



United Nations Development Programme

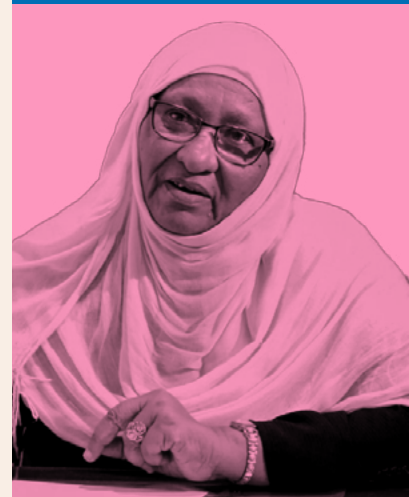
Global Programme on the
Rule of Law and Human Rights



2021 ANNUAL REPORT HIGHLIGHTS



Within UNDP and across the wider UN system, the *Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development* (hereinafter the Global Programme) is the primary mechanism for the implementation of comprehensive and integrated rule of law and human rights programmes.



Operating via headquarters, regional and country levels, the Global Programme uniquely combines rule of law, justice, security and human rights expertise, knowledge and ambitions within an overarching umbrella framework for enabling peaceful, just and inclusive societies to ensure that no one is left behind.

In 2021, the Global Programme provided tailored and timely rule of law and human rights support to over 50 conflict and crisis-affected contexts around the world.



In 2021, the Global Programme's Phase III (2016-2021) was completed and Phase IV (2022-2025) was developed, representing a redoubling of efforts to anticipate and prevent instability and conflict, to address the drivers of fragility, to build resilience, and to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights. In doing so, the Global Programme aims to accelerate the transformative ambition of the 2030 Agenda.



From top down, on the left: A young beneficiary of the Goudoumaria reintegration center for former Boko Haram combatants, victims, and released persons in the Diffa region. ©UNDP Niger • New international judges of the Special Criminal Court pledging their oath in presence of the President of the Central African Republic. ©UNDP CAR • A training on the collaborative dispute resolution mechanism in Syria. ©UNDP • **From top down, on the right:** Brigadier-General Aliya, General Director of the Family Protection Department, Ministry of Interior of Yemen. ©UNDP Yemen • Model Police Station Initiative, Al-Salihya Police Station in Baghdad, Iraq. ©UNDP Iraq • Meeting with workers from a local fish cannery in Djerba, Tunisia, as part of a survey on business and human rights in the fisheries value chain. ©UNDP

Key Results in 2021



Political Engagement

Chile: UNDP promoted inclusion and participation of women and indigenous candidates in the runup to the 2021 elections for the Constitutional Convention. Following the elections, Convention members and civil society groups received support in further championing women's and indigenous rights.

Kyrgyz Republic: UNDP provided technical assistance to the Government to align the legislation with the new Constitution adopted in May 2021. The Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Justice undertook a comprehensive legal inventory of 359 laws to integrate international standards and national commitments, including those on anti-corruption, the 2030 Agenda, environmental sustainability and climate change.



Institution Building

Iraq: Local police was enabled to improve the quality of its services which resulted in the increased confidence of the population. In four priority governorates, the level of trust increased from 62.3 percent in 2016 to 76.7 percent in 2021.

Guinea-Bissau: The Human Rights Commission received comprehensive support in its development as a fully-fledged National Human Rights Institution (NHRI). The support included workshops to draft legislative amendments in line with the Paris Principles, trainings for civil society and members of the Commission, and advocacy to ensure allocations for human rights protection and promotion in the country.

Community Security



Armenia: A new Police Patrol Service was established in Yerevan, following a comprehensive five-month training programme for 700 new recruits. UNDP provided expert and technical advice for a large-scale review of the police educational system to result in structural and functional changes that streamline a people-centred approach to security.

Niger: In May and August 2021, the security forces of Niger pushed back two Boko Haram attacks due to their strengthened effective presence and patrols in seven locations. UNDP supported the deployment of more than 200 officers in Baroua and Bosso, areas most prone to attacks. Over 12,500 people could return to their homes in 2021 as the improved security conditions allowed the Government to elaborate a return policy for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Human Rights Systems

Mozambique: The National Human Rights Commission benefitted from enhanced capacities to fulfil its mandate to protect and promote human rights. Under the Tripartite Partnership (TPP), UNDP and the UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR) supported the design of a case management tool and guidance manual to ensure timely monitoring, investigation and reporting of human rights violations.

