United Nations Special Procedures

FACTS AND FIGURES
2012

Communications · Country visits · Coordination and joint activities
Reports · Public statements and news releases · Thematic events
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The Special Procedures Facts and Figures 2012 provides a general overview of the main activities of the Special Procedures mandates of the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2012. This tool is produced by the Special Procedures Branch of the Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Division of the OHCHR.

For more information about Special Procedures, please visit http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx

Information about the work of OHCHR and the support extended to Special Procedures will be available in the forthcoming OHCHR Report 2012.

INTRODUCTION

The Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council are independent human rights experts with mandates to report and advise on human rights from a thematic or country-specific perspective. The system of Special Procedures is a central element of the United Nations human rights machinery and covers all sets of rights: civil, cultural, economic, political, and social.

Their independence, impartiality and flexibility enable the Special Procedures to play a critical role in promoting and protecting human rights. The experts deal with situations wherever they occur in the world, including in the context of crises and emergencies. As the most directly accessible mechanism of the international human rights machinery, they interact regularly with human rights defenders and actual and potential victims of human rights violations.

With the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Special Procedures undertake country visits; act on individual cases and concerns of a broader, structural nature by sending communications to States; conduct thematic studies and convene expert consultations, develop international human rights standards, engage in advocacy, raise public awareness, and provide advice and support for technical cooperation.

Special Procedures report annually to the Human Rights Council; the majority of the mandates also report to the General Assembly.

Effective follow-up to Special Procedures’ recommendations is linked to cooperation and support by States. To enhance protection and promotion, and encourage cooperation and follow-up, Special Procedures engage with a wide variety of interlocutors: Governments, other international and regional human rights bodies, United Nations entities, national human rights institutions, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and academic institutions.

At the end of 2012, there were 48 Special Procedures (36 thematic mandates and 12 mandates relating to countries or territories) with 72 mandate-holders. Two country mandates and one thematic mandates were established in 2012: Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

The Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts and Working Groups serve in their personal capacities and undertake to uphold independence, efficiency, competence and integrity through probity, impartiality, honesty and good faith. They are not United Nations staff members and do not receive financial remuneration.

OHCHR supports all mandates of the system of Special Procedures and its Coordination Committee. The Office provides thematic, fact-finding, policy, legal and methodological expertise, research and analysis, documentation, and assists with logistical and administrative matters.
## LIST OF MANDATES AND MANDATE-HOLDERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mandate</th>
<th>Established</th>
<th>Mandate-holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country mandates</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <strong>Belarus</strong></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Mr. Miklós Haraszti (Hungary) since October 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <strong>Cambodia</strong></td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Mr. Surya Prasad Subedi (Nepal) since May 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <strong>Côte d’Ivoire</strong></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Mr. Doudou Diene (Senegal) since November 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Mr. Marzuki Darusman (Indonesia) since August 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <strong>Eritrea</strong></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Ms. Sheila B. Keetharuth (Mauritius) since October 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <strong>Haiti</strong></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Mr. Michel Forst (France) since June 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <strong>Islamic Republic of Iran</strong></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Mr. Ahmed Shaheed (Maldives) since August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <strong>Myanmar</strong></td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Mr. Tomás Ojea Quintana (Argentina) since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <strong>Palestinian territories occupied since 1967</strong></td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Mr. Richard Falk (United States of America) since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <strong>Somalia</strong></td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Mr. Shamsul Bari (Bangladesh) since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the <strong>Sudan</strong></td>
<td>2005 (SR) 2009 (IE)</td>
<td>Mr. Mashood Baderin (Nigeria) since October 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <strong>Syrian Arab Republic</strong></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Mr. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (Brazil) will start once the mandate of the commission of inquiry ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thematic mandates</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on <strong>adequate housing</strong> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Ms. Raquel Rolnik (Brazil) since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group of experts on people of <strong>African descent</strong></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Ms. Verene Shepherd (Jamaica), Chair-Rapporteur, since April 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Mirjana Najcevska (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), since November 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Monorama Biswas (Bangladesh), since November 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Mireille Fanon-Mendes-France (France) since May 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Maya Sahli (Algeria) since August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group on <strong>arbitrary detention</strong></td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Mr. El Hadji Malick Sow (Senegal), Chair-Rapporteur, since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Shaheen Sardar Ali (Pakistan), Vice-Chair, since August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Vladimir Tochilovsky (Ukraine) since May 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Mads Andenas (Norway) since August 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Roberto Garretón (Chile) since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the <strong>sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography</strong></td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Ms. Najat Maaila M’jid (Morocco) since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur in the field of <strong>cultural rights</strong></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Ms. Farida Shaheed (Pakistan) since November 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Author</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Mr. Alfred de Zayas (USA) since May 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the right to education</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Mr. Kishore Singh (India) since August 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Mr. Olivier de Frouville (France), Chair-Rapporteur, since November 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Jeremy Sarkin (South Africa), since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Ariel Dulitzky (Argentina/USA) since August 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Jasmina Dzumhur (Bosnia and Herzegovina) since May 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Osman El-Hajje (Lebanon) since August 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Mr. John Knox (USA) since August 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Mr. Christof Heyns (South Africa) since August 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Ms. María Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona (Chile) since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the right to food</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Mr. Olivier De Schutter (Belgium) since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Mr. Cephas Lumina (Zambia) since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Mr. Maina Kiai (Kenya) since May 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Mr. Frank William La Rue Lewy (Guatemala) since August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Mr. Heiner Bielefeldt (Germany) since August 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Mr. Anand Grover (India) since August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Ms. Margaret Sekaggya (Uganda) since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Ms. Gabriela Knaul (Brazil) since June 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Mr. James Anaya (United States of America) since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Mr. Chaloka Beyani (Zambia), since November 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Ms. Virginia Dandan (Philippines) since 1 August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Mr. Anton Katz (South Africa), Chair-Rapporteur, since August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Faiza Patel (Pakistan), since August 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Patricia Arias (Chile), since August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Elzbieta Karska (Poland) since August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Gabor Rona (USA/Hungary) since August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Mr. François Crépeau (Canada) since August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on minority issues</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Ms. Ms. Rita Izsak (Hungary) since August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation &amp; guarantees on non-recurrence</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Mr. Pablo De Greiff (Colombia) since May 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Mr. Mutuma Ruteere (Kenya) since November 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Ms. Gulnara Shahinian (Armenia) since May 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Special Procedures

#### 1. Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mandate Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Mr. Ben Emmerson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) since August 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mandate Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Mr. Juan Ernesto Méndez (Argentina) since November 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3. Human Rights Obligations Related to Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Hazardous Substances and Wastes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mandate Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Mr. Marc Pallemers (Belgium) since October 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4. Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mandate Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo (Nigeria) since August 2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5. Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mandate Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Mr. Puvan Selvanathan (Malaysia), Chair-Rapporteur, since November 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6. Violence Against Women, Its Causes and Consequences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mandate Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Ms. Rashida Manjoo (South Africa) since August 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7. Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mandate Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque (Portugal) since November 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 8. Discrimination Against Women in Law and in Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mandate Holder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Ms. Kamala Chandrakirana (Indonesia), Chair-Rapporteur, since May 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statistics on Mandate Holders (as of 31 December 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% Geographic distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Group</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Group</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern European Group (EEG)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western European and Others Group (WEOG)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender composition</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional distribution of mandate holders including gender composition (as of 31 December 2012)

For the current list of, and contact information for, Special Procedures mandates, please visit:

http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx
New mandates

During 2012, the Council established three new special procedures mandates: an Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and two new country mandates, created to address the situations in Belarus and in Eritrea.

