

# Country

Region, Year

On-going, 0%

Image

Placeholder

## Right to Defend Rights - National Assessment

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Organisation

Respondent description

Reviewer description

**Published:**

## Survey Answers

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### 0. RESPONDENT

#### 00. Respondent and Data Coverage

**Is (are) the respondent(s) (please choose only one answer):**

- National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Civil Society Organisation working on human rights  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Individual expert in human rights defender issues  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Academic institution  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Other (please specify)

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

Respondents to this questionnaire can be either individuals responding in their personal capacity, or institutions (where one or several individuals respond on behalf of the organisation).

Please provide available details in the comments box, including any links to websites or publicly available information on the respondent or organisation.

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## Does your response to this questionnaire cover: the entire country or one particular state/region of that country?

- Entire country
- 
- Only a Region or Regions in the country

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

The questionnaire is typically used to collect data at the national level. However, in the event that your data is only limited to certain regions, please indicate.

## Please indicate which region(s) your response cover

Region(s)

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Indicate the three years covered by your data

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

The questionnaire is used to collect data over a three-year period. Please indicate each of the three years for which the data will be collected.

### Sources

Data provider, respondents to the questionnaire

# 1. GENERAL FRAMEWORK

This domain covers measures which enable or hinder the overall protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is divided into two attributes: (1.1) general measures and the reported cases related to these general measures, and (1.2) human rights education. These attributes cover issues such as: the ratification of relevant treaties; the adoption of national legislations, policies and action plans to further the rights in the UNDHRD; the establishment of independent national human rights institutions and actions that aim to deter its operations; crimes against human rights defenders and efforts to convict the perpetrators; state reporting and implementation of human rights recommendations on these issues; use of legislation to criminalize the legitimate activities of human rights defenders; efforts to mainstream human rights education in relevant policies and curricula; and trainings of public officials in human rights education.

## 1.1 General Implementation

### 1.1.1. Has the State ratified the following international human rights treaties with provisions of relevance to the protection of HRDs?

	Yes	No
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Optional Protocol to the ICESCR	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Optional Protocol to CEDAW	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convention Against Torture (CAT)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Optional Protocol to CAT	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Convention for the Protection of All Person from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question measures whether the state has ratified the key international treaties that are most directly relevant to the protection of human rights defenders.

To assess this, use the OHCHR website to determine which of the 9 treaties and related optional protocols have been ratified by your State.

When a state ratifies a treaty, it then has binding human rights obligations.

In the Data Source Box, please provide relevant links to document your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, include any other reflection to qualify your response.

### Data source:

Ratification of all UN treaties and optional protocols is available at the OHCHR website:

[https://indicators.ohchr.org/\(https://indicators.ohchr.org/\)](https://indicators.ohchr.org/(https://indicators.ohchr.org/))

### Potential data provider:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## 1

### Description

Ratification and incorporation by the State of international human rights treaties with provisions of relevance to the protection of human rights defenders.

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 4](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[ICCPR Art. 2.2](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

### Concepts

[Ratification](#) [Incorporation](#) [Monist Legal System](#) [Dualist Legal System](#)

### 1.1.2 Does your country have a monist or dualist legal system?

Monist system

Dualist system

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses the way in which your state has integrated international law into its domestic legal system and the degree to which ratified international treaties are directly applicable in domestic courts. In countries that have a dualist system, international law is not directly applicable domestically.

All state parties are required on ratification of international treaties to make the necessary changes to their domestic laws and practices to bring them in line with the substantive guarantees in the Treaty.

However, human rights law allows states to pursue this within their own constitutional structure. States are thus not obligated to ensure that treaties are directly applicable in national courts by incorporating the international treaties into domestic law. However, human rights treaty monitoring bodies have noted that there is enhanced protection when the treaty is part of the domestic legal order, either automatically or through specific incorporation

In the Data Source Box, please provide relevant links to document your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, include any other reflection to qualify your response.

## 1

### Description

Ratification and incorporation by the State of international human rights treaties with provisions of relevance to the protection of human rights defenders.

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 4](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[ICCPR Art. 2.2](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

Concepts

[Ratification](#) [Incorporation](#) [Monist Legal System](#) [Dualist Legal System](#)

### 1.1.3. If your country has a dualist legal system, has the legislature enacted a statute to incorporate the following treaties into domestic law?

	Yes	No	Not relevant
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Optional Protocol to the ICESCR	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Optional Protocol to CEDAW	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convention Against Torture (CAT)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Optional Protocol to CAT	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Convention for the Protection of All Person from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### 1.1.4. Are there provisions in national legislation or policy that recognize the role of human rights defenders as persons who, individually or in association with others, promote and strive for the protection and realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms?

Yes

Partially

No

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question assesses whether the role of human rights defenders is recognised in national law or policy.

To answer this, review provisions in national legislation and policies against the guidance provided.

Recognising the role of human rights defenders in the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law is an essential component of ensuring their protection.

Only few countries have recognised human rights defenders in national legislation. While not amounting to the same level of protection as a national law, some countries have policies, resolutions, and guidelines for the protection of human rights defenders.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to legislation or official policies as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

#### Data source:

National legislation, such as a Human Rights Defenders Act or similar; Guidelines or policies from parliament or a Ministry on the protection of human rights defenders

See also:

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/SRHRDefenders/Pages/comments-legislation-policy.aspx>(<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/>

[SRHRDefenders/Pages/comments-legislation-policy.aspx](#)

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>(<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://ishr.ch/defenders-toolbox/model-law/>(<https://ishr.ch/defenders-toolbox/model-law/>)

## Potential data provider:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## 12

### Description

Existence of national legislation or policy that recognises the role of human rights defenders in accordance with the UNDHRD

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[ICCPR art. 2](#)

### Resources

[Human Rights Council Resolution 22/6 on Human Rights Defenders](#) [The Model National Law on the Recognition and Protection of HRDs \(International...](#)

### Concepts

[Human Rights Defenders](#)

### 1.1.5. Is there an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (A status) in the country?

Yes, there is a NHRI compliant with Paris Principles (A status)

No, there is no NHRI compliant with Paris Principles (A status)

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question is designed to collect data against an indicator identical to SDG indicator 16.a.1. It assesses whether there is an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles).

An independent NHRI is an institution with 'A level' accreditation status as benchmarked against the Paris Principles.

To assess this, review the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GAHNRI) global directory of National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) status.

In Data Source Box, include links as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information, including on the type of NHRI (for example, Ombudsperson,

human rights commission, advisory body, research-based institute, etc.). Indicate other relevant information, including any status downgrades or performance concerns, or reflections to qualify your response

**Data source:**

Administrative records of the GANHRI’s Sub- Committee on Accreditation.

<https://ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/NHRI/StatusAccreditationChartNHRIs.pdf> (<https://ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/NHRI/StatusAccreditationChartNHRIs.pdf>)

The UN Statistical Division has a global repository on all SDG indicators data and metadata, including on SDG 16.a.1. The database is available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage> (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>)

In order to access the indicator value, choose SDG 16.a.1 and the corresponding status of accreditation (A, B, C or D) to download the list of country data.

**Potential data providers:**

NHRIs, GANHRI, human rights defender or civil society networks, academia

**I3**

Description

Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders  
[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.3](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments  
[ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

Resources  
[General Assembly Resolution on National institutions for the promotion and prot...](#) [SDG Indicator Metadata - 16.a.1 \(UNSD\)](#)  
[General Assembly Resolution on National institutions for the promotion and prot...](#)

Concepts  
[National Human Rights Institutions](#) [The Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions \(The Paris Principles\)](#)

**1.1.6. In the last five years has the State submitted a report to the following UN human rights mechanisms?**

	Yes	No	Not applicable as not ratified.
Universal Periodic Review	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Human Rights Committee (CCPR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee Against Torture (CAT)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether the state has included in its reporting to human rights mechanisms the measures it has taken to give effect to the rights referred to in the UNDHRD for the protection of HRDs.

To answer this, review each report and make an assessment about whether the report includes information on changes in law, policy or practice that guarantee the key rights and freedoms referred to the UNDHRD (i.e.; general protection and promotion of human rights; freedom of opinion and expression; freedom of assembly and association; right to participate in public affairs; and liberty and security of person).

When a state ratifies a treaty, it is then obliged to report on its implementation of that treaty.

In Data Source Box, include links to the reports, including specific references to the paragraphs on which your response is based. In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

### Data source:

State reports to the UPR, and treaty bodies.

See here:

Universal Periodic Review reports: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx> (<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx>)

The UN Treaty Body Database: [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx) ([https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx))

### Potential data providers:

**NHRI, human rights defenders and civil society networks, academia.**

## I4

### Description

State reports to relevant international human rights mechanisms within the last five years include developments in law, policy, and practice to guarantee the rights and freedoms referred to in the UNDHRD

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CAT art. 19](#) [CEDAW Art. 18](#) [CRC art. 44](#) [CRC Art. 44.6](#) [CRPD art. 35](#) [ICCPR art. 40](#) [ICERD art. 9](#) [ICRMW art. 73](#)

### Resources

[United Nations Treaty Body Database \(OHCHR\)](#)

**1.1.7. If yes, does the state report include developments in law, policy, and practice in relation to the rights in the respective treaty referred to in the UNDHRD?**

	Yes	To some extent	No	Not relevant
Universal Periodic Review	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Human Rights Committee (CCPR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee Against Torture (CAT)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**1.1.8. Is there a national action plan in force with specific measures to further the rights and freedoms referred to in the UNDHRD?**

Yes

\_\_\_\_\_

To some extent

\_\_\_\_\_

No

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether there is a National Action Plan that furthers the underlying rights in the UNDHRD.

To answer this, determine whether there is a National Action Plan and then review according to the questions and guidance.

In the Data Source Box, provide details of the specific name of the National Action Plan, strategy or programme, including a link where possible.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response, such as how inclusive the consultation process was (if known) and whether the plan is accompanied by adequate resourcing.

### Data source:

National Action Plan, National Strategy, National Programme related to human rights

See also: <https://www.humanrights.dk/research-project/national-human-rights-action-plans-inventory> (<https://www.humanrights.dk/research-project/national-human-rights-action-plans-inventory>)

### Potential data providers:

NHRIs, human rights defender or civil society networks, academia

## 15

### Description

Existence of national action plan(s) developed by the state with specific measures to further the underlying rights in the UNDHRD

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CAT Art. 2.1](#) [CEDAW Art. 3](#) [CRC Art. 4](#) [CRPD art. 4](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.2](#) [ICERD Art. 2.1](#) [ICESCR Art. 2.1](#) [ICRMW Art. 84](#)

### Resources

[Handbook on National Human Rights Plans of Action \(OHCHR\)](#) [Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action](#)

### Concepts

[National Action Plans](#)

### 1.1.9. If yes, does the national action plan include specific measures to further the following rights and freedoms?

Freedom of Opinion and Expression

Freedom of Assembly

Freedom of Association

Liberty and Security of Person

Right to an effective remedy/Fair Trial

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**1.1.10. In the last five years, has the state received concluding observations or recommendations concerning human rights defenders and the rights referred to in the UDHRD from any of the following human rights mechanisms?**

	Yes	No	Not required as has not ratified this treaty
Universal Periodic Review	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Human Rights Committee (CCPR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee against Torture (CAT)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on Migrant Workers (CRM)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Special Rapporteur on promotion and protection of Freedom of Expression	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Others (Specify in comments)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether a country has received recommendations and concluding observations related to human rights defenders and the rights referred to in the UDHRD from international human rights mechanisms.

To answer this, use the OHCHR searchable database to identify concluding observations and recommendations. In determining whether these relate to human rights defenders, respondents can be guided by the content of the UDHRD.

In assessing whether recommendations have been implemented, respondents should focus on the substantive issue raised and whether adequate action has been taken to resolve the concern.

In Data Source Box, include links to the reports, including specific references to the paragraphs on which your response is based.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

## Data source:

Data from NHRIs, human rights defender and civil society networks.

See:

OHCHR searchable database: <https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/search-human-rights-recommendations> (<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/search-human-rights-recommendations>)

UPR information including national reports and the report of the UPR Working Group: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx> (<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx>)

Treaty bodies database including reports and concluding observations: [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/TBSearch.aspx](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/TBSearch.aspx) ([https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/TBSearch.aspx](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/TBSearch.aspx))

Information relating to special procedures:

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments> (<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>)

## Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## I6

Description

Degree of state implementation of recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review, UN Treaty Bodies, and UN Special Procedures in the last five years concerning human rights defenders

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CAT Art. 2.1](#) [CAT Art. 2.1](#) [CEDAW Art. 2](#) [CRC Art. 4](#) [CRPD art. 4](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.2](#) [ICERD Art. 2.1](#) [ICESCR Art. 2.1](#) [ICRMW Art. 84](#)

Concepts

[UN Treaty Bodies](#) [Universal Periodic Review](#) [UN Special Procedures](#) [Concluding Observations and Recommendations](#)

**1.1.11. If the state has received observations and/or recommendations, have these been implemented in relation to the following mechanisms?**

	No recommendations implemented	Some recommendations implemented	All recommendations	Information not available	Not relevant
Universal Periodic Review	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Human Rights Committee (CCPR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee against Torture (CAT)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on Migrant Workers (CRM)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Special Rapporteur on promotion and protection of Freedom of Expression	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Others (Specify in comments)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses the degree to which concluding observations and recommendations received by a state on freedoms related to human rights defenders have been implemented.

In assessing whether recommendations have been implemented, respondents should focus on the substantive issue raised and whether adequate action has been taken to resolve the concern.

In Data Source Box, include any documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response, including any key recommendations that have not been implemented.

## Data source:

Data from NHRIs, human rights defender and civil society networks

See:

OHCHR searchable database: <https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/search-human-rights-recommendations> (<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/search-human-rights-recommendations>)

UPR information including national reports and the report of the UPR Working Group: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx> (<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx>)

Treaty bodies database including reports and concluding observations: [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/TBSearch.aspx](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/TBSearch.aspx) ([https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/TBSearch.aspx](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/TBSearch.aspx))

Information relating to special procedures:

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments> (<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>)

## Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## I6

Description

Degree of state implementation of recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review, UN Treaty Bodies, and UN Special Procedures in the last five years concerning human rights defenders

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CAT Art. 2.1](#) [CAT Art. 2.1](#) [CEDAW Art. 2](#) [CRC Art. 4](#) [CRPD art. 4](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.2](#) [ICERD Art. 2.1](#) [ICESCR Art. 2.1](#) [ICRMW Art. 84](#)

Concepts

[UN Treaty Bodies](#) [Universal Periodic Review](#) [UN Special Procedures](#) [Concluding Observations and Recommendations](#)

## 1.1 General Implementation - cases

### 1.1.12 In the last three years, have there been any cases of the following harmful acts against human rights defenders:

	Yes	No	No data
Killings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Kidnapping	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enforced disappearance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Arbitrary detention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Torture	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question is designed to collect data on an indicator equivalent to SDG 16.10.1 which measures the number of harmful acts against human rights defenders (killings, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture)

Please find here guidance on a **human rights-based approach to data collection** (<https://defend.humanrights.dk/files/media/document/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf>), together with some **practical guidance on data privacy and**

**security** (<https://defend.humanrights.dk/files/media/document/Key%20Principles%20regarding%20Data%20Privacy%20and%20Security.pdf>).

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases. Additional comments can be placed in the Comment Box.

### Data source:

Data from NHRIs, reports from human rights defender and civil society networks.

See also:

Global SDG Indicators Database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unsdg> (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unsdg>)

Global Witness as data source for land and environmental defenders: <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/numbers-lethal-attacks-against-defenders-2012/> (<https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/numbers-lethal-attacks-against-defenders-2012/>)

Frontline Defenders <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/global-analysis> (<https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/global-analysis>)



Business and Human Rights Resource Centre as a data source for defenders advocating against corporate abuse  
<https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/from-us/briefings/hrds-2021/human-rights-defenders-business-in-2021-protecting-the-rights-of-people-driving-a-just-transition/>  
[\(https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/from-us/briefings/hrds-2021/human-rights-defenders-business-in-2021-protecting-the-rights-of-people-driving-a-just-transition/\)](https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/from-us/briefings/hrds-2021/human-rights-defenders-business-in-2021-protecting-the-rights-of-people-driving-a-just-transition/)

**Potential data provider:**

NHRI, civil society

**18**

Description

Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 11](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 17](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 18.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 18.3](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC Art. 6.1](#) [CRPD Art. 10](#) [CRPD Art. 14.1](#) [CRPD Art. 15.1](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR Art. 7](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW Art. 10](#) [ICRMW art. 16](#) [ICRMW Art. 9](#) [ICCPR Art. 9.1](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 35](#) [ICCPR Art. 6.1](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 36](#)

Resources

[SDG Indicator Metadata - 16.10.1 \(UNSD\)](#) [International human rights standards and recommendations relevant to the disag...](#)

Concepts

[Killings \(of human rights defenders\)](#) [Kidnappings \(of human rights defenders\)](#) [Enforced Disappearance \(of human rights defenders\)](#) [Torture](#) [Journalists](#) [Trade unionists](#) [Arbitrary Detention](#) [Other provided characteristics](#) [Self-identification](#)

**1.1.13. If yes, how many cases were reported in**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Killings	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Killings	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Killings	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Killings
Kidnappings	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Kidnappings	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Kidnappings	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Kidnappings
Enforced disappearances	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Enforced disappearances	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Enforced disappearances	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Enforced disappearances

Arbitrary detentions	Year 1: Arbitrary detentions	Year 2: Arbitrary detentions	Year 3: Arbitrary detentions
Cases of torture	Year 1: Cases of torture	Year 2: Cases of torture	Year 3: Cases of torture

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

1.1.14 Based on case data for all documented cases, include the total number of cases for each year with regard to the following

### 1.1.14.1 Gender of HRD:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of male	Year 1: No. of male	Year 2: No. of male	Year 3: No. of male
No. of female	Year 1: No. of female	Year 2: No. of female	Year 3: No. of female
No. of other	Year 1: No. of other	Year 2: No. of other	Year 3: No. of other
No. of unknown	Year 1: No. of unknown	Year 2: No. of unknown	Year 3: No. of unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.14.2 Age of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of 18 and over	Year 1: No. of 18 and over	Year 2: No. of 18 and over	Year 3: No. of 18 and over
No. of under 18	Year 1: No. of under 18	Year 2: No. of under 18	Year 3: No. of under 18
No. of unknown	Year 1: No. of unknown	Year 2: No. of unknown	Year 3: No. of unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.14.3 Other provided characteristics:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. from indigenous group	Year 1: No. from indigenous group	Year 2: No. from indigenous group	Year 3: No. from indigenous group
No. from ethnic minority	Year 1: No. from ethnic minority	Year 2: No. from ethnic minority	Year 3: No. from ethnic minority

No. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. from religious minority
No. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of person living with disabilities
No. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of LGBTI

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### 1.1.14.4 Profession of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of trade unionists
No. of journalists	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of journalists	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of journalists	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of journalists
No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 1:	<input type="text"/> Year 2:	<input type="text"/> Year 3:

	No. of other	No. of other	No. of other
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**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.14.5 Alleged Perpetrator of Act

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor
No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses
No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors
No. unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.14.6 Issue worked on by HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 1: Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 2: Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 3: Environment, Land, and human rights
Business and human rights	Year 1: Business and human rights	Year 2: Business and human rights	Year 3: Business and human rights
Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 1: Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 2: Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 3: Civic and political rights (in general)
Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 1: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 2: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 3: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)
Labour rights	Year 1: Labour rights	Year 2: Labour rights	Year 3: Labour rights
Women's rights	Year 1: Women's rights	Year 2: Women's rights	Year 3: Women's rights
Children's Rights	Year 1:	Year 2:	Year 3:

	Children's Rights	Children's Rights	Children's Rights
LGBTI rights	Year 1: LGBTI rights	Year 2: LGBTI rights	Year 3: LGBTI rights
Indigenous peoples, rights	Year 1: Indigenous peoples, rights	Year 2: Indigenous peoples, rights	Year 3: Indigenous peoples, rights
IDP rights	Year 1: IDP rights	Year 2: IDP rights	Year 3: IDP rights
Refugee rights	Year 1: Refugee rights	Year 2: Refugee rights	Year 3: Refugee rights
Migrant rights	Year 1: Migrant rights	Year 2: Migrant rights	Year 3: Migrant rights
Other (Specify in comments)	Year 1: Other (Specify in comments)	Year 2: Other (Specify in comments)	Year 3: Other (Specify in comments)

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**1.1.14.7 Over each of the last three years, in how many of the reported cases of killings, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, and torture of human rights defenders has the perpetrator been convicted?**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3

Perpetrator convicted	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Perpetrator convicted	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Perpetrator convicted	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Perpetrator convicted
Perpetrator not convicted	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Perpetrator not convicted	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Perpetrator not convicted	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Perpetrator not convicted
Case still open	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Case still open	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Case still open	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Case still open
No case opened	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No case opened	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No case opened	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No case opened

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question is linked to the previous question which documents cases of harmful acts against human rights defenders. It assesses the proportion of reported cases where the perpetrator has been convicted in the last three years.

