporting period, fellows from the NHRIs of India, Mauritania, Morocco, Philippines, Qatar, and South Africa participated in the programme.

II. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and national human rights institutions

A. Advisory services provided by OHCHR to NHRIs

4. OHCHR activities to establish and/or strengthen NHRIs are led by the National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section (NIRMS). Together with OHCHR's field presences and in collaboration with UN agencies, particularly the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and with regional networks of NHRIs, NIRMS continued assisting governments in establishing NHRIs and/or engaging in capacity building of NHRIs. In that context, OHCHR works closely with intergovernmental organisations, academic institutions, civil society organisations and other national stakeholders.

² A/HRC/20/9

5. OHCHR provides technical and legal assistance to NHRIs and other national stakeholders, in particular on constitutional or legislative frameworks regarding the establishment, the nature, functions, powers and responsibilities of NHRIs. Comparative analysis, technical cooperation projects; needs assessments and evaluation missions are also provided to establish and strengthen NHRIs' compliance with the Paris Principles.

6. During the reporting period, OHCHR provided advice and/or assistance on the strengthening of NHRIs in Afghanistan, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Congo, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Kenya, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Serbia, Slovakia, Somaliland, Sri-Lanka, South Africa, South Sudan, Oman, Qatar, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

7. OHCHR also provided assistance to activities aimed at the establishment of NHRIs in the Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Kuwait, Lithuania, Libya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sudan, Somalia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Yemen.

1. Africa

8. During the reporting period OHCHR's four regional offices for Central, East, Southern and West Africa; the OHCHR country offices in Togo and Uganda; the human rights advisers to the United Nations country teams in Guinea, the Great Lakes region, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger and Rwanda; and the human rights components of the United Nations missions in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan, continued to provide advice and assistance, in partnership with NIRMS, for the establishment and/or strengthening of NHRIs in Africa.

9. In June 2012, OHCHR's Regional Office for Central Africa (CARO) organized a workshop for the staff of the Gabon National Human Rights Commission on African and international human rights systems and human rights monitoring and reporting.

10. CARO, in partnership with the Cameroon National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms, organized a training session for 25 judicial and police officers on human rights principles during arrest and detention, as well as human rights trainings for magistrates and lawyers in ten regions of Cameroon.

11. In collaboration with the UN Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI), OHCHR provided support and legal advice for the drafting of the legislation to establish an NHRI. ONUCI also conducted trainings for national stakeholders on the Paris Principles. As a result, NHRI legislation was enacted in December 2012.

12. The organic law establishing an NHRI in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was adopted by the Parliament on 6 December. The adoption of this law was the result of years of advocacy by OHCHR, the UN Joint Human Rights Office (UNJHRO) and its partners. OHCHR also provided the authorities with a legal brief on the draft law leading to relevant amendments that were integrated in the final version of the law.

13. OHCHR continued to provide technical and financial support to the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) mainly with regard to human rights monitoring, reporting and investigation. With the support of OHCHR and UNDP, a gaps analysis of the Commission was carried out to identify needs and areas for improvement.

14. OHCHR Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA) continued to work closely with NHRIs in the Southern Africa region by providing funding and technical assistance for capacity building projects, including induction trainings for the newly appointed human rights commissioners in Comoros, Mozambique and Malawi in collaboration with the respective UN Country Teams and the Organization de la Francophonie.

15. OHCHR provided advice to the government of Zimbabwe on the compliance of the draft law establishing the Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles. The law was passed in October 2012. OHCHR will continue to assist in ensuring the compliance of the enabling legislation with the Paris Principles.

16. OHCHR and the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan assisted the South Sudan Human Rights Commission with the elaboration of a three-year strategic plan and work plan.

17. OHCHR, UNDP and the Network of African NHRIs, conducted a gaps assessment of the NHRIs of Zambia, as well as a training session for the Commissioners and staff on the Paris Principles, accreditation process and the role of NHRIs in the international human rights system. OHCHR also met with the Chairperson of the Constitutional Review Commission of Zambia to advise the inclusion of provisions regarding the NHRI in the new Constitution.

18. OHCHR and the UN Peace Mission in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) provided advice to a national panel on the appointment and re-appointment of Commissioners regarding the Paris Principles' provision in this regard. OHCHR also provided funding and technical support to the Human Rights Commission (HRCSL) to develop its strategic plan of 2012-2014. UNIPSIL deployed one staff member for a period of six months to HRCSL to support the development of internal guidelines and procedures. for the Monitoring and Research Directorate. As a result this Directorate conducted a number of activities including two public hearings into human rights violations. As a result of this close cooperation, the Commission achieved its A-status accreditation with the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs in May 2012. In September 2012, an induction training was conducted for the recently appointed Commissioners.

19. Also in Sierra Leone, OHCHR supported activities in 2012 related to the UPR follow up by the Human Rights Commission. The Commission disseminated UPR information through the radio, held local consultations with stakeholders prior to the adoption of the report and participated in the Human Rights Council session.

20. OHCHR provided to the newly appointed Commissioners of the Sudan Human Rights Commission substantive materials to enable the operationalization of the Commission.

21. OHCHR also provided technical advice and assistance to the human rights institution of Somaliland, including conducting joint monitoring, reporting, advocacy, and research on human rights issues. As a result, the institution successfully handled a number of arbitrary detention and refugee-related cases.