The Special Rapporteurs on these countries were appointed at the 21st session of the Human Rights Council in September 2012.

The Special Rapporteur on Belarus has been mandated by the Human Rights Council, inter alia, to assist the Government of Belarus in fulfilling its human rights obligations; to offer support and advice to civil society; to seek, receive, examine and act on information from all relevant stakeholders pertaining to the situation of human rights in Belarus; and to report annually to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly (see HRC resolution 20/13 for full details).

The Special Rapporteur on Eritrea has been appointed for a period of one year, to monitor implementation of the recommendations of the resolution setting up the mandate and submit a report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-third session (see HRC resolution 20/20 for full details).

In March 2012, the Human Rights Council established the thematic mandate of the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. The Independent expert was appointed at the 20th session of the Council in June 2012. The Independent Expert has been mandated to, inter alia, study in consultation with Governments, relevant international organizations and intergovernmental bodies, including the United Nations Environment Programme and relevant multilateral environment agreements, human rights mechanisms, local authorities, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, including those representing indigenous peoples and other persons in vulnerable situations, the private sector and academic institutions, the human rights obligations, including non-discrimination obligations, relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment (see HRC resolution 19/10 for full details).

Mandate holders for the mandates of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-recurrence and the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order established in September 2011, were appointed at the 19th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2012.

Country Visits and Standing Invitations

In 2012, Special Procedures conducted 80 country visits to 55 States. Chad and Seychelles on 1 June and 5 November 2012 respectively extended a standing invitation to Special Procedures, bringing the total of such invitations to 92 by the end of December 2012. (See below).

Communications report

In 2012, the consolidated report on communications was submitted at each session of the Council. Thus three reports were issued that covered the period from 1 June 2011 to 31 May 2012 for all communications sent and from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012 of all government replies received. Given the significant percentage of joint communications (75%), the decision to issue the communications report proved to be a significant efficiency gain. The report reduced the number of individual reports presented to the Council and related printing costs, as well as document processing costs by about 75%.

Standard-setting

Special Procedures continued to contribute to the development of international human rights law. For example, the Working Group on the use of mercenaries informed discussions of the “open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies” (OEIGWG). The Working Group presented a submission to the OEIGWG identifying gaps in international law as it applies to private military and security companies and arguing for a legally binding instrument regulating these activities. As part of this process, the Working Group held roundtable discussions with experts and civil society organizations on this topic.

Special procedures support the progressive development of international human rights law, notably through studies, consultations and the elaboration of guidelines.

DEVELOPMENTS IN 2012
or guiding principles by Special Rapporteurs in a variety of specific areas.

As examples, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food presented Guiding Principles on human rights impact assessments of trade and investment agreements to the Council in March 2012, the Independent Expert on foreign debt presented Guidelines on foreign debt and human rights to the Council in June 2012 (endorsed by resolution 20/10) and the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty presented Draft Guiding Principles on extreme poverty and human rights to the Council in September 2012 (adopted by resolution 21/11).

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons has been actively engaged in both the promotion and development of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) since the process initiated in 2004. In this context, over the past year the mandate has engaged with regional bodies such as AU and the African Parliamentary Union and with parliamentarians from various AU Member States, corresponded with 20 States urging them to sign and deposit the instrument of ratification and has actively encouraged African states to become States parties during country visits and has participated in the Friends of Kampala group which seeks to coordinate actions to promote and facilitate the implementation of the Kampala Convention. His efforts contributed to the adoption of this historic convention, the first ever binding regional instrument on internal displacement, which came into force on 6 December 2012, providing specific human rights protection to the over 10 million internally displaced persons in Africa (2011). For details on the Kampala Convention see the link [http://www.internal-displacement.org/kampala-convention](http://www.internal-displacement.org/kampala-convention).

Following Human Rights Council resolution 20/16 adopted in July 2012, the Working Group on arbitrary detention initiated preparation of the draft basic principles and guidelines on remedies and procedures on the right of anyone deprived of his or her liberty by arrest or detention to bring proceedings before court, in order that the court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his or her detention and order his or her release if the detention is not lawful. The Council requested the Working Group to prepare basic principles and guidelines with the aim of assisting Member States in fulfilling their obligation to avoid arbitrary deprivation of liberty in compliance with international human rights law. A report consisting of the draft basic principles and guidelines will be presented to the Council in 2015 after consultations with States and civil society organizations have been undertaken.

The Special Rapporteur on racism contributed to international human rights standards relating to the prohibition of incitement to national, racial or religious hatred by actively and substantively participating in the final expert meeting of the series of expert workshops on the prohibition of incitement to national, racial or religious hatred (Rabat, Morocco, 4-5 October 2012). The Special Rapporteur also advocated in his thematic reports, including to the General Assembly, for the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which together with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference constitute the most comprehensive framework to fight against racism.

The Working Group on Enforced Disappearances adopted two general comments on women affected by enforced disappearances and children and enforced disappearances during its 98th session in November 2012.

**Thematic Reports and Studies**

In 2012, Special Procedures submitted 129 reports to the Human Rights Council, including 60 on country visits and 31 reports to the General Assembly, some of which received considerable attention from States, civil society and the media.

In 2012, the issue of the death penalty was analysed through two thematic reports presented to the 67th session of the General Assembly by Special Rapporteurs on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and on torture, (A/67/326 and A/67/328) and at a side-event with the participation of these rapporteurs intensified the impact of their thematic reports and generated further discussion in the light of the global trends towards the abolition of the death penalty and possible new developments in law and practice.

The report was preceded by an expert consultation on the death penalty at Harvard Law School, USA, in June 2012. The reports of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions stressed that countries which have not abolished it may only impose the death penalty for intentional killing offences. As novelties, the report mentioned the need for transparency from Governments on all information related to the imposition and implementation of the death penalty, as well as raised the issue of complicity from third parties, including abolitionist States, in instances of cooperation with the retentionist States.

In his first thematic report presented to the Human Rights Council in June 2012 (A/HRC/20/27), the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association identified, at the request of the Council, what he considers best practices that promote and protect the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association. Such practices/standards contribute to raise the level of protection afforded by international norms and standards to both rights.

A listing of all reports and studies submitted by Special Procedures to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly is included below.
Procedures, both in general, and with respect to specific thematic mandates was reiterated in recommendations made to 18 of the countries reviewed. Recommendations concerning Special Procedures addressed a diverse number of topics such as extending Standing Invitations and implementation of the recommendations of particular mandates following country visits.

The following States reviewed accepted recommendations regarding Special Procedures: Bahrain, Benin, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, and Zimbabwe.

Nineteenth Annual Meeting of Special Procedures mandate-holders

The nineteenth annual meeting of special procedures was held from 11 to 15 June 2012. Mandate holders exchanged views with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the President of the Human Rights Council. Meetings with a number of stakeholders were held, including with representatives of States, the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions. Human rights mainstreaming was among the principal thematic issues discussed.

Discussions focused on the independence of the special procedures, harmonization of working methods, and measures to enhance the engagement of mandate holders with various stakeholders to strengthen their effectiveness. The importance of increasing regular and extrabudgetary resources for special procedures was stressed. The participants noted the creation of four new thematic and two country mandates by the Human Rights Council since the previous annual meeting, and welcomed the new mandate holders participating in the meeting for the first time.