To assess this, use data from the previous question in relation to the total number of cases. Identify in which of these cases, the perpetrator has been convicted or not convicted, as per the questions.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases. Additional comments can be placed in the Comment Box.

### Data source:

Information on number of cases is available as responses to previous question.

NHRIs and key human rights organisations / media monitoring are useful sources to identify convictions, which can then be verified with court information usually available from Ministries of Justice, court records or records offices.

### Potential data provider:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks; academia

## 17

### Description

Proportion of reported cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates that have resulted in a conviction of the perpetrator (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders



[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 11](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 17](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 18.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 18.3](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CAT Art. 12](#) [CAT Art. 13](#) [CRC Art. 37](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#) [CAT art. 2](#)

Resources

[SDG Indicator Metadata - 16.10.1 \(UNSD\)](#)

Concepts

[Kidnappings \(of human rights defenders\)](#) [Killings \(of human rights defenders\)](#) [Enforced Disappearance \(of human rights defenders\)](#) [Torture](#) [Convictions](#) [Arbitrary Detention](#)

### 1.1.15 In the last three years, were there any cases where state authorities used criminal law provisions to criminalize the legitimate activities of HRDs?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether and to what extent a legal pretext is used to criminalize the legitimate activities of human rights defenders.

To answer this, identify any cases using the guidance below.

Human rights defenders are sometimes wrongly accused of being terrorists, criminals or against the State to restrict their legitimate activities and to use the power of the law against them.

When answering this question, respondents should consider that the count of cases should include only:

a. Cases that are reported and documented by an established institution with a high level of credibility (NHRI, credible HRD groups, Special Rapporteur on HRD, other UN Treaty bodies). Cases that are reported only in the media or that are not well documented should not be included.

b. Cases where the legitimate activities of HRDs are targeted. Cases where the law is used to pursue actual criminal activities or violent acts of HRDs should not be included.

c. Only cases where HRDs are facing criminal procedures such as investigations, charges, or sanctions by state authorities (mainly law enforcement agencies and the judiciary) for their legitimate activities as human rights defenders should be included.

The counting unit for this indicator is the person targeted by criminalization. This means that if one case involves several persons targeted simultaneously, one person is counted for each targeted HRD. The same criminal charge against an individual or organisation in one year should be counted only once – that means if the same person is targeted with the same criminal charge repeatedly over the same year, the person is counted only once in that year. If one person is targeted multiple times a year with different criminal charges, then the case is counted several times (for each separate charge).

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information

is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases. Please also indicate the legislation that was used to criminalize the legitimate activities of HRDs (for example, Anti-terrorism laws/Defamation laws/Public Order laws)

Extra information can be placed in the Additional Comment Box.

**Data source:**

NHRI data; reports from human rights defenders and civil society networks

See also:

SR on Human Rights Defenders

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TmSearch/Mandates?m=30>(<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TmSearch/Mandates?m=30>)

OHCHR searchable database:

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/search-human-rights-recommendations>(<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/search-human-rights-recommendations>)

CIVICUS Monitor Tracking Civic Space at <https://monitor.civicus.org/>(<https://monitor.civicus.org/>)

**Potential data providers:**

NHRI, human rights defenders and civil society networks, academia

**I9**

Description

Reported cases of use of legislation to criminalize the legitimate activities of human rights defenders (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 11](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 17](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 18.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 18.3](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC Art. 13.1](#) [CRC Art. 14.1](#) [CRC art. 15](#) [CRC art. 16](#) [CRPD Art. 14.1](#) [CRPD Art. 15.1](#) [ICCPR art. 19](#) [ICCPR art. 20](#) [ICCPR Art. 21](#) [ICCPR art. 22](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW art. 13](#) [ICRMW Art. 14](#) [ICRMW art. 26](#)

**1.1.16. If yes, how many cases were there?**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Number of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Number of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Number of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Number of cases

Status: open

Review status: Not reviewed

Based on case data for all documented cases, include the total number of cases for each year with regard to the following:

### 1.1.17.1 Gender of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of male
No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of female
No. other	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. other	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. other	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. other
No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.17.2 Age of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of 18 and over
No. of under 18	<input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> Year

	1: No. of under 18	2: No. of under 18	3: No. of under 18
No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.17.3 Other provided characteristics (self-identified)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. from indigenous group
No. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. from ethnic minority
No. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. from religious minority
No. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of

	person living with disabilities	person living with disabilities	person living with disabilities
No. of LGBTI	Year 1: No. of LGBTI	Year 2: No. of LGBTI	Year 3: No. of LGBTI

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.17.4 Profession

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of trade unionists	Year 1: No. of trade unionists	Year 2: No. of trade unionists	Year 3: No. of trade unionists
No. of journalists	Year 1: No. of journalists	Year 2: No. of journalists	Year 3: No. of journalists
No. of other	Year 1: No. of other	Year 2: No. of other	Year 3: No. of other

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.17.5 Alleged Perpetrator

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor
No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses
No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors
No. unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.17.6 Issue being worked on

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Environment, Land, and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Environment,	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Environment,	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Environment,

	Land, and human rights	Land, and human rights	Land, and human rights
Business and human rights	Year 1: Business and human rights	Year 2: Business and human rights	Year 3: Business and human rights
Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 1: Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 2: Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 3: Civic and political rights (in general)
Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 1: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 2: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 3: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)
Labour rights	Year 1: Labour rights	Year 2: Labour rights	Year 3: Labour rights
Women's rights	Year 1: Women's rights	Year 2: Women's rights	Year 3: Women's rights
Children's Rights	Year 1: Children's Rights	Year 2: Children's Rights	Year 3: Children's Rights
LGBTI rights	Year 1: LGBTI rights	Year 2: LGBTI rights	Year 3: LGBTI rights

Indigenous peoples rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Indigenous peoples rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Indigenous peoples rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Indigenous peoples rights
IDP rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: IDP rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: IDP rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: IDP rights
Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Refugee rights
Migrant rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Migrant rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Migrant rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Migrant rights
Other	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Other	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Other	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Other

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**1.1.18. If there is an NHRI in your country, have there been any threats, restrictions, or retaliations against them for protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms, as per their mandate?**

Yes

No

Not applicable as there is no NHRI

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**Guidance**

This question assesses the extent to which National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) are subject to threats, restrictions, and retaliations for their work.

To answer this, use the national and international sources to identify any cases, using the guidance which provides examples. NHRIs are state-mandated bodies, independent of government, with a broad constitutional or legal mandate to protect and promote



human rights at the national level. To be able to operate effectively, they must be able to function freely and independently without undue restrictions on their work, threats or intimidation, or retaliation for past action. These restrictions and actions may be formal such as reducing their independence, mandate or funding; political pressure or actions against individual NHRI representatives such as removal or arrest; or efforts to delegitimise the work of the NHRI and/or individuals using smear campaigns.

In the Data Source Box, please provide further information including details of all known threats, restriction or retaliation, and links to any relevant documentation, such as reporting by monitoring bodies, media or the NHRI itself.

Extra information can be placed in the Additional Comment Box.

**Data source:**

NHRI reports and media releases in your country

Information from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions: <https://ganhri.org/support-to-nhris/>(<https://ganhri.org/support-to-nhris/>)

Information from relevant regional networks of NHRIs

**Potential data providers:**

NHRI, NHRI networks, human rights defender and civil society networks

**I10**

Description

Reported cases of threats, restrictions, and retaliations against national human rights institutions for protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms in keeping with their mandated activities (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.3](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

Concepts

[Threats](#) [Restrictions](#) [Retaliations](#)

**1.1.19 If yes, how many cases were there?**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## 1.1.20. In the last three years, have there been any cases of threats against human rights defenders?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question assesses the extent to which individual human rights defenders are subject to threats, related to their work to protect and defend human rights.

To answer this, identify reported cases through national and international monitoring bodies, using the guidance.

Individual human rights defenders often face threats aimed at intimidating them and limiting their work.

The counting unit for this indicator is the case. If a person faces multiple different threats at the same time (threat of physical harm and a smear campaign for instance) this will be counted as one case. If they face threats at another point in the year, this will count as an additional case. If a threat is made against an organisation (such as threat to take legal action against the organisation) this is counted as one case. However, if there is a threat of violence or attack against multiple individuals separately, each case is counted separately.

Cases must relate to the defenders' work and should be documented by a credible source, such as NHRIs and credible institutions.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information, including geographic location of the incident

### Data source:

Data and reports from NHRIs; human rights defender and civil society networks

### Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society groups, academia

## I11

### Description

Reported cases of threats to individual human rights defenders (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 11](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 17](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 18.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 18.3](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[ICCPR Art. 9.1](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 35](#) [ICCPR Art. 6.1](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 36](#)

Concepts

[Threats](#) [Other provided characteristics](#) [Self-identification](#)

### 1.1.21 If yes, how many cases were documented in:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.22. Based on case data for all documented cases, include the total number of cases for each year with regard to the following:

#### 1.1.22.1 Gender of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of male
No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of female
No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of other
No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.22.2 Age of HRD

	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>
No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of 18 and over
No. of under 18	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of under 18	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of under 18	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of under 18
No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.22.3 Other provided characteristics (self-identified)

	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>
No. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. from indigenous group

No. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. from ethnic minority
No. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. from religious minority
No. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of person living with disabilities
No. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of LGBTI

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.22.4 Profession

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of trade unionists
No. of journalists	<input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> Year

	1: No. of journalists	2: No. of journalists	3: No. of journalists
No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of other

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.22.5 Alleged Perpetrator

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor
No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses
No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by other non- state actors	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by other non- state actors	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by other non- state actors
No. unknown	<input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> Year

	1: No. unknown	2: No. unknown	3: No. unknown
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**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.1.22.6 Issue being worked on

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 1: Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 2: Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 3: Environment, Land, and human rights
Business and human rights	Year 1: Business and human rights	Year 2: Business and human rights	Year 3: Business and human rights
Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 1: Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 2: Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 3: Civic and political rights (in general)
Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 1: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 2: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 3: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)

Labour rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Labour rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Labour rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Labour rights
Women's rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Women's rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Women's rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Women's rights
Children's Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Children's Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Children's Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Children's Rights
LGBTI rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: LGBTI rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: LGBTI rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: LGBTI rights
Indigenous peoples, rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Indigenous peoples, rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Indigenous peoples, rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Indigenous peoples, rights
IDP rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: IDP rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: IDP rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: IDP rights
Refugee rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Refugee rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Refugee rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Refugee rights
Migrant rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Migrant rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Migrant rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Migrant rights
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Other

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed



## 1.2 Human Rights Education

### 1.2.1. Do national education laws or policies stipulate that an overall aim of education is to further the development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms?

	Yes	No	No data available
Primary education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lower secondary education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Upper secondary education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question assesses whether the state has explicitly incorporated within its national educational laws or policies that the overall aim of education is to further the development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as enshrined in international human rights instruments.

To answer this, review national educational laws and policies for textual references to human rights in the overall aim of education and for guiding the operations of the primary and secondary school systems (ISCED Level 1-3).

This can be done through a word-search in the relevant national laws and policies governing education within the primary and secondary school systems (ISCED level 1-3))

Data for this indicator may have been collected in the SDG 4.7/Human Rights Education Monitoring Tool of DIHR.

[\(https://sdg47-hre.humanrights.dk/\)](https://sdg47-hre.humanrights.dk/)

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to legislation or official policies as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

#### Data source:

National education legislation and policies.

The data may have been collected for some countries through the SDG 4.7/HRE Tool <https://sdg47-hre.humanrights.dk/en/node/264> (<https://sdg47-hre.humanrights.dk/en/node/264>)

#### Potential data providers:

NHRIs, academia

## I12

#### Description

Extent to which human rights education is mainstreamed in national education policies (adapted from SDG 4.7.1)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 15](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 16](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 4.7](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[ICESCR Art. 13.1](#) [CRC Art. 29.1](#) [CRC General Comment No. 1](#)

## Resources

[Human Rights Education in Primary and Secondary School Systems: A Self-assessme... SDG Indicator Metadata - 4.7.1 \(UNSD\)](#)

## Concepts

[Human Rights Education ISCED Level 1-3](#)

### 1.2.2. Is teaching and learning on human rights standards and mechanisms explicitly incorporated in mandatory subjects of the national curricula for primary and secondary school systems (ISCED level 1-3).

	Yes	No	No data available
Primary education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lower secondary education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Upper secondary education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses the degree to which the curriculum for mandatory subjects in the primary and secondary school systems (ISCED 1-3) have explicit reference to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

To answer this, one needs to assess the official curriculum of the formal education sector and teacher education

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to curricula where human rights and human rights standards are explicitly mentioned.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your respons.

## Data sources

The data may have been collected for some countries through the SDG 4.7/HRE Tool: <https://sdg47-hre.humanrights.dk/en/node/264> (<https://sdg47-hre.humanrights.dk/en/node/264>)

## I14

### Description

Extent to which human rights education is mainstreamed in national education curricula and teacher education curriculum (adapted from SDG 4.7.1)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 15](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 16](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 4.7](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CEDAW Art. 10](#) [CEDAW General Recommendation Art. 36](#) [CRC Art. 29.1](#) [CRC General Comment No. 1 & 8](#) [ICESCR Art. 13.1](#)

Resources

[Guide on human rights education curriculum development](#)

Concepts

[Human Rights Education Curriculum Mandatory Subjects Mandatory Curriculum ISCED Level 1-3](#)

## **Curriculum**

Description

In the simplest terms, 'curriculum' is a description of what, why, how and how well students should learn in a systematic and intentional way. The curriculum is not an end in itself but rather a means to fostering quality learning.

Reference

[http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Publications/IBE\\_Glossa...](http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/IBE_Glossa...)

## **Human Rights Education**

Description

Human rights education comprises activities aimed at promoting universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and thus contributing, inter alia, to the prevention of human rights violations and abuses by providing persons with knowledge, skills and understanding and developing their attitudes and behaviours, to empower them to contribute to the building and promotion of a universal culture of human rights.

Human rights education and training encompasses:

- (a) Education about human rights, which includes providing knowledge and understanding of human rights norms and principles, the values that underpin them and the mechanisms for their protection;
- (b) Education through human rights, which includes learning and teaching in a way that respects the rights of both educators and learners;
- (c) Education for human rights, which includes empowering persons to enjoy and exercise their rights and to respect and uphold the rights of others.

Reference

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/467/04/PDF/N1146704.p...>

## **ISCED Level 1-3**

Description

International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is the reference international classification for organising education programmes and related qualification by levels and fields. It is designed to provide a uniform understanding of education in order to compare the performance across national and international contexts. The ISCED 2011 classification was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its 36th session in November 2011. The ISCED is divided into 9 levels, from 0-8. From ISCED 2011 definitions, level 1-3 includes primary education (age 5/7 to 10/12), lower secondary education (age 10/13 to 14/16) and upper secondary education (14/16 to 17/18).

<http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf>

## **Mandatory Curriculum**

## Description

Mandatory curriculum is a pre-determined list of subjects, competences and/or forms of teaching that is a pre-requisite for achieving the relevant qualification.

## Mandatory Subjects

## Description

Mandatory subjects are the sub-components of an education programme or educational activities, such as classes or modules that are required of the student in order to pass their qualification or schooling. It is the opposite of voluntary, in which the student may opt for a particular subject.

### 1.2.3 Is education about human rights standards and mechanisms explicitly referred to in the mandatory curricula for teacher education?

	Yes	No	No data available
Primary education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lower secondary education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Upper secondary education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses the degree to which the curriculum for mandatory subjects in in teacher education have explicit reference to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

To do this, one needs to assess the official curriculum for teacher education for the different schooling levels.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to curricula where human rights and human rights standards are explicitly mentioned.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

## Data sources

National school curriculum and teacher education curriculum

The data may have been collected for some countries through the SDG 4.7/HRE Tool: <https://sdg47-hre.humanrights.dk/en/node/264> (<https://sdg47-hre.humanrights.dk/en/node/264>)

## Potential data providers:

NHRIs, academia

## I14

## Description

Extent to which human rights education is mainstreamed in national education curricula and teacher education curriculum (adapted from SDG 4.7.1)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 15](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 16](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 4.7](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CEDAW Art. 10](#) [CEDAW General Recommendation Art. 36](#), [CRC Art. 29.1](#) [CRC General Comment No. 1 & 8](#) [ICESCR Art. 13.1](#) [ICESCR General Comment No. 13](#)

Resources

[Guide on human rights education curriculum development](#)

Concepts

[Human Rights Education Curriculum Mandatory Subjects Mandatory Curriculum ISCED Level 1-3](#)

### 1.2.4. Are fundamental rights and freedoms included in the training curricula for the following public officials:

	Yes	No	No data available or accessible
Law enforcement officials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Military personnel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prison staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Immigration Officials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether the training curricula for key public officials include: a) training on fundamental rights and freedoms and, b) the human rights of vulnerable groups, such as juveniles, women, migrants, refugees, ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities.

To assess this, review training curricula for the public officials outlined and determine whether fundamental rights and freedoms are explicitly included.

Public officials who work in sensitive areas in the exercise of state power over the individual need to be familiar with human rights standards in order to apply them effectively, not least in order to protect human rights defenders and the enabling environment for their work.

In Data Source Box, include links as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response, including the adequacy of the training.

## Data sources:

National curricula (or sub-national in federal states if applicable) of the mentioned public officials; ministerial reports on professional education, reports of training academies and institutions.

## Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks

## I13

### Description

Explicit reference to fundamental rights and freedoms in the training curriculum for public officials

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 15](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 16](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 4.7](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[UN Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training Art. 7.4](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.2](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

### Resources

[Understanding Human Rights: Manual on Human Rights Education Human Rights Education Series \(OHCHR\) - includes various Manuals on HRE for Law... Guidelines on Human Rights Education for Law Enforcement Officials United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training \(2011\) Second phase \(2010-2014\) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education](#)

### Concepts

[Law enforcement officials](#) [Military Personnel](#) [Prison Staff](#) [Immigration Officers](#) [Curriculum](#) [Public officials](#)

### 1.2.5. If yes, do the training curricula for these public officials include a focus on groups requiring special protection in country?

	Yes- includes a focus on any groups requiring special protection in country	No – does not include a focus on any groups requiring special protection in country	To some extent – includes a focus on some groups requiring special protection	No data available or accessible
Law enforcement officials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Military personnel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prison staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Immigration Officials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 1.2.6. In the last three years, what percentage of the total of these public officials have received training on the underlying rights in the UNDHRD?

	0%	1-30%	31-70%	71-99%	100%
Law enforcement officials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Military personnel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prison staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Immigration Officials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question assesses the degree to which public officials within relevant fields have received professional training on human rights standards.

To assess this, use administrative records from training institutes, official reports, or state reports to the UN treaty bodies to determine the number of relevant officials and then calculate the proportion (e.g., 1,000 out of 20,000 police personnel or 5% in 2021)

Public officials who work in sensitive areas of the exercise of state power over the individual need to be familiar with human rights standards to apply them effectively.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to records used, as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

### Data sources:

Administrative records of training institutes, official reports; reports to UN treaty bodies.

