United Nations Special Procedures

**FACTS AND FIGURES**

2013

Communications · Country visits · Coordination and joint activities
Reports · Public statements and news releases · Thematic events
"Special Procedures Facts and Figures 2013" provides a general overview of the main activities of the Special Procedures mandate holders in 2013. This tool is produced by the Special Procedures Branch of the Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Division of OHCHR.

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

Further information about the work of OHCHR and the support extended to Special Procedures will be available in the forthcoming OHCHR Report 2013.

INTRODUCTION

The Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council are independent human rights experts mandated to report and advise on human rights from either a thematic or a 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 and others; 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 reports 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 range of interlocutors: Governments, international and regional human rights bodies, United Nations entities, national human rights institutions, businesses and civil society, including nongovernmental organizations and academic institutions.

At the end of 2013, there were 51 Special Procedures (37 thematic mandates and 14 mandates relating to countries or territories) with 73 mandate-holders. Two country mandates and one thematic mandate were established in 2013: on the situation of human rights in Central African Republic (CAR), on the situation of human rights in Mali and on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons. The Independent Expert on Mali was appointed in October 2013. The Independent Expert on CAR was appointed at the 20th special session of the Human Rights Council on 20 January 2014. The thematic mandate holder will be appointed during the 25th Human Rights Council session in March 2014.

Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts and Working Groups serve in their personal capacities and undertake to uphold their 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

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<tr>
<th>Mandate</th>
<th>Established</th>
<th>Mandate-holder</th>
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<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 Diène (Senegal) since November 2011</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>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <strong>Democratic People’s Republic of Korea</strong></td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Mr. Marzuki Darusman (Indonesia) since August 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <strong>Haiti</strong></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Mr. Gustavo Gallón (Colombia) since May 2013</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>Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <strong>Mali</strong></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Mr. Suliman Baldo (Sudan) since October 2013</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>2012</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>
</tbody>
</table>
| Working Group of experts on people of **African descent** | 2002 | Ms. Verene Shepherd (Jamaica), Chair-Rapporteur, since April 2010  
Ms. Mirjana Najcevska (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), since November 2008  
Ms. Monorama Biswas (Bangladesh), since November 2008  
Ms. Mireille Fanon-Mendes-France (France) since May 2011  
Ms. Maya Sahli (Algeria) since August 2008 |
| Working Group on **arbitrary detention** | 1991 | Mr. El Hadji Malick Sow (Senegal), Chair-Rapporteur, since May 2008  
Ms. Shaheen Sardar Ali (Pakistan), Vice-Chair, since August 2008  
Mr. Vladimir Tochilovsky (Ukraine) since May 2010  
Mr. Mads Andenas (Norway) since August 2009  
Mr. Roberto Garretón (Chile) since May 2008 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the sale of children,</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Ms. Najat Maalla M'jid</td>
<td>Morocco, since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child prostitution and child pornography</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Expert in the field of cultural rights</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Ms. Farida Shaheed</td>
<td>Pakistan, since November 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert in the promotion of a</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Mr. Alfred de Zayas</td>
<td>USA, since May 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>democratic and equitable international order</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the right to education</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Mr. Kishore Singh</td>
<td>India, since August 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group on enforced or involuntary</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Mr. Olivier de Frouville</td>
<td>France, Chair-Rapporteur, since November 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>disappearances</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Jeremy Sarkin</td>
<td>South Africa, since May 2008</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Ariel Dulitzky</td>
<td>Argentina/USA, since August 2010</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Jasmina Dzumhur</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina, since May 2010</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Osman El-Hajje</td>
<td>Lebanon, since August 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the issue of human</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Mr. John Knox</td>
<td>USA, since August 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy</td>
<td></td>
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<td>and sustainable environment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Mr. Christof Heyns</td>
<td>South Africa, since August 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or arbitrary executions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Ms. Maria Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona</td>
<td>Chile, since May 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>human rights</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the right to</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Mr. Olivier De Schutter</td>
<td>Belgium, since May 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>food</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on foreign debt and other</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Mr. Cephas Lumina</td>
<td>Zambia, since May 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>related international financial obligations of States on the full</td>
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<tr>
<td>enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural</td>
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<td>rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Mr. Maina Kial</td>
<td>Kenya, since May 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peaceful assembly and of association</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the promotion and</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Mr. Frank William La Rue Lewy</td>
<td>Guatemala, since August 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Mr. Heiner Bielefeldt</td>
<td>Germany, since August 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>belief</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Mr. Anand Grover</td>
<td>India, since August 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental</td>
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<td>health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Ms. Margaret Sekaggya</td>
<td>Uganda, since May 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rights defenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the independence of</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Ms. Gabriela Knaul</td>
<td>Brazil, since August 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>judges and lawyers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the situation of human</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Mr. James Anaya</td>
<td>United States of America, since May 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>rights and fundamental freedoms of</td>
<td></td>
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<td>indigenous peoples</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the human rights of</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Mr. Chaloka Beyani</td>
<td>Zambia, since November 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>internally displaced persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on human rights and</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Ms. Virginia Dandan</td>
<td>Philippines, since 1 August 2011</td>
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<td>international solidarity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Mr. Anton Katz</td>
<td>South Africa, Chair-Rapporteur, since August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Faiza Patel</td>
<td>Pakistan, since August 2010</td>
</tr>
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<td>right of peoples to self-determination</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Patricia Arias</td>
<td>Chile, since August 2011</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ms. Elzbieta Karska</td>
<td>Poland, since August 2011</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Gabor Rona</td>
<td>USA/Hungary, since August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the human rights of</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Mr. François Crépeau</td>
<td>Canada, since August 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>migrants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on minority issues</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Ms. Rita Izsak</td>
<td>Hungary, since August 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Mandate holder to be appointed at 25th</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>human rights by older persons</td>
<td></td>
<td>session of the Human Rights Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth,</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Mr. Pablo De Greiff</td>
<td>Colombia, since May 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justice, reparation &amp; guarantees on non-recurrence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of **racism**, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance  
1993 Mr. Mutuma Ruteere (Kenya) since November 2011