The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti, Michel Forst, was elected Chairperson of the meeting and the Coordination Committee. The Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Gabriela Knaul, was elected Rapporteur and member of the Coordination Committee. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Chaloka Beyani, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, François Crépeau, and a member of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Puvan J. Selvanathan, were endorsed as members of the Committee. Farida Shaheed, as former Chairperson, remained an ex officio member.

The report of the nineteenth Annual Meeting was submitted to the twenty-first session of the Human Rights Council of September 2012 (A/HRC/21/51).

Coordination Committee

The Coordination Committee of Special Procedures continued to make itself available, through its internal advisory procedure on practices and working methods, as well as informally, to all those who wish to bring issues to its attention in relation to working methods and the implementation of the Code of Conduct. The Coordination Committee participated in the special sessions of the Human Rights Council and video messages on behalf of the mandate holders were delivered highlighting collective concern over the events in Syria. The Coordination Committee and the OHCHR also provided induction sessions to new mandate holders in 2012.

The Coordination Committee submitted an open letter on 14 August to the high-level meeting of the UN General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels held on 24 September 2012. The Chair of the Coordination Committee, Farida Shaheed, participated in the discussion during the high level panel on human rights mainstreaming organized during the March session of the Human Rights Council, highlighting the contribution of the system of special procedures to the mainstreaming of human rights.

Minority Forum

The Fifth Forum on Minority Issues took place in Geneva from 27 to 28 November 2012. The Forum was organized under the guidance of the Independent Expert on minority issues, Ms. Rita Izsák. The topic of the Forum was “Implementing the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities: Identifying positive practices and opportunities”. Approximately 500 participants attended the Forum, with some 60 Member States represented. As part of its efforts to attract a wider audience, the Forum on Minority Issues has made use of the social media, including Twitter and through the creation of a Google+ circle for previous and current participants as well as interested stakeholders. The secretariat of the Forum worked with colleagues from the Social Media Unit to organize the “Minority Forum Hangout” which was the third in a series of four Google+ hangouts leading-up to and culminating in a Hangout with the High Commissioner for Human Rights on Human Rights Day. The documentation relating to the Forum can be found at the 22nd session of the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/22/60).
Forum on Business and Human Rights

The first annual Forum on Business and Human Rights (4-5 December 2012, Geneva) brought together approximately 1,000 participants from 85 countries, including 50 State delegations, 150 companies and 180 civil society organizations, and other groups, with equal participation of men and women. Participants included directly affected stakeholders and their representatives, including many representatives of indigenous peoples. From the business sector, a number of major multinational corporations from the mining, oil and energy, technology, chemicals, banking and finance, electronics, and textiles industries participated. Participants also included 15 specialized agencies of the United Nations System, 17 representatives from inter-governmental organisations, 19 National Human Rights Institutions, as well as organizations developing standards related to business and human rights. The executive summary of the discussions held during the 21 substantive sessions of the Forum was prepared by the chairperson of the Forum. And materials including session concept notes, statements received, written submissions and video recordings are accessible on the Forum website:


Database of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Throughout 2012, the Working Group received information that the database was being increasingly used by various stakeholders, including States and civil society organizations. The database provides a practical research tool for victims, lawyers, academics and others, who would like to prepare and submit cases of alleged arbitrary deprivation of liberty to the Working Group. In November 2011, the Working Group launched the database, accessible at:

http://www.unwgaddatabase.org/un/, which is a freely and publicly available compilation of its opinions.

The database provides over 600 opinions in English, French and Spanish that have been adopted since the establishment of the Working Group in 1991.

High-level panel on reprisals

The Secretary-General’s report to the Council on reprisals against persons who have cooperated with the UN and mechanisms in the field of human rights was submitted to the Council at its twenty-first session. During 2012, information was received about acts of intimidation or reprisal following cooperation with OHCHR, the Human Rights Council, special procedures, human rights treaty bodies, the universal periodic review mechanism and United Nations peace missions. The report contains information on cases of reprisals which were documented and corroborated through multiple sources and assessed for reliability and consistency. The report also contains information about cases which were mentioned in previous Secretary-General reports.

At the opening of the 21st session of the Human Rights Council, the Secretary-General referred to reprisals as one of the five challenges faced by the Council and urged States to send a strong signal that there can be no impunity for reprisals and intimidation against those who advocate for human rights, including through cooperation with the United Nations. The High Commissioner said that unless halted and sanctioned, reprisals undermine the ability of civil society and other actors to engage with the UN to promote human rights. The President recalled that observers, and Members, should be able to contribute to the work of the Council and recalled that the Council has strongly rejected any act of intimidation or reprisal against individuals and groups who cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights. The Council also held a panel on this issue on 13 September. During the discussion, several concrete proposals were made to address reprisals. A summary of the panel, including recommendations made by participants, will be presented to the 22nd session of the Council.
Most Special Procedures intervene directly with Governments through communications on specific allegations of human rights violations that fall within their mandates. These communications can relate to a human rights violation that has already occurred, is ongoing, or which has a high risk of taking place. Communications may be sent in relation to individuals or groups of individuals, or focus on domestic legislation, policies, programmes or other measures affecting individuals or groups in a particular country or territory. In general, a letter is sent to the concerned State or in some cases to third parties, such as international organizations or multinational corporations, requesting information on the allegation and calling for preventive or investigative action.

The decision to intervene is at the discretion of the special procedure mandate-holder and depends on criteria established by the mandate, and that laid out in the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures adopted by the Human Rights Council (Resolution 5/2). These criteria include the reliability of the source and the credibility of information; the details provided; and the scope of the mandate. Communications must not be politically motivated, abusive or based solely on media reports. Further information is frequently requested from sources, i.e. individuals, groups or organizations that submit information to the Special Procedures. Mandates may send joint communications when the case falls within the scope of more than one mandate.

Communications will usually take the form of either urgent appeals (UA) or letters of allegation (AL). Urgent appeals are used to communicate information about time-sensitive violations that involve loss of life, life-threatening situations or imminent or on-going damage of a grave nature. The intention is to ensure that the appropriate State authorities are informed as quickly as possible of the circumstances so that they can intervene to end or prevent an alleged human rights violation.

Letters of allegation are used to communicate information about violations that are alleged to have occurred or are not urgent, and whose impact on the alleged victim(s) can no longer be changed through immediate intervention. Since 2011, special procedures are using a third form of communication called ‘Other letters’ that convey requests for information, without any allegation of violations.

In the past, Special Procedures mandates submitted to the Human Rights Council, on an annual basis, individual reports on their communications with States. During 2012, three joint communications reports were submitted by all concerned mandates to the Council to each of its sessions.

Communications by type 2012

In 2012, 603 Communications were sent to 127 States. 74.3% of all communications were sent jointly by more than one mandate. Communications covered at least 1512 individuals, 20% of whom were women. Governments replied to 40% of communications sent between 1 January and 31 December 2012, and 31.01 % of communications were followed-up by mandate-holders. The OHCHR’s Special Procedures Branch Quick Response Desk coordinates the work relating to communications and keeps relevant databases updated.

Communications by sex 2012

For more info:
http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/docs/communicationsbrochure_en.pdf
Communications and follow-up by type of communication in 2012

Communications and follow-up of communications by region in 2012
Communications and Government replies received in 2012
(States to which more than six communications were sent)
COUNTRY VISITS

Mandate-holders carry out country visits to see the situation of human rights on the ground. Visit requests are communicated to Governments and, if the Government agrees, an invitation is extended and dates are agreed. Standing invitations facilitate country visits.