22. Following the enactment of the Human Rights Defender Act in November 2011, OHCHR continued to advocate with the Government of Puntland that the appointment of a Human Rights Defender be carried out in accordance with the Paris principles.

23. Subsequent to OHCHR's advocacy and provision of legal advice, the enabling law establishing the Benin Human Rights Commission was adopted by the National Assembly in December 2012.

24. In the Central Africa Republic, OHCHR and UN Integrated Office in Central African Republic (BINUCA) provided technical assistance to the Government to ensure

that the process to establish an NHRI is in line with the Paris Principles. The draft law, incorporating OHCHR's advice, was submitted in May 2012 by the Government to the Parliament where it is pending adoption.

25. During a joint mission, OHCHR and the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* (OIF) provided technical and legal advice in the Democratic Republic of Congo which resulted, in December 2012, in the adoption by the Parliament of a law on the establishment of an NHRI.

26. OHCHR's Human Rights Adviser in Madagascar provided legal advice on the draft law establishing an NHRI. that is currently being discussed by the Government.

27. At the request of the Government of Chad, OHCHR provided legal advice on the draft law amending the founding law of the National Human Rights Commission to ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles.

28. OHCHR provided legal advice on the draft law amending the founding law of the NHRI of Equatorial Guinea to enhance the effectiveness and visibility of the NHRI.

29. OHCHR provided advice on the draft law amending the founding legislation of the Rwanda National Human Rights Commission further to the Sub-Committee on Accreditation's recommendation that the NHRC be downgraded to B status.

30. OHCHR provided legal advice on the draft law amending the founding law of the NHRI of Togo including its mandate as a National Preventive Mechanisms under OPCAT. OHCHR also contributed to the induction training of the new Commissioners and their staff.

31. OHCHR together with OIF and Association francophone des commissions nationales des droits de l'homme (AFCNDH), contributed to and participated in a training for the members of the NHRI in Burundi on the Paris Principles and the accreditation procedure. As a result, the NHRI submitted its application for accreditation and was accredited "A" status by the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs in November 2012.

32. OHCHR supported the conduct of national consultations as part of the process to establish a new NHRI in Niger and provided advice on the draft legislation to ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles. On 24 August 2012, the law integrating OHCHR's recommendations was enacted.

2. The Americas and the Caribbean

33. During the reporting period, OHCHR's regional offices for South and for Central America; OHCHR's country offices in Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala and Mexico; the human rights advisers to the United Nations country teams in Ecuador, Honduras and Paraguay; and the human rights component of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) continued to provide advice and assistance, in partnership with NIRMS, for the establishment or strengthening of NHRIs in the Americas.

34. OHCHR's regional office for Central America supported the NHRIs of El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica in finalizing and publishing two protocols and two training modules on racial discrimination. OHCHR also carried out a training of trainers for 40 human rights officers on how to detect and handle cases of discrimination. It also supported the NHRI of Panama on the establishment of an internal mechanism to monitor the human rights situation of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants.

35. OHCHR supported the institutional development of the NHRI in Uruguay, including elaboration of its rules of procedure. A workshop on the Paris Principles was held in November 2012.

36. In Colombia, OHCHR supported the Defensoria del Pueblo in monitoring the human rights situation in the country, particularly with regard to cases of gross human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law. The Defensoria established joint committees with OHCHR and UNHCR in regions where human rights were most affected to impel effective government response.

37. OHCHR provided support to the NHRI in Guatemala to develop its strategic plan for 2012-2017 and conducted an evaluation of the NHRI's regional offices, formulating capacity strengthening recommendations and began working with the NHRI on a methodology to report on social conflicts. Other joint OHCHR-NHRI activities included a mass media campaign on the rights of persons with disabilities; training on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; discussions with the penitentiary system to promote the rights of persons deprived of their liberty; activities on human rights defenders; human rights education and technical assistance with regard to an *amicus curiae*.

38. In 2012, OHCHR, in close cooperation with UNDP and UN Women, -in the framework of the UN joint programme "Peace Window" supported the consolidation of the Conflicts Unit within the Ombudsman National Office of Bolivia, including the development of a system to monitor conflicts in the country; provision of technical advice on cases of violation of human rights and the formulation on a national action plan on racism and discrimination.

39. OHCHR Human Rights Adviser in Ecuador provided assistance for the establishment of a virtual platform within the NHRI webpage to host human rights training courses and the development of an introductory and mandatory training on human rights for all NHRI staff. A training module on collective rights of indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian and Montebios peoples was also developed.

40. Since July 2011, OHCHR and OIF have been supporting the Citizens' Protection Office (OPC) of Haiti. Subsequent to advice provided through a consultant in cooperation with the MINUSTAH, the law revising the status of the OPC was adopted by the Parliament in August 2012. The OPC has applied for ICC accreditation and is scheduled to be reviewed in May 2013. MINUSTAH contributed to the strengthening OPC's infrastructure by providing expertise on management, institution-building and staff recruitment as well as on planning and monitoring. As a result, the number of OPC regional offices increased from 5 to 9. OPC and MINUSTAH undertook joint advocacy initiatives to address human rights violations committed by law enforcement personnel in detention facilities.