### Potential data providers:

NHRI

## I15

### Description

Proportion of public officials who have received training on the underlying rights in the UNDHRD (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 15](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 16](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 4.7](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[UN Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training Art. 7.4](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.2](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

Concepts

[Law enforcement officials](#) [Military Personnel](#) [Prison Staff](#) [Immigration Officers](#) [Curriculum](#) [Public officials](#)

## 2. OPINION AND EXPRESSION

This domain covers measures which enable or hinder the exercise of the freedom of opinion and expression. It is divided into three attributes: (2.1) freedom to hold opinions and to impart information and ideas, (2.2) access to and communication with non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, and (2.3) access to information. These attributes cover issues such as: legal guarantees for the protection of the freedom of opinion and expression, including to communicate with NGOs and IGOs and to access information; intimidations and reprisals for exercising the freedom of opinion and expression; access to digital information technology and interference to its use; media censorship and efforts to remedy it; perception of civil society about being free or not to exercise their human rights-related work; mechanisms to oversee implementation of and to facilitate access to information; and availability of relevant international human rights instruments in the state's official language.

### 2.1. To hold opinions and Impart Information

#### 2.1.1. Is the right to freedom of opinion and expression recognised in the constitution or other forms of superior law?

Yes

No

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question assesses whether national law includes protection of freedom of opinion and expression in keeping with international human rights law.

To answer this, review the Constitution and provisions of national legislation against the questions asked. You can also get input from analyses carried out by UN Special Procedures and specialised civil society organisations.

Freedom of opinion and expression is a fundamental human right, enshrined in several international human rights instruments. To give effect to the provisions on freedom of opinion and expression and to specify situations where these rights can be restricted, States need to adopt national laws that are fully in line with international human rights law.

In the Data Source box, include links and/or specific references to the legislation as documentation for your response

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

#### Data sources:

National laws: Constitution; any Human Rights Act or Charter; press or media laws; and relevant aspects of the penal code.

See also:

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/FreedomOpinion/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx> (<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/>



[FreedomOpinion/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx](#)

<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>(<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>)

<https://www.icnl.org/covid19tracker/>(<https://www.icnl.org/covid19tracker/>)

**Potential data providers:**

NHRIs, academia

## I16

Description

Existence of provisions in the constitution and in national implementing legislation for the protection of freedom of opinion and expression

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 4](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.b](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.c](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 7](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC art. 13](#) [CRPD Art. 21](#) [ICCPR Art. 18.1](#) [ICCPR art. 19](#) [ICCPR art. 2](#) [ICCPR art. 20](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW art. 13](#)

Resources

[Camden Principles on Freedom of Expression and Equality Law and Policy \(Article 19\)](#) [Media Freedom Reports \(Freedom House\)](#) [Manual: Freedom of Expression, Media Law and Defamation \(International Press In...](#) [Protecting Public Watchdogs across the EU: Proposal for an EU Anti-SLAPP Law](#) [The Rabat Plan of Action on freedom of opinion and expression](#)

Concepts

[SLAPP](#) [Defamation](#) [Libel](#) [Hatred/hostility](#) [Incitement](#) [Advocacy](#)

### 2.1.2. Are there provisions in national implementing legislation which protect the right to freedom of opinion and expression in any of the following ways? (please choose all that apply):

	Yes	No
Defamation and libel are not criminalized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are anti-SLAPP (strategic litigation against public participation) measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is a provision for oversight regimes on the legality and necessity of decisions on state surveillance of private communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Criminal liability for hate speech is restricted to the most serious expressions of hatred, i.e., advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
States that permissible restrictions must be provided by law and necessary for respect of the rights of others and the protection of national security or of public order, health and morals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

There are no unjustified or discriminating legal barriers for certain groups in society to express themselves (e.g., children, women etc.)



**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 2.1.3. In the last three years, have there been any cases of (online or offline) media censorship carried out by the state for reporting on human rights issues?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question measures the extent of media censorship carried out by the state based on cases of online and offline censorship for reporting on human rights issues.

The right to freedom of expression includes the expression and receipt of communications of every form of idea and opinion. This right protects, among others, all forms and means of expression of human rights issues, including via electronic and internet-based modes of expression. A free, uncensored, and unhindered press or other media is essential to ensure freedom of opinion and expression.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references as documentation for your response. In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your responses.

#### Data sources:

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments> (<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>)

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries> (<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://ipi.media/about/> (<https://ipi.media/about/>)

<https://freedomhouse.org/issues/media-freedom> (<https://freedomhouse.org/issues/media-freedom>)

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/media-freedom/the-platform> (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/media-freedom/the-platform>)

<https://fom.coe.int/accueil> (<https://fom.coe.int/accueil>)

<https://safetyofjournalistsin africa.africa/all-alerts/> (<https://safetyofjournalistsin africa.africa/all-alerts/>)

#### Potential data providers:

NHRIs, national journalist associations, human rights defender groups, academia.

## I19

Description

Reported cases of media censorship (online and offline) carried out by the state for reporting on human rights issues (over the last

three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.b](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 7](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC art. 13](#) [CRPD Art. 21](#) [ICCPR art. 19](#) [ICCPR Art. 20.2](#) [ICERD Art. 4](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW art. 13](#)

Resources

[Mapping Media Freedom \(European Center for Press and Media Freedom\) Report on access to information \(International Federation of Journalists\) Media Freedom Reports \(Freedom House\) Platform to promote the protection of journalism and safety of journalists \(Cou... The Digital Platform for Safety of Journalists in Africa UNESCO Director-General's Report on the Safety of Journalists and the Danger of...](#)

Concepts

[Media censorship](#) [Online and Offline Media](#)

#### 2.1.4. If yes, how many cases of media censorship carried out by the state for reporting on human rights issues were documented as:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Number of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Number of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Number of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Number of cases

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### 2.1.5. Over each of the last three years, how many of the reported cases of media censorship (online and offline) were effectively remedied?

##### 2.1.5.1. Cases of online media censorship

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
effectively remedied:	<input type="text"/> Year 1: 1:	<input type="text"/> Year 2: 2:	<input type="text"/> Year 3: 3:

	effectively remedied:	effectively remedied:	effectively remedied:
Not effectively remedied:	Year 1: Not effectively remedied:	Year 2: Not effectively remedied:	Year 3: Not effectively remedied:
still open or unknown status:	Year 1: still open or unknown status:	Year 2: still open or unknown status:	Year 3: still open or unknown status:
No legal case brought/open	Year 1: No legal case brought/open	Year 2: No legal case brought/open	Year 3: No legal case brought/open

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question measures the degree to which state media censorship for reporting on human rights issues is effectively remedied. To assess this, identify cases guided by the questions and guidance.

For assessing the legal status of each case, determine whether each case was remedied or not. It is possible that for some cases, no information on the outcome is available. These should then be assessed as still open or having an unknown status.

The right to freedom of expression includes the expression and receipt of communications of every form of idea and opinion. This right protects, among others, all forms and means of expression of human rights issues, including via electronic and internet-based modes of expression. A free, uncensored, and unhindered press or other media is essential to ensure freedom of opinion and expression.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

### Data sources:

Reports and data from NHRIs, human rights and civil society networks, and media organisations.

See also:

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments> (<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>)

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries> (<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://ipi.media/about/> (<https://ipi.media/about/>)

<https://freedomhouse.org/issues/media-freedom> (<https://freedomhouse.org/issues/media-freedom>)

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/media-freedom/the-platform> (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/media-freedom/the-platform>)

<https://fom.coe.int/accueil> (<https://fom.coe.int/accueil>)

**Potential data providers:**

NHRIs, national journalist associations, human rights defender groups, academia.

**I17**

**Description**

Proportion of reported cases of media censorship (online and offline) carried out by the state for reporting on human rights issues which were effectively remedied (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.b](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 7](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.5](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC art. 13](#) [CRPD Art. 21](#) [ICCPR art. 19](#) [ICCPR Art. 20.2](#) [ICERD Art. 4](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW art. 13](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

Resources

[Mapping Media Freedom \(European Center for Press and Media Freedom\)](#) [Report on access to information \(International Federation of Journalists\)](#) [Media Freedom Reports \(Freedom House\)](#) [Platform to promote the protection of journalism and safety of journalists \(Cou...\)](#) [The Digital Platform for Safety of Journalists in Africa](#) [UNESCO Director-General's Report on the Safety of Journalists and the Danger of...](#)

Concepts

[Media censorship](#) [Online and Offline Media](#) [Effective remedies](#)

**2.1.5.2. Cases of offline media censorship**

	Effectively remedied	Not effectively remedied	Still open or unknown status	No legal case brought/open
Year 1	Year 1: Effectively remedied	Year 1: Not effectively remedied	Year 1: Still open or unknown status	Year 1: No legal case brought/open
Year 2	Year 2: Effectively	Year 2: Not	Year 2: Still	Year 2: No

	remedied	effectively remedied	open or unknown status	legal case brought/open
Year 3	Year 3: Effectively remedied	Year 3: Not effectively remedied	Year 3: Still open or unknown status	Year 3: No legal case brought/open

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**2.1.6. What percentage of civil society organisations have felt free over the past three years to express themselves on the following human rights issues:**

	% feeling very free or free
Environment, land and human rights	Environment, land and human rights : % feeling very free or free
Business and human rights	Business and human rights: % feeling very free or free

Civil and political rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil and political rights: % feeling very free or free
Economic, social and cultural rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Economic, social and cultural rights: % feeling very free or free
Labour rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Labour rights: % feeling very free or free
Children's rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Children's rights: % feeling very free or free
LGBTI rights	<input type="checkbox"/> LGBTI rights: % feeling very free or free
Indigenous peoples' rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples' rights: % feeling

	very free or free
IDP rights	<input type="text"/> IDP rights: % feeling very free or free
Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Refugee rights: % feeling very free or free
Migrant right	<input type="text"/> Migrant right: % feeling very free or free

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses how free civil society organizations working on human rights issues feel to express themselves.

It is based on the perceptions and opinions of human rights defender groups or civil society organizations working on human rights issues and therefore requires a survey.

**This survey** ([https://defend.humanrights.dk/files/media/document/Survey%20Tool\\_2.1.16.pdf](https://defend.humanrights.dk/files/media/document/Survey%20Tool_2.1.16.pdf)) needs to be carried out on a (representative) sample of such organisations or groups. The total sample should be large enough to ensure anonymity of respondents to guarantee the safety of respondents. Otherwise, those organisations who do not feel free to express themselves would not provide open and honest answers to the survey.

The proportion of organisations or groups that feel free to express themselves is calculated by summing up the number of organisations or groups who feel “very free” and “free” and dividing the total by the total number of organisations or groups, and multiplying by 100.

Freedom of opinion and expression is a fundamental human right, enshrined in several international human rights instruments. States must guarantee the right to freedom of expression, including the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds regardless of frontiers. This right includes the expression and receipt of communications of every form of idea and opinion capable of transmission to others, including on human rights. All forms of expression and the means of their dissemination are protected. Different forms of expression include spoken, written and sign language. Means of expression include, among others, books, newspapers, posters, legal submissions. Electronic and internet-based modes of expression are also protected.

In the Data Source box, include links and references as documentation for your response, including sample selection, sample size, data collection mode, questionnaire, and other relevant issues to assess the data quality.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.



**Data sources:**

The source of the indicator is a short survey among members of national human rights defender groups or civil society networks

**Potential data providers:**

Human Rights Defender groups or national civil society networks, academia

# I18

**Description**

Proportion of civil society organizations working with human rights issues who reported feeling free to express themselves (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.b](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.c](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 7](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC art. 13](#) [CRPD Art. 21](#) [ICCPR art. 19](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW Art. 13.2](#)

**test**

**Status:** open  
**Review status:** Not reviewed

test

## 2.1. To hold opinions and Impart Information

**2.1.7. Are there provisions in the constitution or other national legislation that protect the right to:**

(Please select all that apply):

	Yes	No
Access international bodies on human rights	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Communicate and cooperate with international bodies on human rights	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open  
**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether domestic law includes protection of the right to have access to, communicate, and cooperate with international bodies on human rights.

To answer this, review the Constitution and provisions of national legislation against the questions asked.

The right to access and communicate with international bodies is protected under the right to freedom of expression. It is also specifically enshrined in several UN Optional Protocols.

Provisions in national legislation that protect this right should cover both individuals and organisations. They should cover the full scope of engagement i.e. to be able to access these bodies both in person and remotely and to be able to communicate and cooperate with them freely, safely and without fear of reprisals. This engagement should not be restricted either in national legislation or in regulations, for instance relating to the registration, funding, or operation of civil society organisations.

In the Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to legislation or official policies as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

## Data source:

Constitution, national legislation, and regulations, for instance relating to the operation of civil society organisations

See also:

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries> (<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx> (<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx>)

<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor> (<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>)

<https://monitor.civicus.org/> (<https://monitor.civicus.org/>)

## Potential data provider:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## I20

### Description

Existence of provisions in the constitution and in national legislation that protect the right to have access to, communicate and cooperate with international bodies on human rights

### UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.c](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.4](#)

### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

### Binding Human Rights Instruments

[OPCAT Art. 15](#) [OPCEDAW Art. 11](#) [OPCESCR Art. 13](#) [ICCPR Art. 19.2](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 34](#)

### Resources

[Human Rights Council Resolution on cooperation with the UN A/HRC/RES/42/28 \(201...](#) [United Nations Guidance Note on Protection and Promotion of Civic Space](#) [Annual reports on reprisals for cooperation with the UN \(OHCHR\)](#)

### Concepts

[Constitution](#)

## 2.1.8. In the last three years, have there been any cases of intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders for communicating with international bodies?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question assesses the extent of intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders for communicating with international bodies through the number of cases.

To assess the number of cases, review the annual report of the UN Secretary General on reprisals, supplemented by additional cases documented by credible national sources, with care taken not to double count.

Individuals and groups who engage with the UN sometimes face intimidation or reprisals, as outlined in Human Rights Council resolution 12/2.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases. Additional comments and reflections can be placed in the Comment Box.

### Data source:

Data and reports from NHRIs, national human rights defender networks

See also:

Annual report from the UN Secretary General to the Human Rights Council on reprisals (see annex 2 for updates on past cases):

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Reprisals/Pages/Reporting.aspx>(<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Reprisals/Pages/Reporting.aspx>)

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>(<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>)

### Potential data provider:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia.

## 122

Description

Reported cases of intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders for communicating with international bodies (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.c](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.4](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.5](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

Resources

[Human Rights Council Resolution on cooperation with the UN A/HRC/RES/12/2 \(2009\) Acts of intimidation and reprisal for cooperation with the Special Procedures \(... Preventing and addressing acts of intimidation and reprisal for cooperation wit...](#)  
[Intimidation and its Impact on Engagement with the UN Human Rights System: Meth...](#)

Concepts

[Intimidation](#) [Reprisals](#) [Other provided characteristics](#) [Self-identification](#)

### 2.2.4. If yes, how many cases have been reported

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

2.2.5 Based on case data for all documented cases, include the total number of cases for each year with regard to the following:

#### 2.2.5.1 Gender of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of male
No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of female
No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 1	<input type="text"/> Year 2	<input type="text"/> Year 3

	1: No. of other	2: No. of other	3: No. of other
No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 2.2.5.2 Age of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of 18 and over
No. of under 18	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of under 18	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of under 18	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of under 18
No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 2.2.5.3 Other provided characteristics (self-identified)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
no. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. from indigenous group
no. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. from ethnic minority
no. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. from religious minority
no. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of person living with disabilities
no. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of LGBTI

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 2.2.5.4 Profession

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 1:	<input type="text"/> Year 2:	<input type="text"/> Year 3:

	No. of trade unionists	No. of trade unionists	No. of trade unionists
No. of journalists	Year 1: No. of journalists	Year 2: No. of journalists	Year 3: No. of journalists
No. of other	Year 1: No. of other	Year 2: No. of other	Year 3: No. of other

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 2.2.5.5 Alleged Perpetrator

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor
No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses
No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by	Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by	Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by

	other non-state actors	other non-state actors	other non-state actors
No. unknown	Year 1: No. unknown	Year 2: No. unknown	Year 3: No. unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 2.2.5.6. Issue being worked on

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 1: Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 2: Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 3: Environment, Land, and human rights
Business and human rights	Year 1: Business and human rights	Year 2: Business and human rights	Year 3: Business and human rights
Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 1: Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 2: Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 3: Civic and political rights (in general)
Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 1: Economic,	Year 2: Economic,	Year 3: Economic,



	social and cultural rights (in general)	social and cultural rights (in general)	social and cultural rights (in general)
Labour rights	Year 1: Labour rights	Year 2: Labour rights	Year 3: Labour rights
Women's rights	Year 1: Women's rights	Year 2: Women's rights	Year 3: Women's rights
Children's Rights	Year 1: Children's Rights	Year 2: Children's Rights	Year 3: Children's Rights
LGBTI rights	Year 1: LGBTI rights	Year 2: LGBTI rights	Year 3: LGBTI rights
Indigenous peoples rights	Year 1: Indigenous peoples rights	Year 2: Indigenous peoples rights	Year 3: Indigenous peoples rights
IDP rights	Year 1: IDP rights	Year 2: IDP rights	Year 3: IDP rights
Refugee rights	Year 1: Refugee rights	Year 2: Refugee rights	Year 3: Refugee rights
Migrant rights	Year 1: Migrant rights	Year 2: Migrant rights	Year 3: Migrant rights
Other	Year 1: Other	Year 2: Other	Year 3: Other

Status: open

**2.2.5.7 Over each of the last three years, how many of the reported cases of intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders for communicating with international bodies were effectively remedied?**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases effectively remedied	Year 1: No. of cases effectively remedied	Year 2: No. of cases effectively remedied	Year 3: No. of cases effectively remedied
No. of cases not effectively remedied	Year 1: No. of cases not effectively remedied	Year 2: No. of cases not effectively remedied	Year 3: No. of cases not effectively remedied
No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	Year 1: No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	Year 2: No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	Year 3: No. of cases still open or where status is unknown
No. of cases where no legal case has been brought	Year 1: No. of cases where	Year 2: No. of cases where	Year 3: No. of cases where

	no legal case has been brought	no legal case has been brought	no legal case has been brought
--	---	---	---

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question measures the state's efforts to ensure effective remedies for cases of intimidation and reprisals against human rights defender for communication with international bodies.

For assessing this, determine whether each case reported in the previous question was remedied or not. It is possible that for some cases, no information on the outcome is available. These should then be assessed as still open or unknown status.

Proportion of cases remedied will be measured by dividing the total number of cases remedied by the sum of all cases remedied, not remedied, and still open each year.

Individuals and groups who engage with the UN sometimes face intimidation or reprisals, as outlined in Human Rights Council resolution 12/2.

In the Data Source box, please include supporting documentation for your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases.

Additional comments and reflections can be placed in the Comment Box.

## Data source:

Data and reports from NHRIs, national human rights defender networks

See also:

Annual report from the UN Secretary General to the Human Rights Council on reprisals (see annex 2 for updates on past cases):

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Reprisals/Pages/Reporting.aspx>(<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Reprisals/Pages/Reporting.aspx>)

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>(<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>)

## Potential data provider:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia.

## I21

Description

Proportion of reported cases of intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders for communicating with international bodies which were effectively remedied (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.c](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.4](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.5](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[ICCPR art. 12](#) [ICCPR Art. 19.2](#) [ICCPR art. 9](#) [OPCAT Art. 15](#) [OPCEDAW Art. 11](#) [OPCESCR Art. 13](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General](#)

## Resources

[Human Rights Council Resolution on cooperation with the UN A/HRC/RES/12/2 \(2009\) Acts of intimidation and reprisal for cooperation with the Special Procedures \(... Preventing and addressing acts of intimidation and reprisal for cooperation wit...](#)  
[Intimidation and its Impact on Engagement with the UN Human Rights System: Meth...](#)

## Concepts

[Effective remedies](#) [Other provided characteristics](#) [Intimidation](#) [Self-identification](#) [Reprisals](#)

## 2.2. To access information

### 2.3.1. Is there a constitutional, statutory, and/or other legal guarantee for public access to information?

Yes

No

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether there are constitutional, statutory, and/or other legal guarantees for public access to information. It is adapted from SDG indicator 16.10.2 which measures the number of countries that adopt and implement such guarantees.

To assess this, review the annual reporting collated by UNESCO. If your country has not reported through this survey, then national legislation should be reviewed directly, using the guidance provided in the UNESCO metadata.

The right to freedom of expression includes the freedom to seek and receive information of all kinds. It embraces a right of access to information held by public bodies. States should put in the public domain government information of public interest and make every effort to ensure easy, prompt, effective and practical access to information. Such information includes records held by a public body, regardless of the form in which the information is stored, its source, and the date of production.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to legislation or official policies as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your responses.