The number of country visits has increased significantly over the last years, from 48 visits to 38 States and territories in 2006, to 80 visits to 55 States and territories in 2012. The number of visits undertaken annually has been around 80 over the last three years. 51 percent of all visits in 2012 were undertaken to States that had issued standing invitations, and 49 percent of visits were to States that had not issued standing invitations.

During visits, the experts assess, from the point of view of their mandates, the general human rights situation in the country, as well as the specific institutional, legal, judicial, policy and administrative framework and de facto conditions. They meet with national and local authorities, including members of the judiciary and parliamentarians; members of national human rights institutions, if applicable; non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and victims of human rights violations; the United Nations and other inter-governmental agencies; and the media when giving a press conference at the end of the mission. After their visits, mandate-holders submit a report to the Human Rights Council containing their findings and recommendations.

Mr. Michel Forst, Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Haiti during his country visit.

The visit of the Independent Expert on minorities provides an example of the impact Special Procedures visits can have on improving the protection of human rights in a country. The Government of Colombia informed the Independent Expert on minority issues in 2012 that it had adopted a comprehensive anti-discrimination law in late 2011, in line with a key recommendation of the mandate following a country visit in 2010.

Following the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to Honduras from 30 August to 7 September 2012, and in line with her recommendations, the Government adopted a law in November 2012 to review all legislation relating to child protection in order to harmonize it with international standards and improve child protection.

On 5 and 6 March 2012, in Lima, Peru, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples met with indigenous representatives and representatives of the Congress of Peru to discuss the principle of free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous people in the context of extractive industries. His intervention helped to provide guidance on the principle of consultation and consent with indigenous peoples and address concerns regarding a draft regulation on consultation with indigenous peoples, which was subsequently adopted by the Government of Peru.

Tables of country visits by Special Procedures mandate-holders since 1998 and a list of all countries having extended standing invitations to all thematic procedures are available at the following link:
http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/countryvisitsa-e.htm
Standing Invitations

The following 92 countries had extended a standing invitation to Special Procedures as of 31 December 2012. Countries that extended standing invitations during 2012 are marked with an asterisk (*).

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Follow-up to Special Procedures recommendations

Follow-up visits to countries: The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography conducted a follow-up visit to Guatemala from 20 to 29 August 2012, the second visit to the country since her predecessor’s visit in 1999. The SR’s visit provided an opportunity for review of legislation, policies and institutions working in the area of protection of children from sale, prostitution and pornography, and of child rights policies more generally put in place since her predecessor’s visit in 1999. During the visit the Government committed itself to carry out a global assessment of all existing child protection laws, policies, strategies and programmes, with a view to identifying the main issues relating to child protection and establishing comprehensive, child-rights based and sustainable child protection systems, accessible to all children.

Follow-up reports: The Working Group on enforced disappearances has published two follow-up reports to its country visit reports on Colombia and Nepal in 2012. Similarly, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions presented follow-up reports to its country visit reports on Colombia, DRC, and USA at the HRC20. All follow-up reports assessed the degree of implementation of the recommendations issued in the original country visit reports in order to recognize positive steps taken to comply with recommendations to improve the protection of human rights and also to note areas where concerns persist.

The Special Rapporteur on torture conducted a follow-up country visit to Kyrgyzstan in May 2012 to participate in a round-table meeting on torture prevention in Kyrgyzstan. The meeting, held in Bishkek, concerned the implementation of recommendations contained in his report on his mission to Kyrgyzstan in December 2011. Following the country visit, an Action Plan on Prevention of Torture (based on the SR’s recommendations) was prepared by OHCHR at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the General Prosecutor’s office has indicated it will take the lead on implementing it once adopted by the Office of the President. It is hoped the Action Plan will assist the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in reporting to the UN Committee against Torture in 2013.

The SR on extreme poverty presented her annual report to the HRC in June 2012, which assessed progress in the implementation of her recommendations to countries she had visited in recent years, including Ecuador (November 2008), Zambia (August 2009), Bangladesh (December 2009), Viet Nam (August 2010) and Ireland (January 2011).
POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Chile: In January 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to peaceful assembly and association sent a joint allegation letter to Chile on the draft Law on Strengthening the Preservation of Public Order (“Proyecto de Ley que Fortalezca el Resguardo del Orden Público”) raising concerns about alleged restrictions to the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly that could result from the draft law.

The Government of Chile sent two responses (March and September 2012) informing about positive changes in the draft legislation which took into account the concerns expressed by the three mandate-holders. The changes concerning article 269 of the Criminal Code restricted criminal liability to those responsible of “grave” public disorder which will now include violence against or intimidation of persons. Additionally, the provision whereby a person who organized a peaceful protest without the intention of promoting or initiating acts of violence could face criminal charges if the protest turned violent was eliminated. Changes related to article 89 of the Criminal Procedure Code eliminated all references to the authority given to the police to establish the existence and location of all visual recordings and materials which could contribute to clarify facts that might constitute a crime.

While welcoming these positive developments, the Special Rapporteurs reiterated to the Government their concerns about other provisions of the draft legislation which were still vague and could lead to arbitrary restrictions to the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.

Islamic Republic of Iran: Ms. Sakineh Mohammadi-Ashtiani, sentenced to death for alleged adultery and participation in the murder of her husband, was subject of several Urgent Appeals in 2010. In July 2012, the Government of Iran informed the SR that, on orders from the Chief of the Judiciary, the execution of Ms. Ashtiani was halted.

Mr. Yousef Nadarkhani, a pastor imprisoned in Iran since October 2009 and sentenced to death for apostasy in October 2010, was released on 8 September 2012, after a court hearing which led to the withdrawal of his conviction for apostasy. He reportedly was reunited with his family shortly afterwards. Mr. Nadarkhani was subject of two joint urgent appeals, including by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion and belief dated 30 December 2010 and 26 July 2011.

Island of Jersey: On 20 October 2012, the Island of Jersey adopted new legislation banning so-called “vulture funds” from using the island’s courts to sue the world’s poorest countries for historic debts. Vulture funds, which buy up poor nations’ debts on the cheap before suing them for up to 100 times the original amount, had attempted to take cases to Jersey after British law banned the practice in April 2010. The “Debt Relief Law (Developing Countries)” was adopted by the parliament of the Island after the Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights had made a submission to the law making process and calling on the Island of Jersey to follow the example of the United Kingdom.

Mauritania: Following an urgent appeal sent to the Government of Mauritania on 3 January 2012 in which the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers expressed concern regarding disciplinary procedures initiated against five magistrates, and requested the Government to reinstate them in their position, two of the five magistrates who were the subject of an appeal were reportedly reinstated in their functions and two others who had been downgraded were promoted.

Mexico: On 30 August 2012, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention adopted Opinion No. 33/2012 (Mexico) concerning Mr. Hugo Sánchez Ramírez who had been arrested and detained since 21 July 2007. The Working Group considered the detention of Mr. Ramírez arbitrary and called on the Government of Mexico to release him and provide him with appropriate damages. In October 2012, the Supreme Court ordered the release of Mr. Ramírez. The Working Group received information that its’ Opinion had been used in the submissions made to the Supreme Court on behalf of Mr. Ramírez.