Myanmar: UNDP continued implementing its legal empowerment programme in the midst of the escalating conflict and narrowing civic space. 17,786 ethnic minority people (50 percent IDPs and 50 percent women) benefitted directly from legal assistance primarily on housing, land and property rights (HLP). 1,324 persons at risk in seven states and regions benefitted from legal consultations (online and in person), representation in court and other practical assistance, women comprised 62 percent of beneficiaries.



Business and Human Rights

Sierra Leone: Over 182,000 people were reached through eight radio talk shows dedicated to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), relevant national laws and policies. This public campaign opened space for community participation and interaction that is reshaping the attitudes and practices of local authorities and companies towards the rural communities that host them.

Tunisia: UNDP facilitated a participatory dialogue among national institutions and private actors, trade unions, associations and academia on the respect of human rights in the fisheries value chain in the governorate of Médenine. Policy-level improvements, as well as concrete actions to improve working conditions were suggested and 23 women clam collectors, 40 fishers, 20 representatives of civil society organizations as well as 130 students were sensitized on UNGPs.



Training on Business and Human Rights for university students in Djerba, Tunisia. © UNDP Tunisia

Access to Justice

Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan: UNDP-supported mobile courts and legal aid services enabled access to justice for almost 19,000 people. These activities proved to be a successful mechanism to bring justice to people in remote areas, reduce the length of pre-trial detention, and fight impunity while bringing peace and renewed state legitimacy.

Sri Lanka: UNDP scaled up its support and cooperation with judiciary to ensure access to justice through digital solutions. Over 950 e-bail applications were filed in 2021, of which 694 cases were resolved. The legislative framework was amended to formalize the conduct of court proceedings and integrate remote hearings into the judicial system.



Transitional Justice

Colombia: Access to justice and truth was improved for 306,082 people in the framework of transitional justice processes carried out by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP). This number encompasses 3,092 individual victims and 300,000 members of ethnic groups appearing before JEP; 1,759 beneficiaries of ordinary justice services at the local level and 1,231 ex-combatants.

Central African Republic: The Special Criminal Court was established to investigate, prosecute and judge serious human rights violations, along with grave breaches of international criminal and humanitarian law. By the end of 2021, the Court was investigating most of the 237 complaints filed by victims. Another 305 victims and witnesses, including 24 women, benefited from the Court's protection measures. In addition, 11 Commissioners of the Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Reparation Commission, including five women, took their oath for their four-year mandate.



Gender Justice

Pakistan: Over 1,000 community members (83 percent women, nine percent men and eight percent transgender persons) benefitted from legal awareness, counselling, legal aid and protection services through five Gender Desks across the four provinces of Pakistan. Over 1,350 people (833 women, 346 men and 174 transgender persons) participated in community awareness raising meetings in five locations facilitated by Gender Desks officers.

Ukraine: UNDP supported civil society in responding to the spike of gender-based violence (GBV) and domestic violence triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions. Five local policies were adopted to counteract GBV at the level of territorial communities. Five specialized centres for the survivors of GBV and domestic violence were opened in local communities in conflict-affected Donetsk and Luhansk regions.



Global Impact



24 contexts have improved capacities for oversight/ governance in the security sector



17 contexts have community-oriented policing programmes



23 contexts have strengthened institutions supporting the fulfilment of human rights obligations



41,663,041 additional people received access to justice in 2021

82% of targets achieved in 2021



27 contexts have access to justice or legal aid programmes at the community level



12 contexts have transitional justice processes/mechanisms in place



19 contexts have programmes to increase women's representation in the justice and security sectors



23 contexts have justice and security services in place to prevent, respond to, and address sexual and gender-based violence

Partnerships

Gender Justice Partnership with UN Women

In 2020-2021, women and girls in 14 conflict-affected countries received support and access to services. 34,179 individuals (89.4 percent women) received access to justice. The partnership also improved gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) by developing the first joint indicator on access to justice in the Strategic Plans of both agencies (2022-2025). [Read more](#)