### Data source:

National legislation, such as Freedom of Information or Right to Information Acts.

See also:

UNESCO reporting: <https://en.unesco.org/themes/monitoring-and-reporting-access-information> (<https://en.unesco.org/themes/monitoring-and-reporting-access-information>) including annual reports (2020 report: <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000375022.locale=en>) with country information starting at page 10)

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database> (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>)

### Potential data provider:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## I23

### Description

Existence of constitutional, statutory and/or other legal guarantee for public access to information (adapted from SDG 16.10.2)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3.b](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.2.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.2.b](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC art. 13](#) [CRPD Art. 21](#) [ICCPR art. 19](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW art. 13](#)

Resources

[SDG Indicator Metadata - 16.10.2 \(UNSD\)](#) [Instruction Manual: UNESCO Survey on Public Access to Information \(SDG Indicato...](#)

### 2.3.2. Are there provisions in national legislation or policies that promote equal access to the internet and digital information technology?

Yes

No

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question assesses whether national law includes provisions which promote equal access to the internet and digital information technology.

To answer this, review legislation and policies against the guidance provided.

The Internet has become a key means by which individuals can exercise their right to freedom of opinion and expression. While there is no right to access the internet explicitly expressed in international human rights treaties, it is widely recognised that this access is critical to the realisation of a range of rights. However, the Internet, as a medium by which the right to freedom of expression can be exercised, can only serve such a purpose if States assume their commitment to develop effective policies to attain universal access to the Internet.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to legislation or official policies as documentation for your response, including any limitations for specific groups.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your responses.

**Data source:**

National legislation and policy documents relating to internet access.

**Potential data provider:**

NHRIs, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia.

## I24

#### Description

Existence of provisions in national legislation and policies which promote equal access to the internet and digital information technology

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.a](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 9.c](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Resources

[Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right t... Human Rights Council Resolution on intentional disruption of the internet A/HRC...](#) [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines](#)

Concepts

[Digital Information Technology](#)

### 2.3.3. Are the UDHRD and core international human rights treaties available in the country's official languages?

	Yes, available and easily accessible	Yes, available but not easily accessible	No, not available
Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Declaration on Human Rights Defenders)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convention Against Torture (CAT)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question assesses whether key human rights documents related to the freedoms and rights necessary for a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders are available in official languages of the State

To assess this, review information related to these documents to determine whether they are available in all official languages. The respondent should also determine whether they are accessible. Ideally this would mean that they are easily found through an online search and/or readily available offline, that simplified language is used (for instance that is child-friendly), and that they are presented in a manner accessible to people with a range of disabilities.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

**Data source:**

Materials from national bodies including websites. These may include civic centres, information hubs, NHRIs

**Data provider:**

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## I25

### Description

The text of the UDHRD and core international human rights treaties are accessible in the official languages of the State

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.2.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.2.b](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC Art. 13.1](#) [CRPD Art. 21](#) [ICCPR Art. 19.2](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.2](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW Art. 13.2](#)

### Resources

[Declaration on human rights defenders in different languages \(OHCHR\)](#)

### Concepts

[Core international human rights treaties](#)

## 2.3.4. Is there a dedicated institution that oversees access to information?

Yes

No

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether the institutional structure to provide public access to information is in place.

To assess this, review national reports and statements relating to access to information to identify if there is a specialist institution that provides oversight of implementation by monitoring and ensuring compliance with laws, regulations and policies relating to access to information.

The right to freedom of expression and opinion embraces a right of access to information held by public bodies. Such information includes records held by a public body, regardless of the form in which the information is stored, its source, and the date of production.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

## Data sources:

National reports and statements relating to access to information; annual reports of Information Commission or other oversight bodies, where it exists.

See also:

Global reporting related to SDG 16.10.2 will also identify which countries have legal guarantees relating to these two areas - <https://en.unesco.org/themes/monitoring-and-reporting-access-information> (<https://en.unesco.org/themes/monitoring-and-reporting-access-information>)

## Potential data provider:

NHRI, civil society, media associations, academia

## I26

### Description

Existence of a dedicated institution to oversee the implementation of access to Information legal guarantees and the existence of specific units in public bodies to handle access to information (ATI) requests from the public

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.2.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.2.b](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.3](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.6](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC Art. 13.1](#) [CRC Art. 17](#) [CRPD Art. 21](#) [ICCPR Art. 19.2](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW Art. 13.2](#)

Resources

[Instruction Manual: UNESCO Survey on Public Access to Information \(SDG Indicato...](#)

### 2.3.5. Do public bodies have a specific unit or role to handle access to information requests from the public?

Yes

Only some public bodies

No

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question further assesses the institutional structure in place to provide public access to information. It aims at establishing the degree to which public bodies have a specific unit or role, such as a public information officer, responsible for handling access to information requests from the public.

If there is an oversight institution, it is likely to produce an annual report which may include information on this.

The right to freedom of expression and opinion embraces a right of access to information held by public bodies. Such information includes records held by a public body, regardless of the form in which the information is stored, its source, and the date of



production.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

### Data sources:

National reports and statements relating to access to information; annual reports of Information Commission or other oversight bodies, where it exists.

See also:

Global reporting related to SDG 16.10.2 will also identify which countries have legal guarantees relating to these two areas -

<https://en.unesco.org/themes/monitoring-and-reporting-access-information> (<https://en.unesco.org/themes/monitoring-and-reporting-access-information>)

### Potential data provider:

NHRI, civil society, media associations, academia

## I26

#### Description

Existence of a dedicated institution to oversee the implementation of access to Information legal guarantees and the existence of specific units in public bodies to handle access to information (ATI) requests from the public

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.2.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.2.b](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 14.3](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.6](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC Art. 13.1](#) [CRC Art. 17](#) [CRPD Art. 21](#) [ICCPR Art. 19.2](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW Art. 13.2](#)

#### Resources

[Instruction Manual: UNESCO Survey on Public Access to Information \(SDG Indicato...](#)

**2.3.6. In the last three years, have there been any cases in which websites that include discussions on human rights issues or that are critical of the government were blocked or filtered?**

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question identifies the number of cases where websites that contain information that is critical of the government, or that

contain human rights issues that may be inconvenient to the government, are blocked for users.

Any restrictions on the operation of websites, blogs or any other internet-based, electronic, or other such information dissemination system, including systems to support such communication, such as internet service providers or search engines, must be in keeping with permissible restrictions in human rights law on freedom of expression and opinion.

The counting unit should be the website (domain such as <https://www.humanrights.dk/> (<https://www.humanrights.dk/>)) that is affected by blockage or filtering. Each website should be counted once in the year it is affected, irrespective of whether the same website was affected repeatedly in the same year, whether it was affected in only one or in several parts of the country, and irrespective of who was responsible for blocking or filtering the website.

To be counted in this indicator, it is necessary to determine that the website contained information that was a) either critical of the government or b) discussed human rights issues that may have been inconvenient for the authorities. Blocked or filtered websites that are suspected to contain information that violate human rights (for example, by supporting terrorist groups or by inciting to violence) and that are blocked by due-process procedures should not be counted. Complete internet shutdowns (for whatever reasons) and technical failures of internet transmission or servers should also not be counted.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

**Data sources:**

Data and reports from NHRIs, human rights defender and civil society networks, and/or national media councils

See also:

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/Tmsearch/TMDocuments>

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries> (<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net> (<https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net>)

[http://ipi.media/covid19/?alert\\_type=0&language=0&years=0&country=0](http://ipi.media/covid19/?alert_type=0&language=0&years=0&country=0) ([http://ipi.media/](http://ipi.media/covid19/?alert_type=0&language=0&years=0&country=0)

[covid19/?alert\\_type=0&language=0&years=0&country=0](http://ipi.media/covid19/?alert_type=0&language=0&years=0&country=0))

<https://www.accessnow.org/the-internet-shutdowns-issue/> (<https://www.accessnow.org/the-internet-shutdowns-issue/>)

**Potential data providers:**

NHRIs, local journalist associations, national human right defenders and civil society networks, academia

## 127

### Description

Reported cases of blockage or filtering of websites that contain information that are critical of the government or discusses human rights issues (over the last three years)

### UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.a](#)

### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

### Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC Art. 13.1](#) [CRPD Art. 21](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW Art. 13.2](#) [ICCPR Art. 19.2](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 34](#)

### Resources

[Vibrant Information Barometer \(IREX\)](#) [World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development \(UNESCO\)](#) [Global Expression Report \(Article 19\)](#) [Global Right to Information Rating Map \(Centre for Law and Democracy and Access...\)](#) [World press freedom index \(Reporters without Borders\)](#) [Reporters without Borders country profiles](#) [Mapping Media Freedom \(European Center for Press and Media Freedom\)](#)

### Concepts

[Blocking and filtering](#)

### 2.3.7. If yes, how many cases have been reported

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## 3. ASSOCIATION AND ASSEMBLY

This domain covers measures which enable or hinder the exercise of the freedom of association and assembly. It is divided into three attributes: (3.1) freedom to hold peaceful assemblies, (3.2) freedom to form, join, operate, and participate in associations, and (3.3) access to resources. These attributes cover issues such as: legal guarantees for the protection of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, including the right to access resources for this purpose; framework for law enforcement officials and private sector operating in assemblies; training on policing of assemblies; infringements on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly; interference in associations working on human rights issues; and procedures for the legal registration of associations.

### 3.1 To hold peaceful assemblies

#### 3.1.1. Is the right to freedom of peaceful assembly recognised in the constitution or other forms of superior law?

Yes

No

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question assesses the degree to which national law protects the right to hold peaceful assemblies.

To answer this, review the Constitution and provisions of national legislation against the questions asked. See also the suggested websites in the data sources to support your analysis.

The right to hold peaceful assemblies is a fundamental human right. In keeping with treaty obligations, states must take steps to give effect to this right in their domestic order. Everyone has the right of peaceful assembly: citizens and non-citizens alike. The gathering can be outdoors, indoors, and online; and in public and private spaces; or a combination thereof.

Having to seek authorization can undercut the right to peaceful assembly. Notification procedures are, however, permissible if the objective is to inform and to assist the authorities to guarantee the smooth conduct of the assembly and protect the rights of others.

Permissible restrictions on this right are only those that are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This means that restrictions without a differentiated assessment and compelling justification for prohibitions or restrictions (such as blanket restrictions) are not permissible.

Provisions that restrict the right of peaceful assembly with regard to the substance of a demonstration or protest, the identity of the participants or their relationship with the authorities, or the age, sex, religion, sexual orientation or other individual or group identity would not be in keeping with human rights law. Peaceful assemblies may not, however, be used for propaganda for war or for advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that incites to discrimination, hostility, or violence.

States also have a duty to protect participants against possible abuse or violence, for example by counterdemonstrators, and to facilitate participation in peaceful assemblies for groups at risk (for example LGBTI persons).

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to legislation or official policies as documentation for your response. In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

#### **Data Sources**

National laws and regulations, e.g., Public Order, Internal Security Acts etc.

See also:

Constitutional provisions and national legislation are listed by country at:

<https://www.rightofassembly.info/country>(<https://www.rightofassembly.info/country>)

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx>(<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx>)

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/search-human-rights-recommendations>(<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/search-human-rights-recommendations>)

<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>(<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>)

#### **Potential data providers**

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## **I28**

### Description

Existence of provisions in the constitution and in national implementing legislation for the protection of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.a](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 8.8](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC Art. 15.1](#) [ICCPR art. 2](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICESCR Art. 8.1](#) [ILO\\_Convention\\_87](#) [ICCPR Art. 21](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 37](#)

### Resources

[UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association](#) [Former UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association](#) [Guidelines on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly \(OSCE/ODIHR and European Commission ...\)](#) [Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa \(African Commission...\)](#) [Standards on the rights involved in social protest and the obligations to guide...](#)

### Concepts

[Constitution](#) [Superior law](#) [Notification regimes](#) [Proportionate](#) [Legitimate aims](#) [Peaceful assembly](#) [Counterdemonstrators](#)

## **3.1.2. Are there provisions in national implementing legislation which protect**

**the right to peaceful assembly in any of the following ways? (Please choose all that apply):**

	Yes	No
Groups can assemble without seeking or receiving prior authorization	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are no blanket prohibitions on the time and place of assemblies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are no discriminatory provisions on enjoying the right of peaceful assembly	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prohibition of assemblies is a measure of last resort only	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is protection of assemblies and their participants against possible abuse by non-State actors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Notification regimes are provided for in law and are transparent, not unduly restrictive, or bureaucratic, and free of charge	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Restrictions must be necessary and proportionate, and relate to legitimate aims	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**3.1.3. Are there provisions in national legislation on the duties and powers of law enforcement officials and private security service providers in the context of assemblies which specify that:**

	Yes	No
The role of law enforcement officials is to safeguard the rights of the assembly organizers and participants, while also protecting journalists, monitors and observers, medical personnel, and other members of the public	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Law enforcement officials are obliged to exhaust non-violent means and to give prior warning, if it becomes absolutely necessary to use force	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Law enforcement officials may only use firearms when it is strictly necessary to confront an imminent threat of death or serious injury	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The military should only on exceptional cases and on a temporary basis be deployed to police assemblies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The role and powers of private security service providers in law enforcement and their use of force is strictly regulated	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

## Guidance

This question assesses whether national law includes specific provisions on the policing of assemblies, including the use of force, in line with international standards.

To answer this, review relevant national legislation, including any national legislation regulating assemblies, public order, and policing. See also the suggested websites in the data sources to support your analysis.

The right to hold peaceful assemblies is a fundamental human right. To give effect to this right, human rights law imposes negative and positive duties on States before, during and after assemblies. Positive duties include the obligation to facilitate peaceful assemblies and to protect participants against possible abuse by non-state actors, such as interference or violence by other members of the public, counterdemonstrators, and private security providers.

The use of force by law enforcement officials is strictly limited and only the minimum force necessary may be used where it is required for a legitimate law enforcement purpose during an assembly. Domestic legal regimes on the use of force by law enforcement officials must be brought into line with the requirements enshrined in international law, guided by standards such as the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the United Nations Human Rights Guidance on Less-Lethal Weapons in Law Enforcement.

The authorities should set out in national legislation the role and powers of private security service providers in law enforcement, and their use of force should be strictly regulated.

The military should not be used to police assemblies. If in exceptional circumstances and on a temporary basis they are deployed in support, they must have received appropriate human rights training and must comply with the same international rules and standards as law enforcement officials

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to legislation or official policies as documentation for your response. In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

### Data sources:

National legislation regulating assemblies, public order, and policing.

See also following:

<https://www.rightofassembly.info/country>(<https://www.rightofassembly.info/country>)

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx>(<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx>)

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>(<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>(<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>)

### Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## I29

### Description

Existence of provisions in national legislation on the duties and powers of law enforcement officials and private security service providers in the context of assemblies, including related to the use of force

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 11](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CAT Art. 10.2](#) [ICCPR Art. 7](#) [ICCPR Art. 6.1](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 36](#) [ICCPR Art. 21](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 37](#)

### Resources

[Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials ...](#) [Guidance on Less-Lethal Weapons in Law](#)

Concepts

[Law enforcement officials](#) [Private security providers](#)

### 3.1.4. In the last three years, what is the share of law enforcement officials who received training in the policing of assemblies based on human rights standards?

0%

1-30%

31-70%

71-99%

100%

No data found

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether states are training their law enforcement officials in the policing of assemblies based on human rights standards. Law enforcement officers play a central role in managing assemblies: their attitude, planning, and conduct can influence whether an assembly is peaceful or not.

To answer this, use the administrative records of the training institutes, such as the Police Academy, to determine the number of officers trained. Information on total number of officers is usually available in reports from the Ministry of Justice or similar.

The right to hold peaceful assemblies is a fundamental human right. To give effect to this right, human rights law imposes negative and positive duties on States before, during and after assemblies. Positive duties include the obligation to facilitate peaceful assemblies and to protect participants against possible abuse by non-state actors, such as interference or violence by other members of the public, counterdemonstrators, and private security providers. Only law enforcement officials trained in the policing of assemblies, including on the relevant human rights standards, should be deployed in the policing of assemblies. Training should sensitize officials to the specific needs of individuals or groups in situations of vulnerability, which may in some cases include women, children, and persons with disabilities, when participating in peaceful assemblies. The military should not be used to police assemblies. If in exceptional circumstances and on a temporary basis they are deployed in support, they must have received appropriate human rights training and must comply with the same international rules and standards as law enforcement officials. When assessing whether the training conforms to human rights standards, respondents should refer to the existing basic international standards, particularly the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the United Nations Human Rights Guidance on Less-Lethal Weapons in Law Enforcement, in addition to the general human rights treaties and their interpretative texts.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to legislation or official policies as documentation for your response. In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response, including any other findings in relation to the compatibility of national legislation with human rights law

## Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia.

## I31

### Description

Proportion of law enforcement officers who have received training on policing of assemblies based on human rights standards

### UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 11](#)

### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 4.7](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

### Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CAT Art. 10.2](#) [ICCPR Art. 7](#) [ICCPR Art. 6.1](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 36](#) [ICCPR Art. 21](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 37](#)

### Resources

[Human Rights Education Series \(OHCHR\) - includes various Manuals on HRE for Law... Guidelines on Human Rights Education for Law Enforcement Officials \(OSCE/ODIHR\) Training Manual: Based on the Guidelines for the Policing of Assemblies by Law ...](#)

### Concepts

[Law enforcement officials](#)

### 3.1.5. In the last three years, have there been any cases of infringements of the right to peaceful assembly?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question measures the extent of infringements of the right to hold peaceful assemblies in each of the past three years. To collect data on the number of cases, identify cases guided by the questions and guidance.

The counting unit for this indicator is infringements of the right to peaceful assembly. Therefore, there can be multiple acts of different types counted that relate to the same assembly.

Acts of the same type relating to the same assembly should only be counted once (e.g., undue restrictions on the right to observe are only counted once).

Acts of the same or different type that relate to different assemblies should always be counted.

The right to hold peaceful assemblies is a fundamental human right, enshrined in several international human rights standards.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

## Data sources:

Data and reports from NHRIs, human rights and civil society networks.

See also:



<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation>. (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages/srfreedomassemblyassociationindex.aspx>)...

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>(<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://monitor.civicus.org/>(<https://monitor.civicus.org/>)

### Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defenders and civil society networks, academia

## I34

### Description

Reported cases of infringements of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.a](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 8.8](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC art. 15](#) [ICERD Art. 4](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICESCR Art. 8.1](#) [ILO\\_Convention\\_87](#) [ICCPR Art. 21](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 37](#)

### Resources

[Joint report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful ass... 10 Principles for the proper management of assemblies](#) [10 Principles Civil Society Guide: How To Advocate For Better Management Of Ass...](#) [Monitor: Tracking Civic Space \(CIVICUS\)](#)

### Concepts

[Infringements](#)

### 3.1.6. If yes, how many cases have been reported:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 3.1.7. How many of these cases each year were related to the following:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Unjustified prohibition or restriction of a peaceful assembly or protest:	Year 1: Unjustified prohibition or restriction of a peaceful assembly or protest:	Year 2: Unjustified prohibition or restriction of a peaceful assembly or protest:	Year 3: Unjustified prohibition or restriction of a peaceful assembly or protest:
Disproportionate use of force by law enforcement during an assembly or protest:	Year 1: Disproportionate use of force by law enforcement during an assembly or protest:	Year 2: Disproportionate use of force by law enforcement during an assembly or protest:	Year 3: Disproportionate use of force by law enforcement during an assembly or protest:
Insufficient protection of peaceful participants during an assembly or protest against violence by non-state actors:	Year 1: Insufficient protection of peaceful participants during an assembly or protest against violence by non-state actors:	Year 2: Insufficient protection of peaceful participants during an assembly or protest against violence by non-state actors:	Year 3: Insufficient protection of peaceful participants during an assembly or protest against violence by non-state actors:
Undue restrictions on the right to observe, monitor and record assemblies:	Year 1: Undue restrictions on the	Year 2: Undue restrictions on the	Year 3: Undue restrictions on the

	right to observe, monitor and record assemblies:	right to observe, monitor and record assemblies:	right to observe, monitor and record assemblies:
Violations of the right to privacy in relation to an assembly (e.g., by the use of face-recognition)	Year 1: Violations of the right to privacy in relation to an assembly (e.g., by the use of face-recognition)	Year 2: Violations of the right to privacy in relation to an assembly (e.g., by the use of face-recognition)	Year 3: Violations of the right to privacy in relation to an assembly (e.g., by the use of face-recognition)
Unjustified restrictions on the right to access information related to assemblies:	Year 1: Unjustified restrictions on the right to access information related to assemblies:	Year 2: Unjustified restrictions on the right to access information related to assemblies:	Year 3: Unjustified restrictions on the right to access information related to assemblies:

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 3.1.8. Over each of the last three years, how many of the infringements of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly were effectively remedied?