Kenya: The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons has actively engaged with the Government of Kenya and other key national stakeholders on the development of a national framework on internal displacement. The mandate has contributed to the development of a national policy as well as a national bill on internally displaced persons, which was passed by Parliament and received presidential assent on 31 December 2012.
Moldova: The Special Rapporteur on the right to health sent an allegation letter to the Government of Moldova in June 2011 concerning the 2007 Law on prophylaxis of HIV/AIDS infection, which allegedly did not adequately address serious violations of privacy, confidentiality and data protection of patients. The Government of Moldova replied in September 2011, confirming that modifications of the Law would contribute to the realization of the right to privacy and non-discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS. On 22 June 2012, Moldova decided to strengthen prohibitions on HIV-related discrimination in the workplace and remove mandatory HIV testing for non-nationals and for couples before marriage. On 4 December 2012, the Government acted on issues raised by the Special Rapporteur, followed up by the OHCHR field office and the UNCT, to improve privacy, confidentiality and data protection for persons living with HIV/AIDS, by ordering removal of the possibility of access to personal data by epidemiologists, and set out that the family doctor may only have access to the personal files of the person concerned with her informed consent (opt-in modalities). This marks significant progress in promoting human rights in Moldova, given the results of a recent survey indicated that 69 per cent of persons living with HIV reported that their confidentiality had previously been violated.

Sudan: The Special Rapporteurs on racism, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, health, human rights defender, independence of judges and lawyers and torture along with the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention sent a joint urgent appeal on 8 June 2012 that contributed to the decision of the Attorney General’s Prosecution Office in Sudan to release a human rights defender who was a member of an organization that provided humanitarian assistance.

Thailand: Following the visit of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking to Thailand in August 2011, the Government of Thailand prepared legislation, the draft Anti-Transnational Organized Crime Act, in order to ratify the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and Protocols Thereto, including the Trafficking Protocol, in line with the Special Rapporteur’s recommendation to ratify the Trafficking Protocol.

United States of America: An Urgent Appeal was sent on 5 June 2012 to the Government of the United States of America regarding the case of Mr. Abdul Hamin Awkal, a Lebanese national alleged to be mentally ill, and reportedly scheduled for imminent execution on 6 June 2012, in the State of Ohio. Media reports indicate that Mr. Awkal was not executed on 6 June, after the Governor of Ohio granted a last-minute reprieve in the evening of 5 June 2012. The reprieve was granted for two weeks to examine the state of mental health of Mr. Awkal. Later in the summer of 2012, the Governor of Ohio commuted the death sentence of Mr. Awkal.

Other: The Special Rapporteur on the right to water and sanitation conducted extensive work with the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) to integrate human rights perspectives in the redesigned statistical indicators that will be used to monitor achievement of targets set for the water, sanitation and hygiene sectors in the post-2015 development agenda. Other UN and bilateral development actors welcomed the work in this area and endorsed the proposals emanating from the three different Task Forces set up by JMP during 2012. She also focused her 2012 annual report to the GA on the need for post-2015 goals to integrate both a specific goal on access to water and sanitation and one on the elimination of discrimination and inequality.

The Special Rapporteur on racism succeeded in drawing international attention to the issue of racism in sport in the context of the 2012 UEFA Football championship, including through a thematic report submitted to the Human Rights Council. This led to enhanced cooperation between the mandate and entities such as the International Olympic Committee and the UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace Office.

In October 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty released together a proposal for establishment of a Global Fund for Social Protection that attracted considerable interest from a range of partners, including the ILO. Notably, the proposal was presented to the 39th session of the Committee on World Food Security in Rome, October 2012, leading the Committee to endorse specific recommendations highlighting “the role of international cooperation in reinforcing national actions to implement sustainable social protection programmes and systems” and underlining that “social protection programmes for food security and nutrition should be guided by human rights norms and standards.”
Special Procedures report on their activities to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly. Some reports are presented to other bodies, e.g. the Special Rapporteur on violence against women reports orally to the Commission on the Status of Women each year.

In 2012, Special Procedures mandates submitted 129 reports to the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the Human Rights Council and 32 reports to the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly. These reports included 60 reports on country visits.

Responses received from States on the recommendations made in the reports of special procedures mandate holders following the country visits were also submitted to the Council.

The reports of the Special Procedures to the Human Rights Council can be found at: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/AnnualreportsHRC.aspx

Reports to the General Assembly are accessible at: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/GAREports.aspx

### REPORTS TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

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REPORTS TO THE 67TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY – 2012

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Mr Shamsul Bari, Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia during his visit to that country.

Mr. François Crépeau, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants during his visit to Greece.
PUBLIC STATEMENTS / NEWS RELEASES

In appropriate situations, including those of grave concern or where a Government has repeatedly failed to provide a substantive response to communications, Special Procedures issue public statements or hold a press conference, either individually or jointly.

In 2012, Special Procedures issued 334 news releases and public statements, including 53 statements issued jointly with other special procedures and/or mandate-holders from other mechanisms.

News releases listed below can be accessed by following the respective hyperlink.

List of news releases and public statements issued in 2012

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SRI LANKA: ATTACKS ON THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY MUST STOP, WARNS UN EXPERT

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UNITED NATIONS EXPERT SAYS PLIGHT OF SOMALI BOAT PEOPLE MUST STOP AFTER NEW BOAT TRAGEDY IN THE GULF OF ADEN

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NEW UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON ERITREA URGES GOVERNMENT TO COOPERATE

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CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN INTERNET DEBATE IS KEY, SAYS UNITED NATIONS EXPERT

19 December 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT WARNS THAT POVERTY AND IMPUNITY IN MADAGASCAR HAVE INCREASED CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

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UNITED NATIONS SAYS THERE IS SOME HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRESS IN IRAQ, BUT SERIOUS PROBLEMS REMAIN

18 December 2012
MIGRANTS DESERVE FULL RECOGNITION AS RIGHTS HOLDERS, SAY EXPERTS ON OCCASION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS DAY

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UNITED NATIONS EXPERT GROUP SAYS PRIVATE MILITARY AND SECURITY COMPANIES IN SOMALIA NEED REGULATION

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UN WORKING GROUP SAYS CLEAR AND FIRM POLITICAL WILL IS CRUCIAL TO PREVENT AND TERMINATE ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

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"DIALOGUE IS THE CRUCIAL WAY FORWARD" SAYS UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA

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UN EXPERT GROUP ENCOURAGES REVIEW OF EGYPT’S DRAFT CONSTITUTION CONCERNING EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S HUMAN RIGHTS

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ARGENTINA/GHANA: VULTURE FUNDS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO PARALYZE DEBT RELIEF, SAYS UN EXPERT ON THE EVE OF KEY RULING

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STANDING UP FOR MALALA – UNITED NATIONS EXPERT URGES STATES TO STAND UP FOR THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION, ESPECIALLY FOR GIRLS

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16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM AGAINST GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

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URUGUAY IS ADVANCING IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TORTURE AND CRUEL, BUT MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE (in Spanish)

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ECONOMIC GROWTH IS NOT BENEFITTING THE POOR IN MONGOLIA, WARNS UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON EXTREME POVERTY

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UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY TO UNDERTAKE FIRST MISSION TO MADAGASCAR FROM 10 TO 12 DECEMBER

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CHINA: UNITED NATIONS EXPERT CONDEMNS AS ‘RETALIATION’ THE CONVICTION OF A PROMINENT RIGHTS DEFENDER’S RELATIVE

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UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR VISITS CAMEROON TO ASSESS PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE 2008 FOOD CRISIS