SALIENT

SALIENT is a UN funding facility implemented in partnership with the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and financially housed in the UN Peacebuilding Fund. It is dedicated to supporting Member States in tackling armed violence and illicit small arms and light weapons as part of a comprehensive approach to sustainable security and development. Cameroon, Jamaica and South Sudan were selected as pilot countries to launch SALIENT implementation in 2021. [Read more](#)

Tripartite Partnership to Support National Human Rights Institutions (TPP)

The TPP was formed by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), UNDP and OHCHR. Alongside other joint programming supporting NHRIs, 23 countries have benefitted from targeted TPP support in 2018-2021 to strengthen and establish NHRIs in collaboration with the Network for African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) and with support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Read more](#)

UNDP-UNHCR Partnership on Local Governance and the Rule of Law

In 2021, UNDP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued to implement their commitment to strengthen the partnership between the two agencies with their programmatic framework focussing on joint rule of law and local governance responses for durable solutions for all displacement-affected communities and stateless people. The Global Programme supported interventions in Myanmar and Pakistan under this programmatic framework. [Read more](#)

Signature Initiatives



Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP)

GFP reinforces the One-UN approach at the global and national levels to address violent conflicts, protect human rights and restore justice and security for conflict-affected people. This arrangement is co-chaired by UNDP and the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO).

In 2021, the GFP offered catalytic funding to joint rule of law programming in Afghanistan, Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Haiti, Mali, Somalia and Sudan. Between January 2021 and April 2022, more than 25 expert deployments took place under the GFP umbrella.

The GFP has also supported peace operations through its funding of the project “Towards Gender Parity for Justice and Corrections Government-Provided Personnel” (GPP), implemented by DPO-Justice and Corrections Services and the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in partnership with UN Women and UNDP. The project resulted in an increase of deployed women justice and corrections officers from 34 percent in December 2020 to 42 percent in December 2021, thereby greatly exceeding the target of the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy.

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UNDP-OHCHR Partnership to Advance Human Rights and Sustainable Development

Promoting and protecting human rights is essential for ensuring sustainable development outcomes. At the same time, progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also advances human rights.

To harness these synergies, UNDP and OHCHR, in close cooperation with the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO), partnered to support Member States to place rights at the core of sustainable development by strengthening coherence between human rights and sustainable development systems.

With support from the UN Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund this partnership was piloted at global, regional and national levels. As a result, six countries benefitted from strengthened integration of human rights and sustainable development systems and approaches. In 10 countries, the engagement of National Human Rights Institutions was enhanced in SDG monitoring, reporting and implementation.

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E-Justice for COVID-19 response and beyond

When justice systems got paralyzed during lockdowns, technology was widely heralded as the solution to many issues of access to justice. There is a new demand for modernized systems, updated platforms for online filing and virtual courts, and for technology that is resilient to disruption.

As the e-justice evolution accelerates, UNDP is bringing together its expertise, calling to embrace e-justice as a tool for system transformation rather than an infrastructure update.

To showcase best practices and lessons learnt, UNDP has surveyed e-justice projects globally. This massive undertaking materialized into suite of knowledge products to lead e-justice innovation that centres on rights protection and access to justice.

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Western Balkans Regional War Crimes Project

2021 was the final year of the implementation of the UK-funded Regional War Crimes (RWC) project in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia. UNDP continued addressing legacies of the conflicts in the Western Balkans through the means of rule of law and transitional justice and by supporting peacebuilding, reconciliation and social cohesion.

In partnership with the UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT), UNDP facilitated cooperation among the national prosecutors of BiH and Serbia which advanced in 2021. An agreement was reached on transferring 25+ cases from Serbia to BiH, de-escalating tensions caused by jurisdictional challenges.

Legal and institutional frameworks were improved through UNDP's support to a number of legislative and policy interventions. The project empowered new thought leaders and agents of change to promote accountability and reconciliation.