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases effectively remedied	Year	Year	Year

	1: No. of cases effectively remedied	2: No. of cases effectively remedied	3: No. of cases effectively remedied
No. of cases not effectively remedied	Year 1: No. of cases not effectively remedied	Year 2: No. of cases not effectively remedied	Year 3: No. of cases not effectively remedied
No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	Year 1: No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	Year 2: No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	Year 3: No. of cases still open or where status is unknown
No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened	Year 1: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened	Year 2: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened	Year 3: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses the response of the state to infringements of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

To answer this, determine whether each case reported in the previous question was remedied or not. It is possible that for some cases, no information on the outcome is available. These should then be assessed as still open or unknown status. It is also

possible that no legal case has been brought to date: this should be marked accordingly.

The right to hold peaceful assemblies is a fundamental human right enshrined in several international human rights standards.

Where this right is restricted or violated, recourse to courts or other mechanisms to seek a remedy for restrictions must be readily available, including the possibility of appeal or review. Such remedies should also be adapted to the special vulnerability of certain categories of persons, including children.

In the Data Source box, please include supporting documentation. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

### Data sources:

Data and reports from NHRIs, human rights and civil society networks.

See also:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyass>. (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages/srfreedomassemblyassociationindex.aspx>)..

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>(<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://monitor.civicus.org/>(<https://monitor.civicus.org/>)

### Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defenders and civil society networks, academi

## I30

#### Description

How many of these cases over the three years were effectively remedied? (related to indicator 31)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.5](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 8.8](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC art. 15](#) [ICERD Art. 4](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICESCR Art. 8.1](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#) [ICCPR Art. 21](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 37](#)

#### Resources

[Joint report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful ass...](#) [Monitor: Tracking Civic Space \(CIVICUS\)](#)

#### Concepts

[Infringements](#) [Effective remedies](#)

### 3.1.9. In the last three years, have there been any attacks or other harmful acts against human rights defenders after participation in an assembly?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This questions assesses the extent of attacks and other harmful acts against human rights defenders that took place *after* participation in an assembly in each of the past three years.

The right to hold peaceful assemblies is a fundamental human right.

To give effect to this right, human rights law imposes negative and positive duties on States before, during and after assemblies. No one should face reprisals due to their presence or association with a peaceful assembly.

The counting unit for this indicator are attacks and acts. Therefore, multiple attacks and harmful acts can be counted for one assembly and for one person. Attacks and harmful acts of the same type that took place in one incident should be counted only once (e.g. a prolonged physical attack of one person in public transport after the assembly is counted as one). Attacks and harmful acts of different types (e.g. unjustified fine and illegal arrest) during one incident or during separate incidents should be counted separately. Attacks and harmful acts should be counted only if they can be directly linked to participation in a specific assembly through direct or circumstantial evidence, even if they took place long after the assembly.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases. In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

### Data sources:

Data and reports from NHRIs or human rights and civil society networks.

See also:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/Freedom-Peaceful-Assembly-Index.aspx> (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/Freedom-Peaceful-Assembly-Index.aspx>)

### Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## 132

### Description

Reported attacks or other harmful acts against human rights defenders by state and non-state actors after participation in an assembly (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.a](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 8.8](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC Art. 15.1](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICESCR Art. 8.1](#) [ICCPR Art. 21](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 37](#)

### Resources

[UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association Monitor: Tracking Civic Space \(CIVICUS\)](#)

### Concepts

[Harmful act](#) [Lethal and non-lethal acts](#) [Defamation](#) [Harassment](#) [Discriminatory treatment](#) [Threats](#) [Infringement of the right to privacy](#) [Private security providers](#) [Other provided characteristics](#) [Self-identification](#)

### 3.1.10. If yes, how many cases have been reported

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 3.1.11. How many of the above attacks and harmful acts were related to the following?

	No of attacks and harmful acts.
Physical attacks against persons (including lethal and non-lethal attacks)	<input type="text"/> Physical attacks against persons (including lethal and non-lethal attacks): No of attacks and harmful acts.
Illegal arrest or detention	<input type="text"/> Illegal arrest or detention: No of attacks and harmful

	acts.
Unjustified fines or sanctions	<input type="checkbox"/> Unjustified fines or sanctions: No of attacks and harmful acts.
Non-physical attacks (e.g., threats, defamation, harassment, discriminatory treatment etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-physical attacks (e.g., threats, defamation, harassment, discriminatory treatment etc.): No of attacks and harmful acts.
Infringements of the right to privacy related to an assembly	<input type="checkbox"/> Infringements of the right to privacy related to an assembly : No of attacks and harmful acts.
Other types of attacks or harmful acts	<input type="checkbox"/> Other types of attacks or harmful acts: No of attacks



	and harmful acts.
--	-------------------------

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**3.1.12. Based on case data for all documented cases, include the total number of cases for each year with regard to the following:**

**3.1.12.1 Gender of HRD**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of male
No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of female
No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of other
No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 3.1.12.2 Age of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
no. of 18 and over	Year 1: no. of 18 and over	Year 2: no. of 18 and over	Year 3: no. of 18 and over
no. of under 18	Year 1: no. of under 18	Year 2: no. of under 18	Year 3: no. of under 18
no. of unknown	Year 1: no. of unknown	Year 2: no. of unknown	Year 3: no. of unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 3.1.12.3 Other provided characteristics (self-identified)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. from indigenous group	Year 1: No. from indigenous group	Year 2: No. from indigenous group	Year 3: No. from indigenous group
No. from ethnic minorit	Year 1: No. from ethnic minorit	Year 2: No. from ethnic minorit	Year 3: No. from ethnic minorit

No. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. from religious minority
No. of person living with	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of person living with	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of person living with	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of person living with
No. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of LGBTI

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 3.1.12.4 Profession

	no. of trade unionists	no. of journalists	no. of other
Year 1	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of journalists	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of other
Year 2	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of journalists	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of other
Year 3	<input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> Year

	3: no. of trade unionists	3: no. of journalists	3: no. of other
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**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 3.1.12.5 Alleged Perpetrator

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by state actor
No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by businesses
No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	Year 1: No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	Year 2: No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	Year 3: No. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors
No. unknown	Year 1: No. unknown	Year 2: No. unknown	Year 3: No. unknown

Status: open

Review status: Not reviewed

### 3.1.12.6 Issue being worked on

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 1: Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 2: Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 3: Environment, Land, and human rights
Business and human rights	Year 1: Business and human rights	Year 2: Business and human rights	Year 3: Business and human rights
Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 1: Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 2: Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 3: Civic and political rights (in general)
Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 1: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 2: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 3: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)
Labour rights	Year 1: Labour rights	Year 2: Labour rights	Year 3: Labour rights

Women's rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Women's rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Women's rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Women's rights
Children's Rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Children's Rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Children's Rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Children's Rights
LGBTI rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: LGBTI rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: LGBTI rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: LGBTI rights
Indigenous peoples rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Indigenous peoples rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Indigenous peoples rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Indigenous peoples rights
IDP rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: IDP rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: IDP rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: IDP rights
Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Refugee rights
Migrant rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Migrant rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Migrant rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Migrant rights
Other	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Other	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Other	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Other

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 3.1.13. In the last three years, have there been cases where internet connectivity was blocked or limited or access to online accounts or fora were restricted in connection with peaceful assemblies?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question assesses the extent of restrictions on internet communications, relating specifically to peaceful assemblies.

To answer this, identify cases guided by the questions and guidance.

The right to hold peaceful assemblies is a fundamental human right.

The right protects participants both during an assembly but also extends to activities outside of the “immediate context of gathering” but which is “integral to making the exercise meaningful”. This includes planning and dissemination of information about the assembly, as well as communication with participants in advance of the assembly etc. Many of these activities now happen online or rely on the internet and digital services. States parties must not, therefore, block or hinder internet connectivity in relation to peaceful assemblies.

The same applies to geotargeted or technology-specific interference with connectivity or access to content. States should ensure that the activities of Internet service providers and intermediaries do not unduly restrict assemblies. Any restrictions on the operation of information dissemination systems must conform with the tests for restrictions on freedom of expression.

For the purpose of this question, restrictions on internet access should be counted only if they can be directly linked to participation in a specific assembly, even if they took place long before or after the assembly. Thus, internet shutdowns immediately before or during an assembly that are presumably linked to state opposition to the assembly should be counted. In contrast, the wholesale ban of a social media channel from a country that cannot be linked to a specific assembly should not be counted.

When considering cases of blocking or limiting access to online accounts or fora, any widely used channel of communication should be taken into account. Thus, in addition to widely popular social media channels such as Facebook, Instagram, Tiktok, YouTube, Twitter, Snapchat or Telegram, other social media platforms that are popular should be considered. The only limitation is that the restrictions on this channel can potentially impact a significant audience for a specific assembly.

The counting unit for this indicator are cases of restrictions of internet access that affect many persons. Thus, a case of limiting access to Facebook in relation to a specific assembly is counted as one even if it affects thousands of users. A separate case of restricting access to Twitter for hundreds of users is again counted separately as one. A complete blockage of internet access for all users in a country or region is also counted as one. A blockage of a popular website that contains information on the specific assembly is also counted as one. In contrast, single cases of blocking internet access for individual users are not likely to have a significant impact on the organisation of an assembly and are therefore not counted.

The restrictions, shutdown, or blockage may be temporary or permanent and extend to the whole country or only parts of it. Each restriction should be counted only once in relation to a particular assembly, irrespective of whether the same channel (website) was affected repeatedly in relation to a specific assembly and whether it was affected in only one or in several parts of the country.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases. In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

#### Data Sources

Data and reports from NHRIs, human rights and civil society networks, and media peak bodies.

See also:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages/srfreedomassemblyassociationindex.aspx> (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages/srfreedomassemblyassociationindex.aspx>)

[http://ipi.media/covid19/?alert\\_type=0&language=0&years=0&country=0](http://ipi.media/covid19/?alert_type=0&language=0&years=0&country=0) (<http://ipi.media/>)

[covid19/?alert\\_type=0&language=0&years=0&country=0](https://www.article19.org/?alert_type=0&language=0&years=0&country=0)

[https://www.article19.org/\(https://www.article19.org/\)](https://www.article19.org/)

**Potential data providers:**

NHRI; civil society and human rights defender networks, academia.

### **I33**

Description

Reported cases of the state blocking or limiting internet connectivity, or blocking or limiting access to online accounts or fora in relation to peaceful assemblies (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.b](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 6.c](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 8.8](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC art. 13](#) [CRC art. 15](#) [ICCPR art. 19](#) [ICERD Art. 4](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICESCR Art. 8.1](#) [ICRMW art. 13](#) [ICCPR Art. 21](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 37](#)

Resources

[Freedom on the Net Report \(Freedom House\)](#) [The internet shutdowns issue \(Access Now\)](#)

Concepts

[Blocking and filtering](#)

### **3.1.14. If yes, how many cases have been reported?**

	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## **3.2 To form, join, and operate associations**

### **3.2.1. Is the right to freedom of association recognised in the constitution and**



## other forms of superior law?

Yes

No

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question assesses whether the right to form, join, operate, and participate in associations is recognised in the national law. To answer this, review the Constitution and provisions of national legislation against the questions asked and below guidance provided. See also the suggested websites in the data sources to support your analysis.

Freedom of association includes the right to form and join a group. It also includes the right not to be compelled to join an association.

Everyone is entitled to this right. States may not limit this right for certain groups based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Many countries have registration processes for such associations. These vary considerably between countries and by kinds of organisations. There may be different laws and regulations and registration processes e.g. for trusts, societies, non-profit companies, non-governmental organisations, and charities.

These rules and regulations usually include high level requirements around governance, financial management and operations, but should not dictate the details of the internal working of the organisations.

Registration should be voluntary: people can still come together to act collectively even if not registered as an association.

Registration may provide a legal status with benefits such as tax implications or being able to open a bank account but should not be used to control an organisation. Registration processes and decision-making should be simple and transparent with the possibility of appeal. Reporting requirements should not be overly burdensome.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to legislation and regulations, as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response, including any limitations in your access to legislation.

#### Data source:

National Constitution, and legislation and regulations relating to the right to freedom of association.

See also:

<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>(<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>)

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx>(<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx>)

#### Potential data providers:

NHRIs; human rights and civil society networks, academia

## I35

#### Description

Existence of provisions in the constitution and in national implementing legislation for the protection of the right to freedom of association

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 8.8](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

Resources

[UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa \(African Commission...\)](#) [Guidelines on Freedom of Association \(OSCE/ODIHR\)](#)

Concepts

[Constitution Superior law Association](#)

### 3.2.2. Are there provisions in national implementing legislation which protect the right to freedom of association as follows:

	Yes	No
Registration is voluntary	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Registration process is objective and transparent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Any registration denial must provide for the reason in writing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Existence of a mechanism for appeal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No criminal sanctions in the context of laws governing associations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Laws or regulations do not dictate the internal organization of associations, beyond basic provisions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Authority oversight powers are carefully delimited	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Surveillance may only be pursued where reasonable suspicion of an infraction of the law has led to a court-issued warrant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 3.2.3. How would you describe the process for the legal registration of associations?

	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Not at all
Degree of accessibility	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Degree of discrimination/exclusion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Degree of reasonableness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Level of restrictions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether administrative procedures for registration of associations comply with human rights standards.

To answer this, review the regulations and other documents against the questions and guidance provided.

Registration processes should be accessible including using clear language (especially when different registration options are available, such as trusts, societies, non-profit companies, charities etc), child-friendly, accessible to people with a disability, available in relevant languages etc.

Registration processes should be non-discriminatory - people of all ages and backgrounds should be free to form and join associations.

Registration processes should also be reasonable and not unduly burdensome. This can be achieved by limiting the detail and steps required, as well as re-registration and reporting requirements.

While some restrictions are permissible (relating to national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others), these should not be used as a justification for limiting the legitimate operation of civil society.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references to the regulations as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

### Data Source

Regulations and other administrative rulings related to the registrations of associations. This could be specific to certain kinds of associations, such as unions, trusts, foundations, charities etc.

Please also see:

<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor> (<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>)

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx> (<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx>)

### Potential Data Providers

NHRIs; human rights defenders and civil society networks, academia.

## I36

### Description

Existence of administrative procedures for registration of associations or for the obtainment of legal personality which are accessible, not discriminatory, and do not impose undue and burdensome requirements or unjustified restrictions.

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.b](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 8.8](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CEDAW Art. 7](#) [CRC art. 15](#) [ICCPR art. 22](#) [ICERD Art. 4](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICESCR Art. 8.1](#)

Resources

[UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association](#)

### 3.2.4. In the last three years, have there been any cases of unlawful interference by the State in the operations of associations?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question measures the extent of unlawful interference by the state in the operation of associations working on human rights issues. Associations should be free to operate without undue interference.

To assess this, identify and describe cases drawing on the potential data sources provided and using these questions and guidance.

Only consider examples of unlawful interference related to associations working on human rights.

Examples of interference include invasive oversight, harassment, suspension of activities or dissolution, unlawful or illegitimate surveillance of communications, overly broad limits on advocacy, criminalisation of dissent, limiting foreign contact, and limitation on communication more widely.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases. In the Additional Comments Box provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

#### Data Source

Data and reports from NHRIs; national NGO co-ordination bodies; civil society and human rights defender networks; administrative records from Charity Commissions/NGO bodies

See also:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages/srfre>. (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages/srfreedomassemblyassociationindex.aspx#:~:text=CI%C3%A9ment%20Nyaletsossi%20VOULE%20has%20been.%2C%20Togo%2C%20an>

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries> (<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:20030::FIND:NO> (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:20030::FIND:NO>)::

<https://monitor.civicus.org/> (<https://monitor.civicus.org/>)

#### Potential Data Providers

NHRIs; human rights defenders and civil society networks, academia.

## I38

#### Description

Reported cases of unlawful interference by the State in the operation of associations working on human rights issues (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.b](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CEDAW Art. 7](#) [CRC art. 15](#) [CRPD Art. 29](#) [ICCPR art. 22](#) [ICERD Art. 4](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICESCR Art. 8.1](#)

Resources

[UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association](#) [ILO Committee on Freedom of Association Guidelines on Freedom of Association \(OSCE/ODIHR\)](#)

Concepts

[Association](#) [Invasive oversight](#) [Harassment](#) [Suspension of activities or dissolution](#) [Unlawful or illegitimate surveillance of communications](#)

### 3.2.5. If so, how many cases have been reported

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

3.2.6. Based on case data for all documented cases, include the total number of cases for each year with regard to the following:

#### 3.2.6.1 Whether the association is legally registered

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Association is legally registered	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Association is legally registered	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Association is legally registered	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Association is legally registered
Association has applied for legal registration but is not yet registered	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Association has	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Association has	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Association has

	applied for legal registration but is not yet registered	applied for legal registration but is not yet registered	applied for legal registration but is not yet registered
Association is not legally registered and has not applied for registration	Year 1: Association is not legally registered and has not applied for registration	Year 2: Association is not legally registered and has not applied for registration	Year 3: Association is not legally registered and has not applied for registration

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 3.2.6.2 The issue(s) the association is/was working on

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 1: Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 2: Environment, Land, and human rights	Year 3: Environment, Land, and human rights
Business and human rights	Year 1: Business and	Year 2: Business and	Year 3: Business and

	human rights	human rights	human rights
Civil and political rights (in general)	Year 1: Civil and political rights (in general)	Year 2: Civil and political rights (in general)	Year 3: Civil and political rights (in general)
Economic, social and cultural rights (in general) e. Labour rights	Year 1: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general) e. Labour rights	Year 2: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general) e. Labour rights	Year 3: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general) e. Labour rights
Labour rights	Year 1: Labour rights	Year 2: Labour rights	Year 3: Labour rights
Women's rights	Year 1: Women's rights	Year 2: Women's rights	Year 3: Women's rights
Children's Rights	Year 1: Children's Rights	Year 2: Children's Rights	Year 3: Children's Rights
LGBTI rights	Year 1: LGBTI rights	Year 2: LGBTI rights	Year 3: LGBTI rights
Indigenous people's rights	Year 1: Indigenous people's rights	Year 2: Indigenous people's rights	Year 3: Indigenous people's rights
IDP	Year	Year	Year

	<input type="text"/> 1: IDP	<input type="text"/> 2: IDP	<input type="text"/> 3: IDP
Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Refugee rights
Migrant Rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Migrant Rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Migrant Rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Migrant Rights
Other	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Other	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Other	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Other

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**3.2.6 Based on case data for all documented cases, include the total number of cases for each year with regard to the following:**

### 3.2.6.3. Access to Remedies

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases effectively remedied
No. of cases not effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases not effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases not effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases not effectively remedied
No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	<input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> Year



	1: No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	2: No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	3: No. of cases still open or where status is unknown
No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses the state's efforts to ensure effective remedies for these cases of unlawful interference by the state in associations working on human rights issues. Associations should be free to operate without undue interference.

To assess this, use the case data from the previous question and assess whether each case was remedied or not.

It is possible that when determining whether each case was effectively remedied, no information on the outcome of the case is available or a legal case is yet to be brought. These should be marked accordingly.

In the Data Source box, please include any documentation to support your response. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases.