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STATES MUST INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO MEET UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS BY 2015 DEADLINE

10 July 2012
"A VERY DARK FUTURE FOR THE LOCAL POPULATIONS IN NORTHERN MALI," WARN UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS

9 July 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS URGE PHILIPPINES TO PROTECT RIGHTS DEFENDERS FROM A GROWING WAVE OF ATTACKS AND KILLINGS

9 July 2012
GENERIC DRUGS: UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON HEALTH HAILS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT’S REJECTION OF ANTI-COUNTERFEITING AGREEMENT

9 July 2012
ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES: UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS TO STUDY MORE THAN 200 CASES FROM OVER 30 COUNTRIES

6 July 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON MYANMAR WELCOMES NEW AMNESTY AND CALLS FOR THE RELEASE OF ALL PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

3 July 2012
STATES MUST TACKLE RACIST ATTACKS BY EXTREMIST GROUPS FROM POLITICAL TO SPORTING ARENAS, SAYS UNITED NATIONS ANTI-RACISM EXPERT

3 July 2012
UNITED NATIONS HOUSING RIGHTS EXPERT TO VISIT RWANDA - 5-13 JULY 2012

2 July 2012
TURKEY-EUROPEAN UNION COOPERATION ON MIGRATION MUST PRIORITISE HUMAN RIGHTS SAYS UNITED NATIONS EXPERT

2 July 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT GROUP CALLS FOR URGENT ACTIONS TO ADVANCE WOMEN’S HUMAN RIGHTS DURING POLITICAL TRANSITIONS

29 June 2012
BUSINESS MUST RESPECT HUMAN RIGHTS FOR TRULY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, SAYS UNITED NATIONS EXPERT BODY ON RIO+20

29 June 2012
RIO+20: "NOW IS TIME TO WORK TOGETHER TO IMPLEMENT THE HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION”

28 June 2012
UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS CONDEMN ONGOING EXECUTIONS IN IRAN

27 June 2012
ISRAELI DEMOLITIONS: "NUMBER OF PALESTINIANS AFFECTED HAS INCREASED BY 87%” SAYS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR

26 June 2012
UN EXPERT CALLS FOR JUSTICE FOR ALL VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING - EVEN THE ‘IMPERFECT’ ONES

25 June 2012
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL HOLDS INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE INDEPENDENCE OF JUDGES AND LAWYERS AND ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

25 June 2012
VICTIMS OF TORTURE MUST NOT FACE REPRISALS FOR SEEKING REDRESS THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS

22 June 2012
"LIBERTY IS THE RULE, DETENTION IS THE EXCEPTION,” SAYS THE UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS

22 June 2012
TERRORISM: "IT’S NOT JUST ABOUT COMPENSATION” – UN EXPERT CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR VICTIMS' RIGHTS

21 June 2012
INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY: UN EXPERT LAUNCHES STUDY MISSION ON BRAZIL’S “SOLIDARITY DIPLOMACY”

21 June 2012
MINIMUM STANDARDS IN A SHRINKING SPACE FOR PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

21 June 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT CALLS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN TIMOR-LESTE
21 June 2012
PARAGUAY: SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON EXTREME POVERTY CALLS ON GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE SOCIAL SPENDING (Spanish only)

21 June 2012
JOURNALISTS SHOULD NOT BE SILENCED, INTIMIDATED, IMPRISONED, TORTURED OR KILLED FOR TELLING “INCONVENIENT” TRUTHS, URGE UN EXPERTS

21 June 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON MIGRANTS TO VISIT TURKEY FOR STUDY INTO MIGRATATION AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

20 June 2012
“‘A BUFFER AGAINST MORE THAN JUST HUNGER’” – UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR WELCOMES RIGHT TO FOOD IN RIO+20

18 June 2012
‘SOLIDARITY COOPERATION’ AT RIO+20: “IT IS NOT ABOUT CHARITY,” SAYS UNITED NATIONS INDEPENDENT EXPERT

15 June 2012
“FURTHER STEPS NEED TO BE TAKEN,” SAYS THE UNITED NATIONS INDEPENDENT EXPERT ON SUDAN

15 June 2012
SYRIA: “USE OF FORCE CONTINUES WITH AN ALARMING INTENSITY, MEASURES TAKEN INSUFFICIENT” SAY UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS

13 June 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT SAYS TENSIONS BETWEEN ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES THREATEN MYANMAR’S DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

13 June 2012
CÔTE D’IVOIRE: UN EXPERT CALLS FOR RENEWED COMMITMENT TO NATIONAL RECONCILIATION DESPITE LAST WEEK’S DEADLY ATTACKS

12 June 2012
LABOUR AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION: TWO THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND TODAY ON WORLD DAY AGAINST CHILD LABOUR

12 June 2012
UN EXPERT URGES THE EUROPEAN UNION TO SEE BEYOND SECURITY AND BORDER CONTROL IN ITS MIGRATION PARTNERSHIP WITH TUNISIA

8 June 2012
FIRST MISSION TO KHARTOUM BY THE NEW UNITED NATIONS INDEPENDENT EXPERT ON THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SUDAN

8 June 2012
ISRAEL: UN EXPERT CALLS FOR THE RELEASE OF TWO PALESTINIAN PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE DETAINED WITHOUT CHARGES

8 June 2012
UN RIGHTS EXPERTS CALL FOR THE PROTECTION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS IN MALAYSIA

6 June 2012
RIO+20: UNITED NATIONS EXPERT URGES GOVERNMENTS NOT TO SIDELINE THE HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION

31 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT URGES TAJIKISTAN TO INCREASE FINANCING FOR HEALTH AND REFORM MENTAL HEALTH CARE

31 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT URGES TAJIKISTAN TO INCREASE FINANCING FOR HEALTH AND REFORM MENTAL HEALTH CARE

31 May 2012
MIGRANTS AND THE MEDITERRANEAN: UN EXPERT TO VISIT TUNISIA AS PART OF A STUDY ON THE EUROPEAN UNION’S EXTERNAL BORDERS

30 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS EXPRESS CONCERN OVER RECENT EVENTS IN QUEBEC

30 May 2012
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / WOMEN: UNITED NATIONS EXPERT GROUP CALLS FOR COHERENT APPLICATION OF NON-DISCRIMINATION LAWS

29 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT SAYS INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY IN PAKISTAN SHOULD BE REINFORCED AS PART OF DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

24 May 2012
CÔTE D’IVOIRE: UN EXPERT URGES ACTION TO TACKLE TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN FROM WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

23 May 2012
RIGHT TO HEALTH: UN EXPERT APPEALS FOR ‘HEALTHVISION’ IN AZERBAIJAN DURING EUROVISION SONG CONTEST

23 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS RAISE ALARM ABOUT LAND DEVELOPMENT MEGA-PROJECTS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

22 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT TO FOCUS ON THE RIGHT TO HEALTH IN TAJIKISTAN

21 May 2012
TAJIKISTAN: UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERT CALLS FOR CLEAR PLEDGE TO ‘ZERO TOLERANCE’ OF TORTURE

21 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT TO FOCUS ON THE RIGHT TO HEALTH IN TAJIKISTAN

18 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON FOREIGN DEBT TELLS LATVIA THAT ANY MEASURE FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STABILISATION MUST BENEFIT ALL

18 May 2012
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN: UNITED NATIONS EXPERT GROUP LAUNCHES FIRST MISSION TO REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