3. Asia and the Pacific

41. During the reporting period, OHCHR's regional offices for South-East Asia and for the Pacific; OHCHR office in Cambodia; the human rights advisers to the United Nations country teams in the Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka; and the human rights components of the UN Missions in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and Timor-Leste, continued to provide advice and assistance, in partnership with NIRMS, for the establishment or strengthening of NHRIs.

42. In 2012, OHCHR deployed a Human Rights Adviser to support the work of the UN Country Team in the Maldives in strengthening the capacity of Human Rights Commission. OHCHR provided technical support to the commission in developing a methodology for monitoring demonstrations and in the elaboration of a plan for conducting investigations.

43. During the reporting period, OHCHR, in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF), supported the Myanmar National Human

Rights Commission's efforts to develop an enabling law through consultations with the Commission and the Myanmar Government.

44. OHCHR, UNDP and the APF facilitated capacity assessments of the NHRIs of Australia Philippines, New Zealand and Sri Lanka. The assessments proposed strategies to strengthen NHRI institutional and human resource capacities and to make the internal processes of NHRIs more efficient and effective.

45. In November 2012, the regional office for South-East Asia organised a sub-regional dialogue on gender equality and women's rights between NHRIs in ASEAN countries and in Timor-Leste, with the participation of national specialized institutions on women, Government representatives, the ASEAN Independent Human Rights Commission and the ASEAN Commission on Women and Children.

4. Europe and Central Asia

46. During the reporting period, the OHCHR regional offices for Europe and for Central Asia, the OHCHR office in Kosovo, the human rights advisers in Albania, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the human rights adviser of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia in Turkmenistan, continued to provide advice and assistance, in partnership with NIRMS, for the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs in Europe and Central Asia.

47. OHCHR provided legal advice to the previous NHRIs and the Government of the Netherlands. As a result, a law was enacted which established the new NHRI with a broader mandate.

48. Upon request from the Irish Minister of Justice, Equality and Defence, OHCHR provided legal advice on issues of compliance with the Paris Principles stemming from the merger of Irish Human Rights Commission and the Equality body of Ireland.

49. In May 2012, OHCHR carried out a workshop for the federal and sub-national Ombudsmen in Russia on strengthening their interaction with United Nations human rights mechanisms. As a result, a joint plan of activities was adopted, aimed at increasing awareness and strengthening capacities of sub-national Ombudsman institutions to promote follow-up to recommendations issued by the UN human rights system and facilitate their engagement with it.

50. In July 2012, OHCHR gave a presentation on how the Centre for Human Rights of Moldova can be strengthened to ensure compliance with the Paris Principles and better fulfil its role as a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). A meeting on NPM was organised by UNDP and the Centre for Human Rights of Moldova, in Chisinau. Furthermore, OHCHR regional office for Central Asia (ROCA) and UNDP organized training sessions for the staff of the Centre for Human Rights on human rights and gender analysis of draft legislation.

51. In May 2012, the Ukrainian Ombudsman's staff attended a study tour at OHCHR headquarters. Participants enhanced their knowledge on OHCHR's work and established direct contacts with OHCHR staff. In July 2012, OHCHR's Human Rights adviser in Ukraine and UNDP facilitated a capacity assessment of the Ombudsman office aimed at assisting the new incumbent to define her Office's priorities and to strengthen its human rights protection mandate. Under a joint OHCHR and UNDP initiative, a NPM department was created within the Ombudsman's office and training was provided to its staff.

52. Also in Ukraine in December 2012, the Ombudsman hosted public hearings on the second UPR of this country. The event, involving government representatives, civil society

and OHCHR was used as a platform to discuss existing human rights issues and outline mechanisms to implement the accepted recommendations of the UPR.

53. In June 2012, after the adoption of the Kyrgyzstan NPM Law, OHCHR provided expertise to the Ombudsman's staff in drafting rules of procedure for the establishment of the NPM which were endorsed by the Parliament in October 2012. These rules were used to convene, in February 2013, the first Coordination Council of the National Center for the Prevention of Torture.

54. OHCHR's regional office for Central Asia (ROCA) provided support to the Ombudsman of Tajikistan on human rights education and conducted a training of trainers.

55. During the reporting period, ROCA held meetings with the Kazakhstan Ombudsman to advocate for the establishment of an NPM and for the adoption of a Law on the Ombudsman by the Parliament in accordance with the Paris Principles.

5. Middle East and North Africa

56. During the reporting period, OHCHR's regional offices for the Middle-East and for North Africa, OHCHR's offices in, Mauritania, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Tunisia, Yemen; the UN missions in Iraq (UNAMI) and Libya (UNSMIL), and the UN Training and Documentation Centre in Qatar continued to provide advice and assistance, in partnership with NIRMS, in the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs in the Middle East and North Africa region.

57. OHCHR and the NHRI of Mauritania conducted a series of activities, including: joint prison visits, a national consultation on transitional justice, a workshop on the harmonization of national legislation with international human rights instruments; a round table on the state of ratification of international human rights treaties; and a study mission to Morocco on the subject of transitional justice.

58. OHCHR Tunisia held a meeting with the *Comité supérieur des droits de l'Homme et des libertés fondamentales* of Tunisia (CSDHLF) to establish contact with the new President and explore possibilities of technical assistance and cooperation. As a result of OHCHR's legal advice, NHRI-related provisions on were included in the current constitution of Tunisia.