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Financials

2021 Contributions

Earmarked Contributions
\$28,927,080.95

United States	\$21,618,691.95
SALIENT	\$3,795,599.00
Canada	\$2,196,948.00
MDTF - Human Rights Mainstreaming/DCO	\$749,000.00
Norway	\$301,749.00
Japan	\$265,093.00

Unearmarked Contributions
\$10,472,327.00

The Netherlands*	\$7,380,326.00
UNDP Core/TRAC Funds	\$2,018,283.00
Switzerland	\$1,073,718.00



In-Kind Contributions

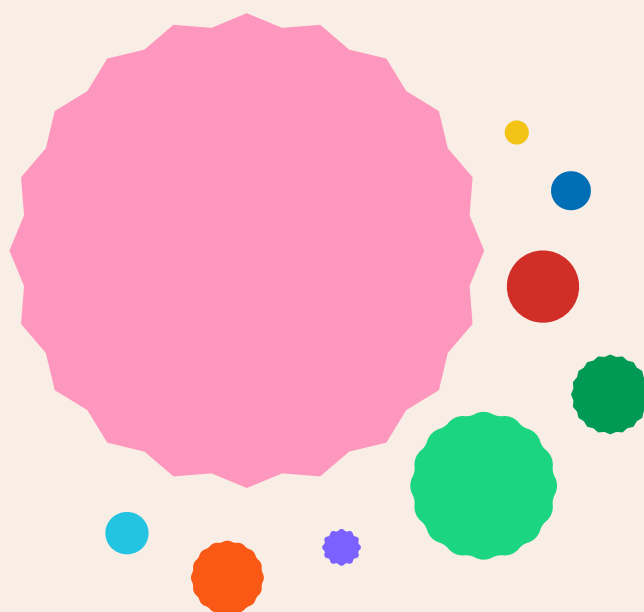
Sweden: loaned staff
(2 posts from FBA)

*Received contribution in late 2021 from the Netherlands for forthcoming Phase IV programming starting in early 2022.

2021 Overall Support

TOTAL: \$4,723,455 (USD)

Technical Capacity \$2,696,061	Knowledge Management \$214,159
Policy Development \$429,470	Global Capacity Building Grants and Responsible Party Agreements (Health Through Walls; UN DPO) \$288,362
Policy Development (Human Rights) \$217,400	Programme Support \$416,937
Policy Development (GFP) \$72,540	Support Costs (GMS 8%) \$328,525
Policy Development (Business and Human Rights) \$60,000	



Delivery Rate 2021

Opening 2021 Budget
\$16,187,994

HQ/RH total
\$4,723,455

CO Non-Pipeline total
\$635,320

CO Pipeline total
\$10,493,231

Combined TOTAL for RoL/HR GP
\$15,852,005

**Delivery Rate
for 2021**

98%

Success Stories

Our impact during the Global Programme's Phase III (2016-2021).

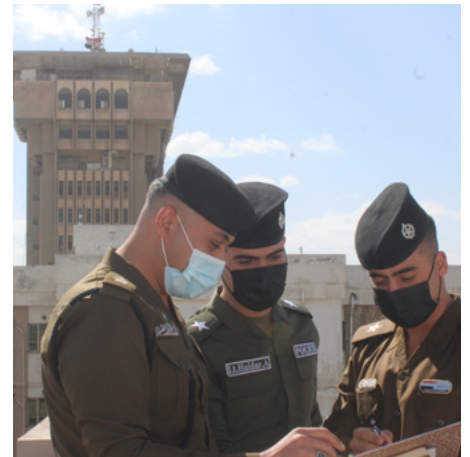
During its Phase III, the Global Programme adapted and responded quickly to changing international and local dynamics, opportunities and challenges, developing a more geographically and thematically diverse portfolio.

over
50
countries and
contexts received
support

US\$
256
million were
mobilized

10
country
examples

[Read our selected success stories](#)



Information session on alternative justice mechanisms for dispute resolutions. Ramallah, State of Palestine © Sawasya • Participants of a training on Improving the Effectiveness of Local Police, Baghdad, Iraq. © UNDP Iraq • Young beneficiaries of the Goudoumaria center for reintegration of former Boko Haram associates in Niger present products they learned to produce. © UNDP Niger • Market gardening activities at Ouellesebougou prison in Mali. The GFP Mandela project supported the development of reintegration activities in 33 prisons in the country. © UNDP Mali



New international judges of the Special Criminal Court pledging their oath in presence of the President of the Central African Republic. ©UNDP CAR

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Explore our full report online at

www.undprolhr2021.org