18 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS VISIT LIBYA TO PROBE USE OF MERCENARIES DURING RECENT CONFLICT

18 May 2012
INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY: UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ANNOUNCES COUNTRY MISSION TO PAKISTAN

16 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS RIGHTS EXPERT SAYS NATIONAL FOOD STRATEGY CAN ERADICATE HUNGER AMIDST PLENTY IN CANADA

15 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT URGES TAJIKISTAN TO INCREASE FINANCING FOR HEALTH AND REFORM MENTAL HEALTH CARE

15 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT URGES TAJIKISTAN TO INCREASE FINANCING FOR HEALTH AND REFORM MENTAL HEALTH CARE
14 May 2012
MEXICO: INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL EXPERTS URGE SWIFT ACTION TO PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AND JOURNALISTS

14 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT TO PROBE RIGHTS DIMENSION IN HEALTH FINANCING AND THE FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN AZERBAIJAN

14 May 2012
G-8 / EU: "A GLOBAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTION TAX, A HUMAN RIGHTS IMPERATIVE NOW MORE THAN EVER"

11 May 2012
SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR TO CAMBODIA: “HUMAN RIGHTS NEED TO BE AT THE HEART OF LAND CONCESSIONS FOR POSITIVE IMPACT”

10 May 2012
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: FIRST FACT-FINDING MISSION EVER TO GABON BY A UNITED NATIONS INDEPENDENT EXPERT

10 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERT TO ASSESS IMPACT OF EU/IMF STABILISATION PROGRAMME IN LATVIA

9 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT URGES TUNISIA TO PLACE HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION AT THE HEART OF ITS REFORMS

9 May 2012
FIRST MISSION TO TAJIKISTAN BY UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON TORTURE

4 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS CONDEMN HARSH SENTENCING OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

4 May 2012
ALGERIA: UPCOMING ELECTIONS MUST ADDRESS CIVIL SOCIETY’S LEGITIMATE DEMANDS ON FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

3 May 2012
EU BORDER MANAGEMENT: UN EXPERT LAUNCHES ONE-YEAR STUDY TO ASSESS MIGRANTS’ RIGHTS - FIRST STOP, BRUSSELS

3 May 2012
CANADA: HUNGER AMIDST PLENTY? FIRST VISIT TO A DEVELOPED COUNTRY BY THE UNITED NATIONS RIGHT TO FOOD EXPERT

2 May 2012
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERT URGES RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGITIMATE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MOGADISHU AND SOUTH CENTRAL SOMALIA

2 May 2012
ISRAEL: UNITED NATIONS RIGHTS EXPERT RAISES ALARM OVER PALESTINIAN PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE IN ISRAELI PRISONS

1 May 2012
CAMBODIA: UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR TO FOCUS VISIT ON ECONOMIC AND OTHER LAND CONCESSIONS
3 April 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON SLAVERY URGES AUTHORITIES TO INVESTIGATE THE SUICIDE OF A MIGRANT DOMESTIC WORKER IN LEBANON

2 April 2012
RIGHT TO FOOD EXPERT: SUMMIT IN NAIROBI TO ASSESS PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

30 March 2012
SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTIONS IN INDIA

30 March 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT SAYS THAT SUNDAY’S BY-ELECTIONS IN MYANMAR WILL BE A KEY TEST OF THE DEMOCRATIC REFORM PROCESS

30 March 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT SAYS COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE NUCLEAR LEGACY IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS ARE NOMADS IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY

27 March 2012
THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES REPORTING ON HIS MISSION TO COSTA RICA (In Spanish)

27 March 2012
CYPRUS/FREEDOM OF RELIGION: FIRST EVER MISSION TO CYPRUS BY A UNITED NATIONS INDEPENDENT EXPERT

27 March 2012
PAPUA NEW GUINEA: “ACCOUNTABILITY, RATHER THAN IMPUNITY, FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN”

21 March 2012
MARSHALL ISLANDS / TOXIC WASTE: FIRST MISSION BY UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERT ON HAZARDOUS WASTE

21 March 2012
EXPERT WARNS RIO+20: “DO NOT BETRAY YOUR COMMITMENTS ON THE HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION”

20 March 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS SAY RACISM IS STILL IGNITING AND FUELLING VIOLENCE AND CONFLICT

19 March 2012
A CALL FOR THE RIGHT TO A LIFE FREE FROM VIOLENCE FOR WOMEN IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

19 March 2012
RIO+20: "NO GLOBAL GOALS WITHOUT ACCOUNTABILITY" SAY OVER 20 UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS

16 March 2012
ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES: UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS STUDY ABOUT 400 CASES - 29 UNDER ITS URGENT ACTION PROCEDURE

16 March 2012
UNITED NATIONS RAPPORTEUR ON SUMMARY OR ARBITRARY EXECUTIONS ON FIRST OFFICIAL MISSION TO INDIA

15 March 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS EXPRESS CONCERN FOR IMPUNITY IN CASES OF ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES IN MEXICO

14 March 2012
"REPRISALS MUST STOP,” URGE TOP INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

14 March 2012
ISRAEL: UNITED NATIONS RIGHTS EXPERT APPEALS FOR URGENT RELEASE OF PALESTINIAN WOMAN PRISONER ON HUNGER STRIKE

12 March 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS TO STUDY AROUND 400 CASES OF ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES FROM ALMOST 40 COUNTRIES

12 March 2012
UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAN URGES GIVING A VOICE TO THOSE SILENCED BY FEAR IN IRAN

9 March 2012
"SOLUTIONS: BUILT ON FAULTY FOUNDATIONS” UNITED NATIONS EXPERT WARNS ON THE EVE OF WORLD WATER FORUM

9 March 2012
FIRST VISIT TO THE SOLOMON ISLANDS BY UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

9 March 2012
GENEVA REFERENDUM: “CHANGES TO LAW ON DEMONSTRATIONS THREATEN BASIC FREEDOMS”

8 March 2012
PROTECTING CHILDREN AT RISK OF SALE AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN NATURAL DISASTERS

8 March 2012
"UNFINISHED PROGRESS” - UNITED NATIONS EXPERT EXAMINES FOOD SYSTEMS IN EMERGING COUNTRIES

8 March 2012
WOMEN IN CRISIS

7 March 2012
SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE SALE OF CHILDREN WARNS OF VULNERABILITY OF CHILDREN FOLLOWING NATURAL DISASTERS

7 March 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT CALLS FOR STEP UP IN EFFORTS TO EMPOWER WOMEN, PARTICULARLY RURAL WOMEN

6 March 2012
SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD PRESENTS REPORT ON HIS MISSION TO MEXICO (in Spanish only)

6 March 2012
"STATE RELIGIONS' SHOULD NEVER BE USED FOR NATIONAL IDENTITY POLITICS SAYS UN EXPERT ON FREEDOM OF RELIGION OR BELIEF

6 March 2012
FIVE WAYS TO TACKLE THE PUBLIC HEALTH DISASTER OF BAD DIETS--UN EXPERT ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD
5 March 2012
SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON FREEDOM OF RELIGION TO TALK ABOUT “RECOGNITION,” REGISTRATION, AND THE ROLE OF THE STATE

5 March 2012
SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR SAYS ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO THE RIGHT TO DEFEND HUMAN RIGHTS IS NOW AVAILABLE IN SPANISH