59. OHCHR provided technical support to the Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR) in relation to monitoring and documenting of human rights violations and abuse committed by various Palestinian duty-bearers. The OHCHR sub-office in Gaza provided technical support in reviewing a number of ICHR training modules, including a training manual for the Palestinian police to be published jointly by OHCHR and ICHR in 2013.

60. On 14-15 January 2013, a conference on "Strengthening the Capacity of National Institutions for the Protection of Human Rights in the Arab region" was held in Doha, Qatar. The event was jointly organized by the Qatari National Human Rights Committee and OHCHR. The conference focused on supporting NHRIs in addressing current challenges in the region and strengthening their capacity to work in accordance with the Paris Principles.

61. In Lebanon, OHCHR took an active role in drafting a law on NHRI designated as NPM. The draft law was approved by the Administration and Justice Committee of the Parliament in December 2012 and is pending adoption by the plenary.

62. OHCHR, UNAMI, and UNDP provided training and support to the newly established NHRI of Iraq.

63. UNSMIL conducted an induction training for the newly established human rights institution in Libya.

B. Support of the OHCHR for regional and sub-regional initiatives of NHRIs

1. The Americas and the Caribbean

64. In January 2012, OHCHR participated in the annual General Assembly of the Network of Americas NHRIs. OHCHR reiterated the importance of a strong regional network of Paris Principles compliant NHRIs and shared experience and good practices of activities conducted by other regional NHRIs' networks, in particular the capacity assessment project developed and implemented by OHCHR, UNDP and the APF.

2. Africa

65. In May 2012, OHCHR's Central Africa regional office organized in Bujumbura, Burundi, the third meeting of NHRIs from the Central Africa sub-region. Representatives of NHRIs from nine countries participated in the meeting which focused on capacity building of NHRIs in the area of economic, social and cultural rights.

66. In July, 2012 OHCHR's-East Africa regional office organised a training workshop on monitoring economic, social and cultural rights, for NHRIs of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania. The activity provided NHRIs with relevant tools to fulfil their monitoring mandate. As a result shortly after the event, the NHRI of Tanzania submitted a report to the CESCR Committee

3. Asia and the Pacific

67. During the reporting period, OHCHR, the APF, and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) continued to work in partnership to support the establishment of NHRIs. These efforts included advocacy with a range of actors and the continued provision of technical assistance. As a result of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), most States in the Pacific accepted recommendations to establish Paris Principles compliant NHRIs. Samoa has prepared draft legislation to that end.

4. Europe and Central Asia

68. In 2012, OHCHR provided technical and financial assistance to the establishment of a permanent secretariat of the European Group of NHRIs. In April, a one-year grant agreement was signed between OHCHR and the Chair of the European Group of NHRIs aimed at supporting the establishment and the initial activities of this secretariat.

69. In April 2012, OHCHR's regional office for Central Asia organized a regional workshop on the UN human rights system. Participants included state officials, Ombudsman institutions and civil society representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The meeting increased awareness on submission timely reports, human rights indicators and implementation of recommendations received from the UN human rights mechanisms.

C. Contribution of OHCHR for international initiatives supporting NHRIs

International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

(a) *International Conference*

70. The 11th International Conference of NHRIs was held in Amman, Jordan, on 5-7 November 2012. The Conference was hosted by the Jordan National Centre for Human Rights (JNCHR) and co-organised by OHCHR and the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. The overall theme of the Conference was *“The Human Rights of Women and Girls, Gender Equality: The Role of National Human Rights Institutions”*,

71. OHCHR provided financial support for the participation of NHRIs from the least developed States and international experts. The Conference was attended by 260 participants, including NHRIs, local and international NGOs, intergovernmental organisations, UN agencies, and experts. The Conference adopted the Amman Declaration and Plan of Action³.

(c) *Bureau meetings*

72. OHCHR provided secretarial and technical support to two statutory Bureau meetings of the International Coordinating Committee held in Geneva (19-20 March 2012) and in Amman (4 November 2012). The Bureau members discussed their strategic priorities, including NHRIs' engagement in the international human rights system. They endorsed the Sub-committee on Accreditation (SCA) report of March 2012 and amended the the International Coordinating Committee statute to include exceptional circumstances leading to immediate special review of accredited NHRIs.

(d) *Subcommittee on Accreditation*

73. OHCHR provided secretarial support to the Subcommittee on Accreditation sessions held in Geneva in March and November 2012.

e) *NHRIs in Portuguese speaking countries*

74. In October 2012 in Cape Verde, OHCHR in collaboration with the Portuguese Ombudsman, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Portugal and the Parliament and the Ministry of Justice of Cape Verde organised a workshop for Portuguese-speaking countries on NHRIs in compliance with the Paris Principles. Representatives from Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, and Timor-Leste participated in this meeting that adopted the Praia declaration. This declaration called on States to establish NHRIs on the example of the two A status NHRIs in Portugal and East Timor, and encouraged NHRIs to seek accreditation or re-accreditation with the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs.