In the Additional Comments Box provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

### Data Source:

Data and reports from NHRIs; national NGO co-ordination bodies; civil society and human rights defender networks; administrative records from Charity Commissions/NGO bodies

See also:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages/srfreedomassemblyassociationindex.aspx> (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages/srfreedomassemblyassociationindex.aspx#:~:text=CI%C3%A9ment%20Nyaletsossi%20VOULE%20has%20been.%2C%20Togo%2C%20an>)

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries> (<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:20030::FIND:NO> (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:20030::FIND:NO>)::

<https://monitor.civicus.org/> (<https://monitor.civicus.org/>)

### Potential Data Providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia.

## **I37**

### Description

Proportion of reported cases of unlawful interference by the state in associations working on human rights issues which were effectively remedied (over the last three years)

### UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.b](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.5](#)

### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

### Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CEDAW Art. 7](#) [CRC art. 15](#) [CRPD Art. 29](#) [ICCPR art. 22](#) [ICERD Art. 4](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICESCR Art. 8.1](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

### Resources

[UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association](#) [ILO Committee on Freedom of Association Guidelines on Freedom of Association \(OSCE/ODIHR\)](#)

### Concepts

[Association](#) [Asssocation working on human rights](#) [Effective remedies](#)

### **3.2.7. In the last three years, were any applications for registration of associations denied?**

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### **Guidance**

This answer assesses the number of requests for registration of associations working on human rights that were denied, as an indication of whether the right to freedom of association is upheld in this regard.

To answer this, use records from the bodies responsible for registration to determine overall numbers of registration and those that were refused /not authorised. If information is not available or incomplete from this official source, it may be supplemented from a civil society network.

Registration processes may vary depending on the kind of association being established and may be administered by a central government body or multiple bodies. This may be done at the national/ federal level or at a regional/state level.

Applications may be refused, denied, rejected, or not accepted. All should be included in the 'denied' option in question 3.2.8.

Processing of applications may also be delayed inordinately even though all required information has been provided, functioning, in effect, as a form of being unable to register. Such cases should be included in 'unresolved' in question 3.2.8

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information

is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases. In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

**Data sources:**

Records from body/ies responsible for administration of registration, such as charity commission; national NGO Co-ordination bodies; human rights and civil society networks

See also:

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries> (<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassoc>. (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages/srfreedomassemblyassociationindex.aspx#:~:text=CI%C3%A9ment%20Nyaletsossi%20VOULE%20has%20been,%2C%20Togo%2C%20an>)

<https://monitor.civicus.org/> (<https://monitor.civicus.org/>)

**Potential data providers:**

NHRI, human rights and civil society networks

**139**

Description

Reported cases of requests for registration that were denied (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.b](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CEDAW Art. 7](#) [CRC art. 15](#) [CRPD Art. 29](#) [ICCPR art. 22](#) [ICERD Art. 4](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICESCR Art. 8.1](#)

Resources

[UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association Reports of the ILO Committee on Freedom of Association](#) [Guidelines on Freedom of Association \(OSCE/ODIHR\)](#)

Concepts

[Association](#)

**3.2.8. If yes, how many applications were authorised, denied, or remained unresolved**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Number authorised	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Number authorised	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Number authorised	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Number authorised
Number denied	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Number denied	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Number denied	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Number denied
Number unresolved	<input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> Year

	1: Number unresolved	2: Number unresolved	3: Number unresolved
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**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**3.2.9. Based on the case data for all documented cases, indicate the issue (s) the denied associations intended to work on:**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Environment, land, and human rights	Year 1: Environment, land, and human rights	Year 2: Environment, land, and human rights	Year 3: Environment, land, and human rights
Business and human rights	Year 1: Business and human rights	Year 2: Business and human rights	Year 3: Business and human rights
Civil and political rights (in general)	Year 1: Civil and political rights (in general)	Year 2: Civil and political rights (in general)	Year 3: Civil and political rights (in general)
Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 1: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 2: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 3: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)

Labour rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Labour rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Labour rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Labour rights
Women's rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Women's rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Women's rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Women's rights
Children's Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Children's Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Children's Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Children's Rights
LGBTI rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: LGBTI rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: LGBTI rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: LGBTI rights
Indigenous peoples' rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Indigenous peoples' rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Indigenous peoples' rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Indigenous peoples' rights
IDP rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: IDP rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: IDP rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: IDP rights
Refugee rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Refugee rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Refugee rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Refugee rights
Migrant rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Migrant rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Migrant rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Migrant rights
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Other
Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Not known

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## 3.2 To form, join, and operate associations

### 3.3.1 Are there provisions in national legislation to protect the right of individuals and groups to seek, receive and utilize financial resources for the promotion, protection, and realisation of human rights?

- Yes, comprehensively
- 
- Partially
- 
- No, there are no such provisions

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question assesses whether national law includes protection of the right of individuals and groups to seek, receive and utilize financial resources for the promotion of human rights.

To answer this, review national legislation against the questions and provided guidance. See also the suggested websites in the data sources to support your analysis.

The right to freedom of association relates not only to the right to form an association but also guarantees the right of such an association to freely carry out its statutory activities. This protection extends to all the activities of an association, including the seeking, receiving, and using of resources, whether they be human, material, or financial, or from domestic, foreign, and international sources. This question, however, **only** focuses on the aspect of financial resources.

Any restrictions on this right must abide by the conditions stipulated in international human rights law.

In the Data Source Box, provide specific references and links to the legislation, as documentation for the response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

#### Data source:

National legislation

See also:

<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>(<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>)

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx>(<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/Pages/LegislationAndPolicy.aspx>)

#### Potential data providers:

NHRIs, civil society and human rights defender networks, academia.

### I40

Description

Existence of provisions in national legislation that protect the right of individuals and groups to seek, receive and utilise financial resources for the express purpose of promoting and striving for the protection and realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.b](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 13](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CEDAW Art. 7](#) [CRC art. 15](#) [CRPD Art. 29](#) [ICCPR art. 22](#) [ICERD Art. 4](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICESCR Art. 8.1](#)

Resources

[General Principles on Protecting civic space and the right to access resources ... Analysis of restrictions on funding \(International Center for Not-For-Profit La... Guidelines on Freedom of Association \(OSCE/ODIHR\) Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa \(African Commission...](#)

Concepts

[Financial resources](#)

### 3.3.2. Are there provisions in national legislation which protect the right of individuals and groups to seek, receive and use financial resources for human rights work in the following ways? (Please choose all that apply)

	Yes	No
Allow individuals and associations to access funding from all legitimate sources, including internationally	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Specify that any limitation must be for national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 3.3.3. In the last three years, have there been any cases of infringements to the right to seek, receive or use financial resources for the protection and realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses the extent to which individuals/associations enjoy the right to seek, receive or utilise financial resources for the promotion of human rights.

To assess this, use the questions and guidance to identify cases of restrictions.

Individuals and associations should be able to seek, receive, and use financial resources for human rights. This includes allowing funding from governmental, intergovernmental, philanthropic, and private sources; and from domestic or foreign sources.

Illegitimate restrictions may include (but are not limited to):

Using national security or anti-terrorism as a justification for restricting legitimate work

not allowing funding from certain sources, such as banning international funding

requiring funding to be routed through government

onerous approval processes, such as requiring prior approval by government

limiting the kinds of associations that can be funded or the activities that can be funded.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases.

In the Additional Comments Box please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

**Data source:**

Records and reports from NHRI, national NGO co-ordination bodies, human rights and civil society networks

See also:

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>(<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages>(<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages/>

<srfreedomassemblyassociationindex.aspx#:~:text=CI%C3%A9ment%20Nyaletsossi%20VOULE%20has%20been,%2C%20Togo%2C%20an>

<https://monitor.civicus.org/>(<https://monitor.civicus.org/>)

**Potential data providers:**

NHRI, human rights and civil society networks, academia

## I42

### Description

Reported cases of infringements to the right to seek, receive or utilise financial resources for the protection and realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.b](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 13](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CEDAW Art. 7](#) [CRC art. 15](#) [CRPD Art. 29](#) [ICCPR art. 22](#) [ICERD Art. 4](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICESCR Art. 8.1](#)

### Resources

[UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association](#) [General Principles on Protecting civic space and the right to access resources ...](#)

### Concepts

[Association](#) [Financial resources](#)

### 3.3.4. If so, how many cases have been reported

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No.	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No.	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No.



	of cases	of cases	of cases
--	----------	----------	----------

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**3.3.5. Based on above case data, include the total number of these cases per year related to associations working on the following issues:**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Environment, land, and human rights	Year 1: Environment, land, and human rights	Year 2: Environment, land, and human rights	Year 3: Environment, land, and human rights
Business and human rights	Year 1: Business and human rights	Year 2: Business and human rights	Year 3: Business and human rights
Civil and political rights (in general)	Year 1: Civil and political rights (in general)	Year 2: Civil and political rights (in general)	Year 3: Civil and political rights (in general)
Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 1: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 2: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 3: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)

Labour rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Labour rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Labour rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Labour rights
Women's rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Women's rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Women's rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Women's rights
Children's Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Children's Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Children's Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Children's Rights
LGBTI rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: LGBTI rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: LGBTI rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: LGBTI rights
Indigenous peoples' rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Indigenous peoples' rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Indigenous peoples' rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Indigenous peoples' rights
IDP rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: IDP rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: IDP rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: IDP rights
Refugee rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Refugee rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Refugee rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Refugee rights
Migrant rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Migrant rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Migrant rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Migrant rights
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 1: Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 2: Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Year 3: Other

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**3.3.5.2. Over each of the last three years, how many of the reported cases of infringements of the right to seek, receive, or utilise financial resources for the protection and realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms were effectively remedied?**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases effectively remedied
No. of cases not effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases not effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases not effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases not effectively remedied
No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases still open or where status is unknown
No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or

	opened	opened	opened
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**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses the state's efforts to ensure effective remedies for illegitimate restrictions of the right to seek, receive, or utilise financial resources for the protection and realisation of human rights.

To collect data on the state's efforts to provide effective remedies in this regard, determine whether each of the above collected cases was remedied or not. It is possible that for some cases, no information on the outcome is available or that no legal case has been brought. This should be marked accordingly.

Individuals and associations should be able to seek, receive and use financial resources for human rights. This includes allowing funding from governmental, intergovernmental, philanthropic, and private sources and from domestic or foreign sources.

### Data source:

Records and reports from NHRI, national NGO co-ordination bodies, human rights and civil society networks

See also:

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries> (<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/countries>)

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages/srfreedomassemblyassociationindex.aspx> (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/assemblyassociation/pages/srfreedomassemblyassociationindex.aspx#:~:text=CI%C3%A9ment%20Nyaletsossi%20VOULE%20has%20been.%2C%20Togo%2C%20an>)

<https://monitor.civicus.org/> (<https://monitor.civicus.org/>)

### Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights and civil society networks, academia

## I41

### Description

Proportion of reported cases of infringements to the right to seek, receive or utilise financial resources for the protection and realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms which were effectively remedied (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 5.b](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 13](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CEDAW Art. 7](#) [CRC art. 15](#) [CRPD Art. 29](#) [ICCPR art. 22](#) [ICERD Art. 4](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICESCR Art. 8.1](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

### Resources

[UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and of association](#) [General Principles on Protecting civic space and the right to access resources ...](#)

### Concepts

[Association](#) [Financial resources](#) [Effective remedies](#)

## 4. PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

This domain covers measures which enable or hinder the exercise of the right to participation in public affairs. It has one attribute: (4.1) participation in the conduct of public affairs, equal and universal suffrage and access to public service. This attribute covers

issues such as: legal guarantees for the protection of the right to participate in public affairs, mechanisms to implement it, and restrictions on such right; regulation on meaningful consultation; mandatory due diligence for relevant business operations, including consultation with affected stakeholders; and representation in relevant public positions.

## 4.1 Participation, Univ. Suffrage, Public Service

### 4.1.1. Is the right to participate in public affairs recognised in the constitution or other forms of superior law?

Yes

No

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question assesses whether national law includes protection of the right to participate in public affairs.

To answer this, review the Constitution and provisions in national legislation against the questions asked and guidance provided.

International human rights law protects the right of every citizen to take part in the conduct of public affairs, the right to vote and to be elected and the right to have access to public service. States are obliged to adopt legislative and other measures to ensure that citizens have an effective opportunity to enjoy the rights it protects. This may include temporary special measures to improve opportunities for members of groups that have traditionally faced discrimination.

In the Data Source box, include links and/or specific references to legislation as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

#### Data sources:

National Constitution and national legislation, such as Human Rights, Electoral and Citizenship Acts.

See also:

<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor> (<https://www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor>)

<https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores> (<https://freedomhouse.org/countries/freedom-world/scores>)

#### Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## I43

### Description

Existence of provisions in the constitution and in national implementing legislation which protect the right to participate in public affairs

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.2](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 5.5](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 10.2](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.7](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRPD Art. 29](#) [UNDRIP Art. 5](#) [CEDAW Art. 7](#) [CEDAW General Recommendation No. 23](#) [ICCPR Art. 25](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 25](#) [ICCPR art. 2](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

Resources

[Guidelines on the right to participate in public affairs \(OHCHR\)](#) [Public Participation Audit \(Danish Institute for Human Rights\)](#)

Concepts

[Conduct of public affairs](#)

**4.1.2. Are there provisions in national implementing legislation which protect the right to participate in public affairs in the following ways? (Please choose all that apply):**

	Yes	No
Guarantees periodic elections by secret ballot	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Guarantees equal and universal suffrage	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Includes temporary special measures for improving equal participation of marginalised and discriminated individuals and groups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provides that restrictions on the right to vote or to stand for elections are justifiable on objective and reasonable criteria	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**4.1.3. Are there provisions in national legislation and regulations requiring meaningful consultation with the following groups and communities when their rights are affected by legislative or administrative measures?**

	Indigenous peoples	Ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities	Children (under 18 years old)	Persons with disabilities	Others (please specify in comments)
Yes, there are comprehensive provisions in national legislation and regulations that make the right to be consulted meaningful	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Partly, there are some provisions in national legislation and regulations, but these are not comprehensive enough to make this right meaningful	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

No, there are no or such provisions in national law and regulations or they do not require meaningful consultation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether national legislation includes provisions for meaningful consultation with certain groups and communities when their rights are affected by legislative or administrative measures.

To answer this, review the provisions in national legislation and regulations against the questions asked and guidance provided.

Human rights instruments specify the right to be consulted for specific groups when their rights are affected.

Respondents should assess whether provisions establish a framework for meaningful / genuine consultation.

In the Data Source box, include links and/or specific references to legislation as documentation for your response drawing particularly on guidance developed by relevant treaty bodies in their General Comments.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

## Data Sources

National legislation and regulations

See also:

Indigenous Peoples

<https://www.humanrights.dk/tools/indigenous-navigator-tools-database> (<https://www.humanrights.dk/tools/indigenous-navigator-tools-database>)

## Potential Data Providers

NHRI, human rights and civil society networks, academia

## I44

Description

Existence of provisions in national legislation and regulations requiring meaningful consultation with groups and communities whose rights are affected by legislative or administrative measures

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.2](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 10.2](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.7](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[ICCPR Art. 1.1](#) [UNDRIP Art. 18](#) [UNDRIP Art. 19](#) [CRC art. 12](#) [CRC General Comment No. 12](#) [CRPD Art. 4.3](#) [CRPD General Comment No. 7](#) [ICCPR Art. 27](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 23](#)

Resources

[Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights \(OHCHR\)](#) [Guidelines on the right to participate in public affairs \(OHCHR\)](#) [Rule of Law Index - subcategory on Open Government \(World Justice Project\)](#)

Concepts

[Meaningful consultation](#) [UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)

#### 4.1.4. Is there legislation that makes it mandatory for businesses when gauging their human rights impacts to:

	Yes	Partially	No
Draw on human rights expertise	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Meaningfully consult with groups potentially affected, including human rights defenders	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question assesses whether there is legislation making it mandatory for businesses to consult with those who may be affected by their operations, including human rights defenders as stakeholders.

To answer this, review the provisions in national legislation against the questions asked and guidance provided.

It is not just the state that must consult with those potentially affected by policy or legislative developments or projects. It is increasingly accepted that the private sector must also engage with those potentially affected, as outlined in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

In the Data Source box, include links and/or specific references to legislation as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

#### Data source:

National legislation, including specific human rights due diligence legislation or as part of wider corporate responsibility legislation

#### Potential data providers:

NHRI, civil society and human rights groups including those working on corporate responsibility, academia

## I45

#### Description

Existence of mandatory human rights due diligence legislation requiring meaningful consultation on human rights impact and risks with stakeholders, including human rights defenders, from communities affected by business operations

#### UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.2](#)

#### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 5.5](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 10.2](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.7](#)

#### Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CEDAW Art. 7](#) [ICCPR Art. 1.1](#) [ICCPR Art. 27](#) [UNDRIP Art. 18](#) [UNDRIP Art. 19](#) [UNGP Art. 18](#) [CRC art. 12](#) [CRC General Comment No. 12](#) [CRPD Art. 4.3](#) [CRPD General Comment No. 7](#)

#### Resources

[OHCHR and business and human rights](#)

#### Concepts

[Mandatory human rights due diligence](#) [Meaningful consultation](#) [Human rights impact](#)



### 4.1.5. Are there institutionalised mechanisms for public input into the development of laws, policies, and regulations?

- Yes - there are different institutionalised channels at multiple levels
- 
- Partly – there are only few institutionalised channels limited to a few policy processes or to lower administrative levels
- 
- No – there are no institutionalised channels for public input
- 
- No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question assesses whether there are accessible and institutionalised mechanisms for public input into the development of laws, policies, and regulations.

It focuses on non-electoral mechanisms for participation in public affairs and assesses whether such mechanisms are institutionalized and accessible.

To answer this, review the mechanisms that are available, using the guidance provided here.

The right to participate in public affairs is reflected in various human rights instruments.

The OHCHR Guidelines for States on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs recognize that various processes and mechanisms which promote participation in public affairs outside the electoral context are implemented around the world. The guidelines provide examples of participation at various levels, such as consultation, dialogue, partnership, or co-drafting (of laws) at various steps of the decision-making process. Different mechanisms, such as websites, campaigns, public hearings, conferences and working groups, may be appropriate in different contexts.

A range of non-discrimination treaties and the General Comments issued by the relevant treaty body provide detailed guidance on participation and consultation modalities for different groups of rights-holders.

In Data Source Box, include links and/or specific references as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

#### Potential Data Providers

NHRI, civil society groups, CIVICUS Monitor Tracking Civil Space

#### I46

##### Description

Existence of accessible and institutionalised mechanisms for public input into the development of laws, policies and regulations including those affecting human rights defenders

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.2](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 5.5](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 10.2](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.7](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CEDAW Art. 7](#) [CRC art. 12](#) [CRPD Art. 4.3](#) [ICCPR Art. 1.1](#) [ICCPR Art. 25](#) [ICCPR Art. 27](#) [UNDRIP Art. 18](#) [UNDRIP Art. 19](#) [CEDAW Art. 14.2](#) [CEDAW General Recommendation No. 23](#)

##### Resources

[Guidelines on the right to participate in public affairs \(OHCHR\)](#) [Rule of Law Index - subcategory on Open Government \(World](#)

Concepts

[Conduct of public affairs](#) [Institutionalised mechanisms for participation](#)

#### 4.1.6 If yes or partly, are these mechanisms for public input accessible to the public without discrimination and undue restrictions?

- Yes – they are easily accessible
- 
- Partly – the channels are accessible without discrimination and undue restrictions but accessing them requires considerable efforts on the part of groups of human rights defenders
- 
- No – the channels are accessible to a limited number of actors only, while excluding others

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### 4.1.7 In the last three years, have there been any cases of acts aimed at restricting the right of human rights defenders to participate in public affairs?

- Yes
- 
- No
- 
- No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question assesses the extent to which human rights defenders enjoy their right to participate in public affairs

To assess this, review examples of where human rights defenders were restricted from participating in the conduct of public affairs, using the questions and guidance.