5 March 2012
‘ARAB SPRING’ HIGHLIGHTS RISKS FACED BY HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

5 March 2012
COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY CAN’T FIGHT IMPUNITY ON THEIR OWN SAYS UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON TORTURE

2 March 2012
PAKISTAN: GOVERNMENT MUST ACT DECISIVELY TO END SECTARIAN VIOLENCE

28 February 2012
BANGLADESH OPEN-PIT COAL MINE THREATENS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, WARN UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS

24 February 2012
SENEGAL: “MAKE EVERYONE HEARD IN THE RUN-UP TO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS,” URGE UN EXPERTS

22 February 2012
LATVIA: “REJECTION OF RUSSIAN AS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE SHOULD INSPIRE DIALOGUE ON MINORITY RIGHTS”

21 February 2012
TIME FOR ACTION ON EQUALITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN, UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS URGE MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT

21 February 2012
ISRAEL: UNITED NATIONS EXPERT RESTATES CONCERN FOR PALESTINIAN PRISONER ON HUNGER STRIKE AND CALLS FOR HIS IMMEDIATE RELEASE

20 February 2012
ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION: UNITED NATIONS EXPERT REPORTS ON HIS MISSION TO URUGUAY (Spanish only)

15 February 2012
HUNGARY’S HOMELESS NEED ROOFS NOT HANDCUFFS, SAYS UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS ON POVERTY AND HOUSING

15 February 2012
ISRAEL: RIGHTS EXPERT CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL HELP FOR PALESTINIAN PRISONER ON HUNGER STRIKE

15 February 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT URGES GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT RIGHTS DEFENDERS IN HONDURAS

14 February 2012
“TRAFFICKING IN INNOCENT SOMALIS MUST STOP,” SAYS UNITED NATIONS EXPERT AFTER BOAT DISASTER IN GULF OF ADEN

13 February 2012
GEORGIA: UN EXPERT RAISES ALARM ON ARBITRARY RESTRICTIONS AGAINST OPPOSITION, UNIONS AND NGOs

13 February 2012
ISRAEL’S POLICIES VIOLATE RIGHT TO HOUSING AND NEED URGENT REVISION – UN INDEPENDENT RIGHTS EXPERT

10 February 2012
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERT TO CONDUCT FACT-FINDING MISSION TO THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, EGYPT AND IORDAN

9 February 2012
FIRST VISIT BY WORKING GROUP ON THE ISSUE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN IN LAW AND IN PRACTICE TO MOROCCO (only in French)

9 February 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON RIGHT TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION TO CARRY OUT FIRST MISSION TO URUGUAY

8 February 2012
SPAIN: UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS EXPRESS CONCERN OVER IMPLICATIONS OF JUDGE GARZÓN CASE

7 February 2012
SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CALLS FOR DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES AND THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN PANAMA (in Spanish only)

6 February 2012
SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON MYANMAR HAILS REFORMS, BUT WARNS OF “RISK OF BACKTRACKING”

3 February 2012
GEORGIA: FIRST VISIT BY UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

3 February 2012
EL SALVADOR: RIGHT TO SECURITY MUST NOT OVERRIDE RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM ARBITRARY DETENTION, URGES UNITED NATIONS EXPERT BODY

2 February 2012
EXPERT ON HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS VISITS HONDURAS

2 February 2012
RIGHTS EXPERTS DISMAYED BY MISUSE OF TERRORISM LAW IN ETHIOPIA TO CURB FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

30 January 2012
VISIT TO MYANMAR BY UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERT “TAKES PLACE AT AN IMPORTANT TIME IN THE COUNTRY’S HISTORY”

27 January 2012
CÔTE D’IVOIRE: UNITED NATIONS EXPERT URGES CREATION OF PEACEFUL AND SECURE SPACE FOR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

27 January 2012
HOUSING EXPERT URGES BRAZILIAN AUTHORITIES TO SUSPEND PINHEIRINHO EVICTIONS AND FIND DURABLE SOLUTIONS WITH RESIDENTS
27 January 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON RIGHT TO HOUSING TO VISIT ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

27 January 2012
COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN MUST BE HIGH ON ITALY’S NATIONAL AGENDA SAYS INDEPENDENT EXPERT

26 January 2012
DAVOS: “HUMAN RIGHTS-PROOFING” GLOBALIZATION – UN RIGHT TO FOOD EXPERT

26 January 2012
HAITI/HUMAN RIGHTS: MISSION BY UNITED NATIONS INDEPENDENT EXPERT

24 January 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT SAYS EARLY ACTION CAN AVOID SAHEL FOOD AND NUTRITION CRISIS

20 January 2012
UNITED NATIONS WORKING GROUP ON ARBITRARY DETENTION EMBARKS ON FACT-FINDING VISIT TO EL SALVADOR

20 January 2012
UN EXPERT CALLS ON NEW LEADERSHIP OF DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO ADDRESS LONG-STANDING HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

18 January 2012
UN AND AFRICAN UNION SPECIAL MECHANISMS ON HUMAN RIGHTS ADOPT A ROADMAP FOR GREATER COOPERATION

16 January 2012
MYANMAR: UN EXPERT WELCOMES PRISONER RELEASE, CALLS FOR FURTHER PROGRESS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTIONS

12 January 2012
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ANNOUNCES FIRST FACT-FINDING MISSION TO ITALY

12 January 2012
HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERT “HOPES FOR CHANGE” IN NORTH KOREA AS HE LAUNCHES NEW FACT-FINDING MISSION

Ms Raquel Rolnik, Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, during her visit to Rwanda

Mr Doudou Diène, Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d’Ivoire during his visit to that country
In 2012, with OHCHR’s support, Special Procedures:

- carried out 80 country visits to 55 countries.
- sent 603 communications to 127 States – 74.3 percent are joint communications issued by two or more mandates. Communications covered at least 1512 individuals and numerous groups of individuals. 295 communications concerned women. As of 31 December, States had responded to 40.1 percent of communications sent between 1 January and 31 December 2011. Mandates followed up on 31.01 percent of their communications.

(The present statistics do not include data from the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances due to the use of different working methods. For further information about WGEID activities, please see the WGEID webpage: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Disappearances/Pages/DisappearancesIndex.aspx)

- submitted 129 reports to the Human Rights Council, including 60 on country visits, and 32 to the General Assembly.
- issued 334 public statements; including 53 statements jointly with other special procedures and/or mandate-holders from other mechanisms
- Welcomed, with the support of the OHCHR and their Coordination Committee, 10 new Special Procedures mandate-holders into the system.
- 92 States had extended a standing invitation to Special Procedures as of 31 December 2012. During 2012 Chad and Seychelles joined the growing number of States that have issued a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council.

For further information, please visit the OHCHR website:

http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/index.htm

For specific queries relating to individual mandates, please send messages to the generic e-mail addresses :

http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx

To stay informed about the work of special procedures and other United Nations human rights mechanisms subscribe to weekly e-mail news bulletins at:

http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/form.htm

How to send information on alleged human rights violations to Special Procedures:

Special Procedures Branch, OHCHR
C/o OHCHR-UNOG
8-14 Avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Fax: +41 22 917 90 06
E-mail: urgent-action@ohchr.org

Note: This e-mail address should be used only to communicate information on alleged violations. Due to the large amount of information received by special procedures and capacity constraints, receipt of information will be acknowledged only if such information is taken up by the special procedures in the context of communications and if further information is required from the source to ensure follow-up.

Further instructions for submitting information related to alleged human rights violations are available at:

http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Communications.aspx