(f) *NHRIs and Discrimination*

75. OHCHR organised a seminar for NHRIs to comment on an initiative entitled “National Mechanism for the Promotion, Protection and Monitoring to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance”. This initiative is aimed at

³ The Amman Declaration and Plan of Action is accessible in the four ICC languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish) on the ICC website at the following link:
<http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/ICC/InternationalConference/11IC/Pages/Outcomes.aspx>

providing States and relevant stakeholders with a tool to implement the commitments made at the World Conferences held in Durban in 2001 and Geneva in 2009, in particular to assist in the establishment or strengthening of national mechanisms for the promotion, protection and monitoring of combatting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

III. Cooperation between United Nations human rights mechanisms and national human rights institutions

A. Human Rights Council

76. NHRIs' cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms is a key requirement of the Paris Principles. OHCHR, in coordination with the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs and its Geneva representative, continued to support NHRIs' engagement with the Human Rights Council mechanisms. In June 2011, the General Assembly, by its resolution 65/281, adopted the outcome of the review of the work and functioning of the Human Rights Council, which includes provisions regarding the A-status NHRIs' participation and interaction with the UPR.

77. In 2012, NHRIs were active before and during the Council's sessions, delivering statements, submitting written documentation, participating in general debates and under specific agenda items, organising parallel events and interacting with Special Procedures mechanisms. A total of 30 NHRIs participated the Human Rights Council sessions (Annex 1), a significant increase from the 21 NHRIs that participated in 2011.

78. At the 19th session of the Human Rights Council, a new cost-effective practice was introduced: three video statements were delivered by NHRIs following the presentation of reports by the Special Procedures mandate holders. Two video statements were made at the 20th session and eight at the 21st session.

1. Universal Periodic Review

79. The second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) started with the thirteenth session of the UPR Working Group held in May and June 2012. A separate section in the stakeholders' report was created to reflect contributions by A status NHRIs.

80. In 2012, there was a 40% increase, compared to the same period in the first cycle, in the number of written contributions from A status NHRIs for the UPR stakeholders' report. Seventeen A status NHRIs and two B status NHRIs submitted such contributions.

81. In 2012, 8 A status NHRIs delivered a statement immediately after the State under review with regard to the adoption of the outcome at a Human Rights Council plenary meeting.

2. Special Procedures

82. During the general debates at the Human Rights Council sessions, a number of NHRIs interacted with special procedures mechanisms and submitted written contributions regarding reports emanating from these mechanisms.

83. OHCHR regularly provides special procedures mandate holders with information concerning the work of NHRIs in the preparation of their country missions. Increasingly, mandate holders seek NHRIs' assistance in ensuring that their recommendations are implemented at the national level.

84. A report focussing on the role of NHRIs as human rights defenders submitted to the 22nd session of the Human Rights Council by the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders highlights measures on protection of human rights defenders currently practised by NHRIs.

85. During the reporting period, a representative of the South African Human Rights Commission participated as panellist at a discussion on engagement with UN Special Procedures mechanisms organised on the occasion of Human Rights Day at the University of Pretoria, South Africa.

86. OHCHR supported the Special Rapporteurs in issuing communications related to NHRIs under threat focusing on the former chairpersons of the Malawi and Togo Human Rights Commissions.

87. OHCHR supported the NHRI of Mauritania to conduct a workshop on the development of a roadmap to implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary forms of Slavery.

B. Treaty bodies

88. OHCHR continued to support the participation of NHRIs in treaty bodies' sessions. *Treaty bodies' secretariats, NIRMS and the Geneva representative of the International Coordinating Committee* liaised with NHRIs prior to each session to encourage them to provide written or oral information and attend the sessions. OHCHR also prepared briefings on NHRIs for the attention of treaty bodies and disseminated relevant recommendations and concluding observations to the concerned NHRIs.

89. In 2012, there were NHRIs in 80 out of 127 States examined by human rights treaty bodies. Of those 80 institutions, 49 interacted with treaty bodies by submitting alternative reports, briefing these bodies prior to the review or attending the sessions⁴. There is a ten per cent increase in NHRIs' participation in three years: out of 69 countries with NHRIs in 2009, 36 NHRIs engaged with treaty bodies.

90. Treaty bodies have been providing NHRIs with advice and tools to facilitate their effective engagement, including issuing general comments, information note and statements, as well as inviting NHRIs to their meetings. Three⁵ treaty bodies have adopted general comments on NHRIs, one⁶ has amended its rules of procedure to allow A status NHRIs to address the Committee in the plenary, and six⁷ have included in their working methods a section on the participation of NHRIs in their activities.

91. The Human Rights Committee, at its 106th session in October-November 2012, adopted a paper on the relationship of the Committee with NHRIs⁸. The paper recognizes the important role that NHRIs, particularly NHRIs in full compliance with the Paris Principles, play in bridging the gap between international and national human rights systems, and provides NHRIs with guidelines on the reporting procedure, on the individual

⁴ This information does not include up-coming sessions of some treaty bodies, such as the 82th Session of the CERD (11 February – 1 March 2013), the 107th Session of the HRCtee (11-28 February 2013), and the 54th Session of the CEDAW (11 February – 1 March 2013). Input from CRC missing.

⁵ CESCR, CEDAW, and CRC

⁶ CERD

⁷ HRCt, CERD, CEDAW, CAT, CRC and CRPD

⁸ CCPR/C/106/3

communication procedure under the Optional Protocol and the on drafting and use of the Committee's general comments.

92. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, at its 8th session in October-November 2012, adopted a briefing note on the participation of NHRIs in the Committee's work.

93. NHRIs engage with treaty bodies in following up to the implementation of their concluding observations. In 2012, NHRIs of Armenia, Ireland, Norway and Poland provided information to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the implementation of specific recommendations under the Committee's follow up procedure.

94. In October 2012, OHCHR organised a seminar in Lusaka, Zambia to promote the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Ten NHRIs from Southern Africa participated and adopted a declaration for the implementation of the CRPD.

95. In April, the Mongolian National Human Rights Commission hosted a national seminar in Ulaanbaatar, to encourage ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT) and to facilitate discussions among institutions designated as NPM under OPCAT. A member of the Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture (SPT) and an NPM Expert from OHCHR's Central Asia regional office were invited as resource persons. The seminar was organised in partnership with the APF, the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), and Amnesty International-Mongolia.

96. The European Group of National Human Rights Institutions submitted a written contribution to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the access to justice.

97. In October 2012, a member of the Committee of Enforced Disappearances visited Mexico and held consultations with the Mexican NHRI.

C. Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

98. In 2012, The International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs with the APF and the support of OHCHR continued its advocacy for the participation of A status NHRIs in the 57th session of the CSW. At present, NHRIs may participate at CSW sessions only if they are invited to attend as part of their government's delegation. Support of NHRI participation at CSW was endorsed by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 20/14, which encourages NHRIs to continue to interact with and advocate for independent participation in all relevant United Nations mechanisms, including the CSW.

D. Other meetings

99. In December 2012, 45 NHRI participated in the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights. The forum was established by the Human Rights Council through its resolution 17/4 (para. 12), to map the road for the implementation of the 2011 United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Discussions focused on trends, best practices and challenges in the implementation of the Guiding Principles and the United Nations Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework.

100. In December 2012, OHCHR organized an international workshop on enhancing cooperation between UN and regional human rights mechanisms from Africa, Europe, the Americas, the Middle East and Asia. Discussions included means to enhance information sharing, joint activities and follow up to recommendations from UN and regional human

rights mechanisms. NHRIs actively participated in the discussion and put forward a number of recommendations aimed at improving their collaboration with regional mechanisms.

IV. Cooperation and support to national human rights institutions by United Nations agencies and programmes, and international and regional organizations

A. United Nations Development Programme

101. Engagement with NHRIs is a priority area for OHCHR and UNDP. They currently support the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs in a number of countries through joint technical cooperation initiatives, advocacy initiatives; capacity needs assessment; enhancing governments' capacity to meet international treaty obligations and to prepare and to follow up on the UPR.

102. A second annual meeting to review the strategic partnership between UNDP, OHCHR and the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs was held in July 2012 in New York. The purpose of the meeting was to take stock of the progress of the partnership and to identify areas for future cooperation to support NHRIs and their regional and global networks. Discussions focused on joint activities for 2012-2013, the capacity and gaps assessment projects and the support to NHRIs on follow up to UPR recommendations.

103. The independent review of the OHCHR-UNDP-APF capacity assessment project included a stakeholders meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, in September 2012. A report on the capacity assessment project was prepared by a consultant.

104. Technical support to the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL) continued through a UN Joint Programme on Human Rights. This included support to protection and monitoring mechanisms of the HRCSL. In 2012, OHCHR and UNHCR also contributed funds towards the Programme.

105. UNDP Mozambique⁹ and OHCHR supported the process of selection of civil society members of the Mozambique Human Rights Commission by drafting selection rules of procedures and by organizing a meeting of human rights civil society organizations. UNDP also supported four working sessions of the Commission and provided technical assistance in drafting by-laws and a strategic plan. A needs assessment of the commission was conducted to enhance its fund raising capacity.

106. UNDP Kenya and OHCHR supported the re-establishment of three constitutionally entrenched institutions in Kenya, including the Human Rights Commission, and were involved in the development of their strategic plans and administrative rules and procedures. A four-year programme for institutional development and programmatic assistance for core strategic areas was developed to support their interrelated mandates.

107. UNDP Bangladesh provided capacity support to the NHRI through a project focused on institutional development; human rights monitoring and investigation; human rights awareness-raising; research, reporting and policy development. As a result, the NHRI organized a consultation among stakeholders for the preparation of the UPR report which was submitted to the Human Rights Council in October 2012. The NHRI also held country-wide public awareness campaigns and strengthened its capacity to provide policy advice to the government.

⁹ Read with paragraph 21

108. In 2012, UNDP in partnership with the APF supported the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission to finalize its action plan based on the internal capacity assessment of the commission conducted in 2011.

109. Under the capacity building project of the UNDP¹⁰ and the European Union to support the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC), a training session was held in November 2012 on international and African human rights mechanisms for the Commissioners to enable them to participate in CEDAW and the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights. Expert advice was provided to support the NHRI in the preparation and submission of its budget and for procurement of equipment.

B. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

110. UNICEF supported the development of a website for the NHRI of Mexico.

111. UNICEF Bolivia established a strategic partnership with the Defensoria del Pueblo of Bolivia to implement activities related to children's and adolescents' rights to participation.

C. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

112. OCHA provided support to the Defensoria del Pueblo of Colombia to develop activities for the benefit of vulnerable communities and communities affected by gross violations of humanitarian law.

D. Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

113. Within the framework of their standing partnership, OHCHR and the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* developed and implemented joint capacity building and technical cooperation programmes to establish and strengthen NHRIs in French speaking countries, including Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Benin and the DRC.

V. Recommendations

To States:

114. States are encouraged to implement the recommendations formulated by NHRIs.

115. States are encouraged to establish NHRIs where none exist, and strengthen the structures and independence of existing NHRIs, in order to enable the effective fulfilment of their mandate, taking into account the recommendations formulated by the Sub-committee on Accreditation, as well as the advice provided by OHCHR.

116. States are encouraged to ensure that NHRIs are provided with a broad mandate to protect and promote all human rights, including economic, social and

¹⁰ Read with paragraph 22

cultural rights; as well as with adequate powers of investigation into allegations of human rights violations, and authorization to visit detention centres.

117. Members and staff of NHRIs should enjoy immunity while discharging their functions in good faith.

118. States are encouraged to provide NHRIs with adequate human and financial resources, as well as the necessary autonomy to propose and manage their own budgets and recruit their own staff.

119. Open, participatory and pluralistic processes are important while establishing or strengthening NHRIs in compliance with the Paris Principles, as well as during the selection and appointment of members of NHRIs.

120. Due to the budget cuts, OHCHR's capacity to contribute to the establishment of NHRIs and their compliance with the Paris Principles has been affected, and in particular, OHCHR's secretarial support to the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs and its Sub-committee on Accreditation. Member States are therefore urged to ensure by their financial contribution to the Office the continuation of the efficient and high quality assistance for the establishment and strengthening of NHRIs and the servicing of the International Coordinating Committee.

To NHRIs:

121. The Paris Principles call for NHRI's engagement with international human rights system and regional mechanisms. NHRIs are encouraged to continue engaging with these bodies and to follow up on the recommendations emanating from them.

122. NHRIs are encouraged to continue advocating for their independent participation at the meetings of United Nations human rights bodies, i.e. the Commission on the Status of Women, the Conference of States Parties to Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Open-ended Working Group on ageing.

123. NHRIs are encouraged to continue to develop and advocate for the development of protective measures and mechanisms for human rights defenders and disseminate information in this regard.

124. NHRIs are encouraged to implement, in cooperation with key partners, the Amman Declaration on the promotion and protection of human rights of women and girls adopted at the International Conference of NHRIs in Jordan in November 2012.

125. NHRIs working in conflict situations are encouraged to be vigilant and proactive in protecting the rights of persons affected by conflict in line with the Paris Principles.

Annex 1

List of NHRIs submissions to the HRC

March 2012- March 2013

| Country/Institutions | Segment | Date |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. South Africa Human Rights Commission | Agenda Item 3, Special Rapporteur on Right to Food, Report on his mission to South Africa | March 2012 |
| 2. Equality and Human Rights Commission (Great Britain) | Agenda Item 3, Report of the SR on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment | March 2012 |
| 3. Australian Human Rights Commission | Agenda Item 6, Universal Periodic Review | March 2012 |
| 4. The National Human Rights Commission of Cameroon, | Agenda Item 3, Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development Agenda Item 6, Universal Periodic Review Agenda item 10, Technical assistance and capacity-building | March 2012 |
| 5. The National Human Rights Institution of Timor-Leste | Agenda Item 3, Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development | |
| 6. Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions | Agenda item 8, Follow-up and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action Agenda item 3, Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development | June 2012 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 7. Irish Human Rights Commission | Agenda item 3, Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development | June 2012 |
| 8. the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) | Agenda item 3, Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development | June 2012 |
| 9. the New Zealand Human Rights Commission | Agenda item 8, Follow-up and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action | June 2012 |
| 10. the National Centre for Human Rights of Jordan | Agenda item 3, Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development | June 2012 |
| 11. the National Human Rights Institution of Timor-Leste | Agenda item 3, on the Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights on her mission | June 2012 |
| 12. Conseil national des droits de l'Homme du Royaume du Maroc (CNDH) | Agenda item 6, Universal Periodic Review | June 2012 |
| 13. the Equality and Human Rights Commission of the Great Britain | Agenda item 3, Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development | June 2012 |
| 14. the Canadian Human Rights Commission | Agenda Item 6, Universal Periodic Review Agenda item 6, Universal Periodic Review, Annual discussion on gender integration | September 2012 |
| 15. the Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain | Agenda item 2, Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary General | September 2012 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 16. Irish Human Rights Commission | SR Human Rights Defender's report on Ireland | March 2013 |
| 17. Malawi Human Rights Commission | High-level segment Panel on the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action High-level segment Panel on Human Rights Mainstreaming Agenda item 3, Report of the Independent Expert on the Effects of Foreign Debt and other Related International Financial Obligations of States on the Full Enjoyment of Human Rights | March 2013 |
| 18. National Commission for Human Rights of Rwanda | Agenda item 3, Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing | March 2013 |
| 19. Australian Human Rights Council | Agenda item 6, Universal Periodic Review | March 2013 |
| 20. Equality and Human Rights Commission (Great Britain) | Agenda item 3, Report of the SR on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment | March 2013 |
| 21. The Palestinian national institution for Human Rights (ICHR) | Agenda item 7, Report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem | March 2013 |
| 22. South Africa Human Rights Commission | Agenda Item 3, Special Rapporteur on Right to Food | March 2012 |
| 23. National Human Rights Institutions of Timor-Leste | Agenda item 3, Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development | March 2012 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 24. Mexico's National Human | Agenda item 3, Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development | March 2012 |
| 25. the National Human Rights Institution of Timor-Leste | Agenda item 3, on the Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights on her mission | June 2012 |
| 26. the Serbian Ombudsman | Agenda item 2, Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary General | June 2012 |
| 27. Meso-American WHRD Initiative / JASS | On the situation of women human rights defenders, 20th session | September 2012 |
| 28. Paraguay Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer, CLAMDEM | Panel on Women's Rights or the Report of the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty, 20th session | September 2012 |
| 29. Protector of Citizens of the Republic of Serbia, | On the newly adopted Belgrade Principles on the relationship of NHRIs and Parliament, 20th session | September 2012 |
| 30. SUHAKAM (Malaysian NHRI) | Panel on Freedom of Expression and the Internet, 21st session Panel on Access to Justice of IPs, 21st session | September 2012 |
| 31. South African Human Rights Commission | Agenda Item 6, Consideration of UPR Reports - South Africa, 21st session | September 2012 |
| 32. Committee on the Administration of Justice, Independent HR Org. in Northern Ireland | Probably on Item 6, Consideration of UPR Reports - U.K., 21st session | September 2012 |
| 33. Indonesia | Infid, on religion-based violence & HR abuses in Papua Item 6, Consideration of UPR Reports - Indonesia, 21st session | September 2012 |