The counting unit for this indicator is the case. One case can involve several people and span over several years (but is then counted only once), or it can involve only one person and one infringement. One person can also have several cases in the same year if these cases deal with separate infringements.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

#### Data sources:

Reports by national human rights institution, ombudsperson, civil society organizations particularly human rights defender groups, international bodies or other mechanisms, reports of election monitoring missions

#### Potential data providers:

## 150

### Description

Reported cases of acts aimed at restricting the right of human rights defenders to participate in public affairs (over the last three years)

### UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.2](#)

### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 5.5](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 10.2](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.7](#)

### Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC art. 12](#) [CRPD Art. 29](#) [CEDAW Art. 7](#) [CEDAW General Recommendation No. 23](#) [CRPD Art. 4.3](#) [CRPD General Comment No. 7](#) [ICCPR Art. 27](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 23](#) [ICCPR Art. 25](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 25](#)

### Resources

[Rule of Law Index - subcategory on Open Government \(World Justice Project\)](#) [OHCHR and elections and human rights](#)

### Concepts

[Conduct of public affairs](#) [Self-identification](#) [Other provided characteristics](#)

#### 4.1.8. If so, how many cases of have there been?

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Number	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Number	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Number	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Number

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

4.1.9 Based on case data for all documented cases, include the total number of cases for each year with regard to the following:

#### 4.1.9.1 Gender of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of male	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No.	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No.	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No.

	of male	of male	of male
No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of female	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of female
No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of other
No. of unkown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of unkown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of unkown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of unkown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### 4.1.9.2 Age of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of 18 and over
No. of under 18	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of under 18	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of under 18	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of under 18
No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1:	<input type="text"/> Year 2:	<input type="text"/> Year 3:

	No. of unknown	No. of unknown	No. of unknown
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**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### 4.1.9.3 Other provided characteristics (self-identified)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
no. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. from indigenous group	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. from indigenous group
no. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. from ethnic minority	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. from ethnic minority
no. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. from religious minority	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. from religious minority
no. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of person living with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of person living with disabilities
no. of LGBTI	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of

	LGBTI	LGBTI	LGBTI
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**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### 4.1.9.5 Profession of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
no. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of trade unionists
no. of journalists	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of journalists	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of journalists	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of journalists
no. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of other

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### 4.1.9.5 Alleged Perpetrator of act

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
no. allegedly perpetrated by state actor	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. allegedly perpetrated by state	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. allegedly perpetrated by state	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. allegedly perpetrated by state

	actor	actor	actor
no. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. allegedly perpetrated by businesses	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. allegedly perpetrated by businesses
no. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. allegedly perpetrated by other non-state actors
no. unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### 4.1.9.6 Issue being worked on

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Environment, Land, and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Environment, Land, and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Environment, Land, and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Environment, Land, and human rights
Business and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Business and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Business and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Business and human rights

	rights	rights	rights
Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 1: Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 2: Civic and political rights (in general)	Year 3: Civic and political rights (in general)
Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 1: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 2: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 3: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)
Labour rights	Year 1: Labour rights	Year 2: Labour rights	Year 3: Labour rights
Women's rights	Year 1: Women's rights	Year 2: Women's rights	Year 3: Women's rights
Children's Rights	Year 1: Children's Rights	Year 2: Children's Rights	Year 3: Children's Rights
LGBTI rights	Year 1: LGBTI rights	Year 2: LGBTI rights	Year 3: LGBTI rights
Indigenous peoples rights	Year 1: Indigenous peoples rights	Year 2: Indigenous peoples rights	Year 3: Indigenous peoples rights
IDP rights	Year 1: IDP rights	Year 2: IDP rights	Year 3: IDP rights



Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Refugee rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Refugee rights
Migrant rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Migrant rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Migrant rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Migrant rights
Other	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Other	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Other	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Other

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**4.1.9.7 Over each of the last three years, how many of the reported cases of infringements of the right of human rights defenders to participate in public affairs were effectively remedied?**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases effectively remedied
No. of cases not effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases not effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases not effectively remedied	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases not effectively remedied
No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of

	cases still open or where status is unknown	cases still open or where status is unknown	cases still open or where status is unknown
No. of cases where no legal case has been brought	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses the state's efforts to ensure effective remedies for illegitimate restrictions of the right of human rights defenders to participate in public affairs.

In terms of collecting data on state's efforts to provide effective remedies, determine whether each of the documented cases were effectively remedied or not. It is possible that for some cases, no information on the outcome is available or that no legal case has been brought. This should be marked accordingly.

In the Data Source box, please include information on where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

### Data sources:

Reports by national human rights institution, ombudsperson, civil society organizations particularly human rights defender groups, international bodies or other mechanisms, reports of election monitoring missions

### Potential data providers:

NHRI, civil society groups, World Justice Project, CIVICUS Monitor Tracking Civil Space

## I47

### Description

Proportion of reported cases of acts against the right of human rights defenders to participate in public affairs which were effectively remedied (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.5](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 5.5](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 10.2](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.7](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC art. 12](#) [CRPD Art. 29](#) [ICCPR Art. 27](#) [CEDAW Art. 7](#) [CEDAW General Recommendation No. 23](#) [CRPD Art. 4.3](#) [CRPD General Comment No. 7](#) [ICCPR Art. 25](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 25](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

Resources

[Rule of Law Index - subcategory on Open Government \(World Justice Project\)](#) [OHCHR and elections and human rights](#)

Concepts

[Conduct of public affairs](#) [Self-identification](#) [Other provided characteristics](#) [Effective remedies](#)

#### 4.1.10. What is the proportion of members of the national parliament who are?

	Percentage
Women	<input type="text"/> Women Percentage
Under 45 years	<input type="text"/> Under 45 years: Percentage
Persons with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Persons with disabilities: Percentage

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question assesses the representation of certain socio-demographic groups in society within the three branches of government (the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary) and compares this with the representation of the same groups in the national population.

The underlying assumption is that in a society free of discrimination and with no unreasonable barriers, the actual composition of the institutions will mirror the distribution in the national population.

To answer this, start by referring to the SDG database to source information available for your country. In addition, respondents should consult the detailed guidance provided in the metadata sheets for the SDG indicator, 16.7.1 (a) (b) (c) for understanding of methodology and concepts.

Where data is not currently available in the database, review administrative records of key institutions, using the questions and guidance. Use demographics data from the national statistics office to identify national distributions so that proportions can be determined.

Disaggregation is suggested, in the first instance, based on sex and age. Disaggregation based on disabilities is encouraged where this information is or can be made available, including in the national census for assessing the proportion of the population with disabilities.

When considering the question related to **the parliament**, the focus is only at the national level. Include the representation (by sex

and age groups) in both unicameral and bicameral parliaments. Most national parliaments will have secretariats that hold information on the sex and age of elected representatives. Note that age should be collected at the time of the election to parliament.

When considering positions in **public service**, all units of central and state (or equivalent sub-central level) government, i.e., all ministries, agencies, departments, and non-profit institutions that are controlled by public authorities should be included.

Most countries will have basic data on the sex and age of public servants employed in their country, often available in electronic human resource management information systems (HRMIS). Note that age should be collected at the time of reporting.

When considering positions in the **judiciary**, only positions in the formal court system (that is the official state authority for the administration of justice) should be taken into account. Both criminal and civil courts should be taken into account, as well as courts at all levels (e.g., supreme courts, constitutional courts, higher-level courts, lower level courts, specialised courts such as commercial courts, family courts etc.). Regarding positions, the focus is on positions with decision-making power in court.

Therefore, both judges (including magistrates) and registrars (also called clerk or judicial officer) are to be included in the count. Many countries collect basic information on the staff of the judiciary by a central institution (such as the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, or the National Statistical Office). Note that age should be collected at the time of reporting.

Regarding data on the share of the general population, respondents should consult the websites of their national statistical offices which publish detailed demographic data.

Alternatively, population data by sex and age for 233 countries worldwide are published by the United Nations World Population Prospects database (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>)

In the Data Source box, include links and/or specific references as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

#### **Data sources:**

Administrative records of national and local institutions, parliaments, courts, national statistical offices (national census data)

See also:

Sex and age disaggregated data are available for parliaments in 193 countries. <https://data.ipu.org/>

For population data by sex and age for 233 countries worldwide, see United Nations World Population Prospects database <https://population.un.org/wpp/>

SDG indicators database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unsdg/>

#### **Potential data providers:**

NSO, parliamentary service, ministry of public service, court registrar

## **I48**

### Description

Proportion of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups (SDG 16.7.1)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 8.1](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 5.5](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 10.2](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.7](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRPD Art. 29](#) [ICCPR Art. 25](#) [UNDRIP Art. 5](#) [CEDAW Art. 7](#) [CEDAW General Recommendation No. 23](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.2](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

Resources

[SDG Indicator Metadata - 16.7.1a - legislatures \(UNSD\)](#) [SDG Indicator Metadata - 16.7.1b - public service \(UNSD\)](#) [SDG Indicator Metadata - 16.7.1c - judiciary \(UNSD\)](#)

Concepts

[Legislature](#) [Public Service](#) [Judiciary](#)

#### 4.1.11. What is the proportion of employees in general public service who are

	Percentage
Women	<input type="text"/> Women Percentage
Under 45 years	<input type="text"/> Under 45 years: Percentage
Persons with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Persons with disabilities: Percentage

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### 4.1.12. What is the proportion of judges and registrars who are:

	Percentage
Women	<input type="text"/> Women Percentage
Under 45 years	<input type="text"/> Under 45 years: Percentage
Persons with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Persons with disabilities: Percentage

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### 4.1.13. What is the proportion of the general population who are

	Percentage
Women	<input type="text"/> Women Percentage
Under 45 years	<input type="text"/> Under 45 years: Percentage
Persons with disabilities	<input type="text"/> Persons with disabilities: Percentage

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## 5. LIBERTY AND SECURITY

This domain covers measures which enable or hinder the exercise of the right to liberty and security of person. It is divided into two attributes: (5.1) security of person from abuse and (5.2) arrest and detention and effective access to court and remedy. These attributes cover issues such as: legal guarantees on the conduct of law enforcement officials and effective investigation of misconducts against human rights defenders; protection mechanisms for human rights defenders; state implementation of precautionary measures by international bodies; legal guarantees on the right to a fair trial and infringement to it; legal guarantees against arbitrary arrest; proportion of unsentenced detainees; training in human rights standards for the administration of justice; availability of legal aid in criminal proceedings.

### 5.1 Security of Person

#### 5.1.1. Are there provisions in national legislation and regulations on the conduct of law enforcement officials that comply with human rights standards?

- Yes, there are comprehensive provisions in compliance with human rights standards
- Partially, there are some provisions, but they are not comprehensive and/or not all fully compliant with human rights standards
- No, there are no such provisions
- No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether national laws and regulations relating to the conduct of law enforcement officials are in compliance with international human rights standards.

National legislation and regulations, including professional codes of conduct, should be in accordance with the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, as well as key treaties and other UN principles and guidelines.

In the Data Source box, include links and/or specific references to legislation or official policies as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

### Data source:

National legislation

Regulations and codes of conduct for police officers (and military or other officials if exercise police powers)

### Potential data providers:

NHRI, civil society groups, policing associations

## I51

### Description

Existence of provisions in national legislation and regulations on the conduct of law enforcement officials in compliance with human rights standards

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 12.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 12.3](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.1](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.2](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 5.2](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[ICCPR art. 2](#) [ICCPR Art. 7](#) [ICCPR Art. 9.2](#) [ICCPR Art. 6.1](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 36](#)

Resources

[International Human Rights Standards for Law Enforcement Officials \(OHCHR\)](#) [UN Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arb...](#) [UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officia...](#) [UN Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Deten...](#)

Concepts

[Law enforcement officials](#)

### 5.1.2 Do the provisions call for:

	Yes	No
Equal protection, without discrimination; including protection for potentially vulnerable groups such as	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

children, the elderly, women, refugees, displaced persons and minority groups.		
Treating all victims of crime with compassion and respect; and protecting their safety and privacy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Not using force except when strictly necessary and to the minimum extent required.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Avoiding force when policing unlawful but non-violent assemblies. When dispersing violent assemblies, using minimum force.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lethal force should not be used except when strictly unavoidable to protect life.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Arrest no person unless there are legal grounds to do so, and the arrest is carried out in accordance with procedures.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure all detainees have prompt access to family, legal representative and medical assistance.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All detainees must be treated humanely, no torture or ill-treatment.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No extrajudicial executions or “disappearances”	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All reported breaches must be investigated	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 5.1.3. In the last three years, have there been any reported cases of misconduct by law enforcement officials against human rights defenders?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question assesses whether formal investigations into misconduct by law enforcement officials against human rights defenders results in disciplinary or judicial action.

To answer this, review records of police complaints bodies to determine the proportion of investigations that resulted in action, guided by the questions and guidance.

Security of person concerns freedom from injury to the body and the mind, or bodily and mental integrity. The right to personal security places an obligation on states to respond to patterns of violence, including against human rights defenders and to prevent and redress unjustifiable use of force in law enforcement.

Law enforcement officials should be guided by laws, rules and regulations that are compliant with human rights standards. If



misconduct does occur, this should be investigated.

Investigations should be prompt, competent, thorough, and impartial. If abuses are found to have occurred, action should be taken.

This may be internal within the service such as disciplinary action or could include prosecution and conviction for a crime.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

**Data source:**

Police complaints bodies, NHRI reports and data

**Potential data providers:**

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## I52

Description

Proportion of formal investigations into the misconduct of law enforcement officials against human rights defenders resulting in disciplinary action, prosecution, and convictions (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3.a](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRPD Art. 13.1](#) [ICERD Art. 6](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#) [ICCPR art. 9](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 35 & 36](#)

Concepts

[Law enforcement officials](#) [Disciplinary action](#) [Prosecution](#) [Convictions](#)

### 5.1.4. If yes, how many cases have there been:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 5.1.5. How many of these cases have been subject to a formal investigation?

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 5.1.6. For those cases subject to a formal investigation, how many each year have had the following outcomes?

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Disciplinary action	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Disciplinary action	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Disciplinary action	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Disciplinary action
Prosecution	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Prosecution	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Prosecution	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Prosecution
Conviction:	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Conviction:	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Conviction:	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Conviction:
No action	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No action	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No action	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No action
Unknown status	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Unknown status	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Unknown status	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Unknown status

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 5.1.7. Is there an effective program or mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders at imminent risk?

Yes - There is a mechanism in place, and it is operating effectively

Partially – There is a mechanism but it is only partially effective

No – There is no mechanism

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question assesses whether there is an effective mechanism to protect human rights defenders at imminent risk.

To answer this, determine if such a protection mechanism exists and then use the guidance to determine if it is effective.

Security of person concerns freedom from injury to the body and the mind, or bodily and mental integrity. The right to personal security places an obligation on states to respond to patterns of violence, including against human rights defenders. Furthermore, the state's duty to protect the right to life requires the state to take special measures of protection towards persons in vulnerable situations whose lives are at risk due to specific threats.

In assessing the effectiveness of the mechanisms of protection, consider the following criteria:

1. Consultation: should be developed and adapted in consultation with HRDs
2. Inclusive: in all aspects of eligibility and operation, is sensitive and non-discriminatory and engages in special efforts to protect defenders who face particular threats or vulnerabilities
3. Voluntary: informed voluntary decision by the HRD to be involved
4. Preventative – should include measures that aim to prevent threats and attacks
5. Timely: be able to respond quickly
6. Proportional – measures should be proportional to the specific risks or threats
7. Confidential – confidentiality of individuals respected at all times
8. Resourced – adequate capacity and resources are available to respond effectively

In the Data Source Box, please provide links, where available, to the protection mechanism

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response, including any reasons for the assessment of the mechanism's effectiveness, including any documentation for this assessment.

#### Data source:

National legislation on human rights defenders or creating national protection body, Ministerial Agreements on protection of human rights defenders,

#### Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defenders and civil society networks, academia

## 153

#### Description

Existence of an effective program or mechanism of protection for human rights defenders at imminent risk

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 12.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 12.3](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

## Resources

[Protection of human rights defenders: Best practices and lessons learnt \(Protec... Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders](#)

## Concepts

[Program or mechanism of protection for human rights defenders](#)

### 5.1.8. Have any international or regional human rights mechanisms issued interim or precautionary measures to your country in the last three years related to the protection of human rights defenders?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses the degree to which States respond positively to urgent requests for interim and precautionary measures by human rights mechanisms related to the protection of human rights defenders.

To answer this, use, among others, the OHCHR searchable database and other links provided under data sources to identify whether such measures have been issued in the timeframe.

Responses from states may be included in their reports to the treaty bodies.

The right to an effective remedy may in certain circumstances require States Parties to provide for and implement provisional or interim measures to avoid continuing violations and to endeavour to repair harm that may have been caused by such violations.

In the Data Source Box, please provide further information including links to the measures and information available on the state's implementation of these. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

### Data sources:

NHRI data and reports

See also:

### United Nations:

Jurisprudence emanating from the United Nations treaty bodies that receive and consider complaints from individuals: <https://juris.ohchr.org> (<https://juris.ohchr.org>)

Click on "Detailed search", select the country of interest, and in the field "Issues" select "interim measures".

Interamerican Commission on Human Rights:

<https://www.oas.org/en/iachr/decisions/MC/>

Precautionary.asp?Year=2022&searchText=precautionary%20measures (<https://www.oas.org/en/iachr/decisions/MC/Precautionary.asp?Year=2022&searchText=precautionary%20measures>)

Interamerican Court of Human Rights: [https://www.corteidh.or.cr/medidas\\_provisionales.cfm?lang=en](https://www.corteidh.or.cr/medidas_provisionales.cfm?lang=en) ([https://www.corteidh.or.cr/medidas\\_provisionales.cfm?lang=en](https://www.corteidh.or.cr/medidas_provisionales.cfm?lang=en))

African Court of Human and People's Rights: <https://www.african-court.org/cpmt/provisional-measures> (<https://www.african-court.org/cpmt/provisional-measures>)

European Court do not organize decisions on interim measure. See general database of cases: <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/>

eng#{%22documentcollectionid2%22:[%22GRANDCHAMBER%22,%22CHAMBER%22]}([https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#%7B%22documentcollectionid2%22:\[%22GRANDCHAMBER%22,%22CHAMBER%22\]%7D](https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#%7B%22documentcollectionid2%22:[%22GRANDCHAMBER%22,%22CHAMBER%22]%7D))

Factsheet (compilation of interim measures till July 2022): [https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/fs\\_interim\\_measures\\_eng.pdf](https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/fs_interim_measures_eng.pdf)([https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/fs\\_interim\\_measures\\_eng.pdf](https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/fs_interim_measures_eng.pdf))

**Potential data providers:**

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## I54

Description

Proportion of interim and precautionary measures provided by international or regional human rights mechanisms implemented by the state (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3.a](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC Art. 37](#) [CRC Art. 6.1](#) [CRPD Art. 10](#) [CRPD Art. 14.1](#) [ICRMW art. 16](#) [ICRMW Art. 9](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#) [ICCPR Art. 9.1](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 35](#) [ICCPR Art. 6.1](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 36](#)

Concepts

[Interim and precautionary measures](#)

### 5.1.9 If yes, how many were there:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 5.1.10. To what degree has the state implemented these interim or precautionary measures each year?

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3

No. fully implemented	Year 1: No. fully implemented	Year 2: No. fully implemented	Year 3: No. fully implemented
No. partially implemented	Year 1: No. partially implemented	Year 2: No. partially implemented	Year 3: No. partially implemented
No. not acted upon	Year 1: No. not acted upon	Year 2: No. not acted upon	Year 3: No. not acted upon
No. not known	Year 1: No. not known	Year 2: No. not known	Year 3: No. not known

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**5.1.11. In the last three years, have there been any cases of killings, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of human rights defenders who were under protection measures at the time of the incident?**

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**Guidance**

This question assesses the effectiveness of protection mechanisms for human rights defenders by determining the extent to which human rights defenders under protection measures at the time experienced any of these harmful acts.

To answer this, use data collected under question 1.1.13 and then determine whether in any of these cases a protection measure was in place.

Security of person concerns freedom from injury to the body and the mind, or bodily and mental integrity. The right to personal security places an obligation on states to respond to patterns of violence, including against human rights defenders.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information

is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases. Additional comments can be placed in the Comment Box.

**Data source:**

Data and reports from NHRIs, protection mechanism, human rights defender and civil society networks

See also:

<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TmSearch/Mandates?m=30>(<https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TmSearch/Mandates?m=30>)

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/search-human-rights-recommendations>(<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/search-human-rights-recommendations>)

**Potential data provider:**

NHRI, human rights defenders and civil society networks, academia

## 155

Description

Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, and torture of human rights defenders under protection measures (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC Art. 37](#) [CRC Art. 6.1](#) [CRPD Art. 10](#) [CRPD Art. 14.1](#) [ICRMW art. 16](#) [ICRMW Art. 9](#) [ICCPR Art. 9.1](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 35](#) [ICCPR Art. 6.1](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 36](#)

Resources

[SDG Indicator Metadata - 16.10.1 \(UNSD\)](#) [International human rights standards and recommendations relevant to the disagg...](#)

Concepts

[Killings \(of human rights defenders\)](#) [Kidnappings \(of human rights defenders\)](#) [Enforced Disappearance \(of human rights defenders\)](#) [Torture](#) [Journalists](#) [Trade unionists](#) [Arbitrary Detention](#)

### 5.1.12. If yes, how many of these were there:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Number	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Number	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Number	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Number

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## 5.2 Arrest , Detention and Remedies

### 5.2.1. Is protection against arbitrary arrest and detention recognised in the constitution or other forms of superior law?

Yes

No

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question assesses whether there is protection against arbitrary arrest and detention in national laws and regulations.

To answer this, review the Constitution and provisions in national legislation against the questions asked and guidance provided.

National law should outline the grounds and procedures for arrest and detention. This should be specific and define the circumstances in which the powers can be exercised.

Of relevance for human rights defenders, is that arrest or detention as punishment for the legitimate exercise of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of religion and the right to privacy is arbitrary.

The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child is only to be used as a last resort and for the shortest possible period.

In the Data Source Box, please provide any documentation to support your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

#### Data source:

National legislation such as Crimes Act, Criminal Code; as well as Migration Act; Public Health Act

#### Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## I56

#### Description

Existence of provisions in the constitution and national implementing legislation against arbitrary arrest and detention in compliance with human rights standards

#### UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#)

#### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

#### Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC Art. 37](#) [CRPD Art. 14.1](#) [ICCPR art. 2](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW Art. 16.4](#) [ICCPR art. 9](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 35](#)

#### Resources

[UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Remedies and Procedures on the Right of A...](#) [OHCHR training material on human rights during arrest and detention](#) [Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders A/7...](#)

#### Concepts

[Constitution](#) [Superior law](#) [Arbitrary Arrest and Detention](#)



**5.2.2. Are there provisions in national implementing legislation or regulations which protect against arbitrary arrest and detention in the following ways? (please choose all that apply):**

	Yes	No
Clearly and specifically outline the grounds and procedures for arrest and detention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Require to be informed of the reason for arrest and any charges	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Require to be brought promptly before court, tried within a reasonable time, or released	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Allow for lawfulness of detention to be challenged before a court	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**I56**

Description

Existence of provisions in the constitution and national implementing legislation against arbitrary arrest and detention in compliance with human rights standards

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.10](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CRC Art. 37](#) [CRPD Art. 14.1](#) [ICCPR art. 2](#) [ICERD Art. 5](#) [ICRMW Art. 16.4](#) [ICCPR art. 9](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 35](#)

Resources

[UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Remedies and Procedures on the Right of A...](#) [OHCHR training material on human rights during arrest and detention](#) [Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders A/7...](#)

Concepts

[Constitution](#) [Superior law](#) [Arbitrary Arrest and Detention](#)

**5.2.3. Is the right to fair trial recognised in the constitution or other forms of superior law?**

Yes

No

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses whether national law includes protection of the right to a fair trial.

To answer this, review the Constitution and provisions in national legislation against the questions asked and guidance provided. Pay attention as well to whether safeguards exist to ensure equal access, as provided for in a range of non-discrimination treaties. The right to equality before the courts and tribunals and to a fair trial is a key element of human rights protection. Access to courts should be non-discriminatory. State parties are required to secure accessible and effective remedies appropriately adapted to the specific vulnerabilities of different population groups.

In determining whether a court is competent, independent, and impartial, several considerations should be taken into account. Independence includes the procedure for appointment of judges, security of tenure and independence from political interference. Impartiality includes judges not allowing personal bias, acting with preconceptions, and not promoting the interests of one party to the detriment of the others. It must also appear to be impartial to a reasonable observer.

In relation to hearings occurring within a reasonable time, what is reasonable depends on the circumstances of each case, but all steps should occur without undue delay.

In relation to interpretation and translation, this should be available in all official languages as well as those of linguistic minorities to ensure access to fair process.

In relation to protection for juveniles, this includes appropriate assistance for their defence, to be tried as soon as possible, and avoiding detention as much as possible.

In relation to compensation, this is an award by a court to someone who has been convicted of a criminal offence and punished but their conviction is reversed or pardoned as new information shows there has been a miscarriage of justice.

In the Data Source Box, please provide further information including links to legislation on which your responses are based. Include also findings on whether national legislation on the right to fair trial include provisions to address the vulnerability of groups requiring special protection.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

### Data source:

National legislation, Human Rights Acts, Judiciary Act or legislation covering specific courts

### Potential data providers:

NHRI, civil society and human rights defender groups, academia.

## I57

### Description

Existence of provisions in the constitution and national implementing legislation in compliance with human rights standards that protect the right to a fair trial

### UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 3](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#)

### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#)

### Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CAT Art. 13](#) [CEDAW art. 15](#) [CRPD Art. 13.1](#) [ICCPR art. 15](#) [ICCPR art. 2](#) [ICERD Art. 6](#) [ICRMW art. 18](#) [ICRMW art. 19](#) [CRC art. 40](#) [CRC General Comment No. 24](#) [ICCPR art. 14](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#)

### Resources

[Thematic report on the right to access to justice under article 13 of the Conve...](#)

### Concepts

[Constitution](#) [Superior law](#)

**5.2.4. Are there provisions in national implementing legislation which protect the right to a fair trial by providing for: (please choose all that apply):**

	Yes	No
A competent, independent, and impartial court	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fair and public hearing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Presumption of innocence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The defendant to be told of the charge	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enough time to prepare	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A hearing within a reasonable time	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Right to a lawyer of their own choosing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Right to an interpreter and translation of court proceedings and documents	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Right not to testify against oneself or to confess guilt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Special protection for children and juveniles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Convictions and sentences to be reviewed by a higher tribunal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Compensation to be paid if there is a miscarriage of justice.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**5.2.5. In the last three years, what is the share of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers who have received training in human rights standards for the administration of justice?**

	0%	1-30%	31-70%	71-99%	100%	No data found
Judges	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prosecutors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lawyers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses the proportion of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers who received professional training in human rights standards for the administration of justice over the last three years, in relation to the total number of judges, prosecutors and lawyers (e.g., 100 out of 2,000 judges or 5%).

To assess this, use administrative records from, for instance, Judicial Colleges, Departments of Public Prosecution, and Law Councils to determine: a) the number trained in each category and; b) the total cohort in each category for calculating the percentage.

In Data Source Box, include links and references as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

### Data Sources

Administrative records of training bodies such as Judicial Colleges, Law Councils, Department of Public Prosecution etc.

### Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender or civil society.

## I58

### Description

Proportion of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers who received training in human rights-related standards for the administration of justice (in the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 2.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 15](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 4.7](#) [Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[ICCPR Art. 2.2](#) [UN Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training Art. 7.4](#)

### Resources

[OHCHR \(2011\): Manual on Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers](#) [Human Rights in the Administration of Justice. A Facilitator's Guide on Human R...](#) [Human Rights Education Training Institutes: Global Coalition for Human Rights ...](#) [Human Rights Education Training Institutes: Human Rights Education Associates](#) [Human Rights Education Training Institutes: Democracy and Human Rights Educati...](#) [Human Rights Education Training Institutes: Human Rights Educators USA](#)

## 5.2.6. In the last three years, have there been any cases of infringements of the right to a fair trial for human rights defenders?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

## Guidance

This question assesses the extent to which human rights defenders enjoy the right to a fair trial.

To answer this, use the questions and guidance to identify cases of restrictions.

The counting unit is the case where a trial (according to civil or criminal law) before a court (or other competent tribunal) is assessed to infringe one or several standards of the right to a fair trial.

Several infringements that occur simultaneously or successively within the same trial are counted as one case.

Each defendant or complainant who has one of their rights to a fair trial infringed should be counted separately. Thus, one mass trial of 30 individuals which violates multiple standards of a fair trial are counted as 30 cases. Conversely, one trial of an individual human rights defender that violates various standards (e.g., the right to remain silent and the right to a public hearing before an independent and impartial tribunal) is counted as one.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

### Data sources:

Reports from national human rights institution, human rights ombudsperson, civil society organizations, particularly human rights defender organisations, bar associations, international bodies or other mechanisms.

See also:

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/>(<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/>)

<https://srdefenders.org/resources/reports-documents-by-the-special-rapporteur/>(<https://srdefenders.org/resources/reports-documents-by-the-special-rapporteur/>)

### Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia.

## I62

### Description

Reported cases of infringements against the right to a fair trial for human rights defenders (over the last three years)

### UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.5](#)

### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#)

### Binding Human Rights Instruments

[ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#) [ICCPR art. 14](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 32](#) [ICCPR art. 15](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 32](#) [CRC art. 40](#) [CRC General Comment No. 24](#) [CAT Art. 13](#) [CRPD Art. 13.1](#) [ICERD Art. 6](#) [CEDAW art. 15](#) [ICRMW art. 18](#) [ICRMW art. 19](#)

### Resources

[News and analysis of the violation of the right to a fair trial \(Fair Trials\)](#) [Rule of Law Index - Factor 4 \(Fundamental Rights\), category 4.3 \(Due process of...](#)

### Concepts

[Other provided characteristics](#) [Self-identification](#)

## Self-identification

### Description

Self-identification is one of the six principles of a human rights-based approach to data. For the purposes of data collection, populations of interest should be self-defining. Individuals should have the option to disclose, or withhold, information about their personal characteristics. Data about personal characteristics should be provided by the individuals to whom the data refers (at the individual's discretion). Data collection activities should be conducted in accordance with the human rights principle of 'doing no harm'.

Reference

<https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators...>

### 5.2.7. If yes, how many were there in:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of cases	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of cases

Status: open

Review status: Not reviewed

### 5.2.8. For each year, how many cases were related to the following:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
The right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty:	<input type="text"/> Year 1: The right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty:	<input type="text"/> Year 2: The right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty:	<input type="text"/> Year 3: The right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty:
The right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal:	<input type="text"/> Year 1: The right to a fair and	<input type="text"/> Year 2: The right to a fair and	<input type="text"/> Year 3: The right to a fair and

	public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal:	public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal:	public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal:
The right to legal representation:	Year 1: The right to legal representation:	Year 2: The right to legal representation:	Year 3: The right to legal representation:
Other rights to a fair trial (specify i comments)	Year 1: Other rights to a fair trial (specify i comments)	Year 2: Other rights to a fair trial (specify i comments)	Year 3: Other rights to a fair trial (specify i comments)

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 5.2.9.1 Based on the case data for all documented cases, include the total number of cases for each year in relation to the following:

#### Gender of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of male	Year 1: No. of male	Year 2: No. of male	Year 3: No. of male
No. of female	Year 1: No.	Year 2: No.	Year 3: No.

	of female	of female	of female
No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of other
No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 1: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 2: No. of unknown	<input type="text"/> Year 3: No. of unknown

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 5.2.9.2 Age of HRD

	no. of 18 and over	no. of under 18	no. of unknown
Year 1	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of under 18	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of unknown
Year 2	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of 18 and over	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of under 18	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of unknown
Year 3	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of



	18 and over	under 18	unknown
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**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 5.2.9.3 Other provided characteristics (self-identified)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
no. from indigenous group	Year 1: no. from indigenous group	Year 2: no. from indigenous group	Year 3: no. from indigenous group
no. from ethnic minority	Year 1: no. from ethnic minority	Year 2: no. from ethnic minority	Year 3: no. from ethnic minority
no. from religious minority	Year 1: no. from religious minority	Year 2: no. from religious minority	Year 3: no. from religious minority
no. of person living with disabilities	Year 1: no. of person living with disabilities	Year 2: no. of person living with disabilities	Year 3: no. of person living with disabilities
no. of LGBTI	Year 1: no. of LGBTI	Year 2: no. of LGBTI	Year 3: no. of LGBTI

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 5.2.9.4 Profession of HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
no. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of trade unionists	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of trade unionists
no. of journalists	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of journalists	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of journalists	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of journalists
no. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 1: no. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 2: no. of other	<input type="text"/> Year 3: no. of other

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### 5.2.9.5 Issue worked on by HRD

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Environment, Land, and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Environment, Land, and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Environment, Land, and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Environment, Land, and human rights
Business and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Business and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Business and human rights	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Business and human rights
Civic and political rights (in general)	<input type="text"/> Year 1:	<input type="text"/> Year 2:	<input type="text"/> Year 3:

	Civic and political rights (in general)	Civic and political rights (in general)	Civic and political rights (in general)
Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 1: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 2: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)	Year 3: Economic, social and cultural rights (in general)
Labour rights	Year 1: Labour rights	Year 2: Labour rights	Year 3: Labour rights
Women's rights	Year 1: Women's rights	Year 2: Women's rights	Year 3: Women's rights
Children's Rights	Year 1: Children's Rights	Year 2: Children's Rights	Year 3: Children's Rights
LGBTI rights	Year 1: LGBTI rights	Year 2: LGBTI rights	Year 3: LGBTI rights
Indigenous peoples rights	Year 1: Indigenous peoples rights	Year 2: Indigenous peoples rights	Year 3: Indigenous peoples rights
IDP rights	Year 1: IDP rights	Year 2: IDP rights	Year 3: IDP rights
Refugee rights	Year 1: Refugee rights	Year 2: Refugee rights	Year 3: Refugee rights

Migrant rights	Year 1: Migrant rights	Year 2: Migrant rights	Year 3: Migrant rights
Other	Year 1: Other	Year 2: Other	Year 3: Other

Status: open

Review status: Not reviewed

**5.2.9.6. Over each of the last three years, how many of the reported cases of infringements against the right to a fair trial were effectively remedied?**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
No. of cases effectively remedied	Year 1: No. of cases effectively remedied	Year 2: No. of cases effectively remedied	Year 3: No. of cases effectively remedied
No. of cases not effectively remedied	Year 1: No. of cases not effectively remedied	Year 2: No. of cases not effectively remedied	Year 3: No. of cases not effectively remedied
No. of cases still open or where status is unknown	Year 1: No. of cases still open or where status	Year 2: No. of cases still open or where status	Year 3: No. of cases still open or where status

	is unknown	is unknown	is unknown
No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened	Year 1: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened	Year 2: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened	Year 3: No. of cases where no legal case has been brought or opened

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## Guidance

This question assesses the state's efforts to ensure effective remedies for cases of infringements of the right to a fair trial.

To answer, determine the total number of all cases which were remedied or not. It is possible that for some cases, no information on the outcome is available or that no legal case has been brought. This should be marked accordingly.

In the Data Source box, please include information on the methodology used to collect cases, including where the case information is stored to document your responses. Kindly note that no personal or sensitive data should be uploaded here on individual cases.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

## Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

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### Description

Proportion of reported cases of infringements against the right to a fair trial for human rights defenders which were effectively remedied (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.5](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[CAT Art. 13](#) [CEDAW art. 15](#) [CRC art. 40](#) [CRPD Art. 13.1](#) [ICERD Art. 6](#) [ICRMW art. 18](#) [ICRMW art. 19](#) [ICCPR Art. 2.3](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 31](#) [ICCPR art. 14](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 32](#) [ICCPR art. 15](#) [ICCPR General Comment No. 32](#)

### 5.2.10. In the last three years, have there been any requests submitted by human rights defenders for legal aid in criminal proceedings?

Yes

No

No data

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

#### Guidance

This question assesses the extent to which human rights defenders who are party to a criminal justice process (either as accused, person charged, victim, or witness) are able to access legal aid.

The question assesses the share of requests that are granted on the presumption that a lower share indicates greater difficulties for human rights defenders to have equal access to the law than a higher share.

To answer this, review administrative data on the total requests for legal assistance compared with those granted, using the below guidance.

Legal aid is a key element for ensuring equal access to justice for all and is regarded as central in providing access to justice by ensuring equality before the law, the right to counsel, and the right to a fair trial.

Legal aid in criminal proceedings can be provided in several ways (such as access to a qualified lawyer or access to information) and in various institutional settings (for example, in the form of money provided by the state for a private lawyer, assigned counsel or ex officio lawyers; or in the form of free legal counselling by a lawyer provided *pro bono* by a professional lawyers' association (Bar Association) or a civil society organisation.

It is also important to note that human rights law does not stipulate the right to a free lawyer as an unconditional right but a right that is dependent on the social need of the person requesting such aid.

When counting requests for legal aid, respondents should take into account the following: only formal requests for legal aid submitted to a competent body (court, tribunal or government body) should be taken into account. Only requests submitted by persons who are involved in a criminal justice process should be taken into account (legal aid in civil justice cases are not part of the indicator).

While everyone has the right to legal aid (dependent on their need), this indicator is focused only on human rights defenders and as such only requests submitted by persons who have a prior history of defending human rights should be counted here.

In Data Source Box, please include links and references as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response.

#### Data sources:

Administrative records on requests for legal aid and on the granting of legal aid, such as from court registrars, government ministries or organisations providing legal aid, such as the National Bar Association.

#### Potential data providers:

NHRI, human rights defender and civil society networks, academia

## 160

Description

Proportion of requests submitted by human rights defenders for legal aid in criminal proceedings which were granted (over the last three years)

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments

[ICCPR Art. 14.3](#) [CEDAW art. 15](#) [CEDAW General Recommendation No. 33](#) [CRC art. 40](#) [CRC General Comment No. 24](#)

Resources

[UN Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems](#) [Access to Legal Aid \(UNODC\)](#) [Global Study on Legal Aid \(UNODC\)](#)

### 5.2.11. If yes, how many requests were granted?

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Granted	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Granted	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Granted	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Granted
Not granted	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Not granted	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Not granted	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Not granted
Still open or unknown status	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Still open or unknown status	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Still open or unknown status	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Still open or unknown status

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

## 5.2.12. In each of the last three years, how many persons in total were held in prison as of 31 December?

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Persons in prison	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Persons in prison	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Persons in prison	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Persons in prison

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

### Guidance

This question is designed to collect data on an indicator equivalent to SDG 16.3.2.

It assesses the proportion of persons held in prison at a certain point in time who were held without having received a sentence from a competent court or tribunal.

While in some situations, pre-trial detention is justified on the grounds to ensure the administration of justice and allow appropriate investigation of the charges, an unreasonably high share of unsentenced detainees provides an indication of a situation where the right to trial within a reasonable time may be violated.

To respond, it is highly recommended to first check the data available for your country in the data source links provided, while reaching out as necessary to the relevant national institution. Check also the official meta-data for SDG 16.3.2.

When counting the number of unsentenced detainees out of the total prison population, respondents should take into account the following:

The number of sentenced and unsentenced persons held in prison should be counted on a specified date in the year (i.e., 31.12). This number should exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes, for example, persons held pending investigation into their immigration status or foreign citizens without a legal right to stay.

In Data Source Box, please include links and references as documentation for your response.

In the Additional Comments Box, please provide any further information or reflections to qualify your response

#### Data sources:

Ministries of Justice: administrative records from prison administrations

See also:

<https://dataunodc.un.org/dp-prisons-persons-held> (<https://dataunodc.un.org/dp-prisons-persons-held>)

SDG indicators database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unsdg> (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/unsdg>)

#### Potential data providers:

NHRI, academia.

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### Description

Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population

UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

[Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.1](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.2](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.3.a](#) [Human Rights Defender Declaration Art. 9.5](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

[Sustainable Development Goal 16.3](#)

Binding Human Rights Instruments



Resources

[SDG indicators database](#) [SDG Indicator Metadata - 16.3.2 \(UNSD\)](#) [Database on crime and criminal justice, including on prisons \(UNODC\)](#) [Data on prison populations worldwide, including on sentenced and unsentenced pr...](#)

Concepts

[Prison](#) [Sentenced](#) [Unsentenced detainees](#) [Competent authority](#)

**5.2.13. In each of the last three years, how many of the total number of persons held in prison on 31 December were held without a sentence from a competent authority?**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Persons	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Persons	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Persons	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Persons

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

**5.1.14. In each of the last three years, how many of those held in prison without a sentence on 31 December were held for more than 12 months?**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Persons	<input type="text"/> Year 1: Persons	<input type="text"/> Year 2: Persons	<input type="text"/> Year 3: Persons

**Status:** open

**Review status:** Not reviewed

Respondents

Omar Layachi (omla@humanrights.dk)

Co-respondent(s)

Reviewer(s)