Annex 2

| COUNTRIES (IN ORDER OF REVIEW) | 2 nd UPR cycle 2012-2016 | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Second UPR | Written contribution for Summary (as used) ¹¹ | Oral statement - HRC (only A status NHRIs) | Written documents circulated in advance of the HRC session |
| Bahrain | | - | - | - |
| Ecuador | | yes (A-status) | - | - |
| Tunisia | | yes (B-status 2009) | - | - |
| Morocco | | yes (A-status) | 21st HRC- yes | 21st HRC- yes |
| Indonesia | | yes (A-status) | 21st HRC- yes | - |
| Finland | | yes (no ICC status) | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 13th (May/June 2012)-[ICC status as of Dec. 2011, A/HRC/20/10] | yes (3 A-status) | yes (on behalf of 3 A-status) | - |
| India | | yes (A-status) | 21st HRC- yes | - |
| Brazil | | - | - | - |
| Philippines | | yes (A-status) | 21st HRC- yes | - |
| Algeria | | - (B - status 2010) | - | - |
| Poland | | - (A-status) | - | - |
| Netherlands | | -[B status since 1999; 2010] | - | - |
| South Africa | | yes (A-status) | 21st HRC- yes | - |
| Czech Republic | 14th (Oct/Nov 2012) -[ICC status as of May 2012] | - | | |
| Argentina | | yes (A-status) | | |
| Gabon | | - | | |
| Ghana | | yes (jointly with NGOs) | | |
| Peru | | yes (A-status) | | |
| Guatemala | | yes (A-status) | | |
| Benin | | - (C status since 2002) | | |
| Republic of Korea | | Yes- (A-status) | | |
| Switzerland | | yes (C-status since 2010: FCR) - (C-status since 2009 :CFQF) | | |
| Pakistan | | - | | |

¹¹ "Yes" is indicated only where contributions were made.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Zambia | | - (A-status) | | |
| Japan | | - | | |
| Ukraine | | yes (A-status since 2009) | | |
| Sri Lanka | | yes (B-status since 2007) | | |
| France | | yes (A-status) | | |
| Tonga | | - | | |
| Romania | | - (C-status since 2007/2011) | | |
| Mali | | - (B-status since 2012) | | |
| Botswana | | - | | |
| Bahamas | | - | | |
| Burundi | 15th (Jan/Feb 2013) - [ICC status as of May 2012] | yes (A- status) | | |
| Luxembourg | | yes (A - status) | | |
| Barbados | | - (C-status since 2001) | | |
| Montenegro | | yes (no ICC status) | | |
| United Arab Emirates | | - | | |
| Israel | | - | NOT REVIEWED YET | NOT REVIEWED YET |
| Liechtenstein | | - | | |
| Serbia | | - (A-status since 2010) | | |

Annex 3

NHRIs engagement in the work of Treaty bodies (April 2012 – March 2013)¹²

| Committees | Number of States Parties reviewed | Number of States Parties with a NHRI | Submission of information | Briefing | Attendance |
|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------|
| CAT | 17 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| CERD | 21 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| CESCR | 12 | 10 | 6 | 6(3) | 7 |
| HRCtte | 10 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| CEDAW | 27 | 11 | 3 | 2(2) | 3 |
| CMW | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1(1) | 1 |
| CRC | 32 | 21 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| CRPD | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sum | 127 | 80 | 35 | 27 | 30 |

¹² The data does not include the 82th Session of the CERD (11 February – 1 March 2013), the 107th Session of the HR Committee (11-28 February 2013) and the 54th Session of the CEDAW (11 February – 1 March 2013).