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of **slavery**, including its causes and consequences  
2007 Ms. Gulnara Shahinian (Armenia) since May 2008

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while **countering terrorism**  
2005 Mr. Ben Emmerson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) since August 2011

Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment  
1985 Mr. Juan Ernesto Méndez (Argentina) since November 2010

Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of **hazardous substances and wastes**  
1995 Mr. Marc Pallemaerts (Belgium) since October 2012

Special Rapporteur on **trafficking in persons**, especially women and children  
2004 Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo (Nigeria) since August 2008

**Working Group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises**  
2011 Mr. Puvan Selvanathan (Malaysia), since November 2011  
Mr. Michael K. Addo (Ghana) since November 2011  
Mr. Pavel Sulyandziga, Chair-Rapporteur (Russian Federation) since November 2011  
Ms. Alexandra Guaqueta (Colombia/USA) since November 2011  
Ms. Margaret Jungk (USA) since November 2011

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences  
1994 Ms. Rashida Manjoo (South Africa) since August 2009

Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking **water and sanitation**  
2008 Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque (Portugal) since November 2009

**Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice**  
2010 Ms. Kamala Chandrakirana (Indonesia), since May 2011  
Ms. Emna Aouij (Tunisia) since May 2011  
Ms. Patricia Olamendi (Mexico) since October 2012  
Ms. Frances Raday Chair-Rapporteur (Israel/United Kingdom) since May 2011  
Ms. Eleonora Zielinska (Poland) since May 2011

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**Statistics on Mandate Holders (as of 31 December 2013)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% Geographic distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Group</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Group</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern European Group (EEG)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western European and Others Group (WEOG)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender composition</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional distribution of mandate holders including gender composition (as of 31 December 2013)

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
DEVELOPMENTS IN 2013

New mandates

During 2013, the Council established three new special procedures mandates: on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons and the situations in Central African Republic and in Mali.

While the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali was appointed at the 24th session of the Human Rights Council in September 2013, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic was appointed during the special session of the Human Rights Council on CAR in January 2014. The Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons will be appointed during the 25th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2014.

The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Central African Republic has been mandated by the Human Rights Council, for a period of one year, to monitor the situation of human rights in the Central Africa Republic, to make recommendations concerning technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights (see HRC resolution 24/34 for full details).

The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali was appointed in October 2013 for a period of one year, with a view to assisting the Government of Mali in its efforts to promote and protect human rights. The Mandate-holder is also, within the bounds of his or her mandate, to work closely with all entities of the United Nations, the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, all other international organizations concerned and with Malian civil society and to report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fifth session (see HRC resolution 22/18 for full details).

In September 2013, at its 24th session, the Human Rights Council established the thematic mandate of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, who is to, inter-alia, assess the implementation of existing international instruments with regard to older persons while identifying both best practices in the implementation of existing law related to the promotion and protection of the rights of older persons and gaps in the implementation of existing law; to raise awareness of the challenges faced in the realization of all human rights by older persons, and to ensure that older persons receive information about those rights; to work in cooperation with States in order to foster the implementation of measures that contribute to the promotion and protection of the rights of older persons (see HRC resolution 24/20 for full details).

Following the resignation of Mr. Michel Forst, Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti earlier in 2013, Mr. Gustavo Gallón was appointed in May 2013.

Ms. Patricia Olamend, member of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, resigned in November 2013. A successor is to be appointed in March 2014.

Country Visits and Standing Invitations

In 2013, Special Procedures conducted 79 country visits to 66 States. During 2013, eleven States have been added to the list of those that have extended a standing invitation to special procedures. These additional States are Bahamas, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Dominica, Gabon, Nigeria, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu bringing the total of such invitations to 108 by the end of December 2013. (See below).

Communications reports

In 2013, consolidated reports on communications were submitted to each session of the Council. The three reports contained summaries of, and links to, communications sent between 1 June 2012 and 31 May 2013 and links to replies received between 1 August 2012 and 31 July 2013

Contributions to Standard-setting

Special Procedures continued to contribute to the progressive development of international human rights law, through studies, consultations and the elaboration of guidelines or guiding principles in a variety of specific areas. For example, the Working Group on arbitrary detention concluded deliberations on the definition and scope of arbitrary deprivation of liberty under customary international law, reporting on this to the 22nd session of the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/22/44). The deliberations clarified the scope and content of the prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of liberty as a jus cogens norm under international law.

With OHCHR’s support, the Special Rapporteur on the human right to water and sanitation, Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque, developed a “Handbook for realizing the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation”,
which is currently being finalized. The handbook will provide practical guidance for States when developing laws, policies, and budgets and indicates how Governments can be held to account for their actions in ensuring universal access to water and sanitation.

The Working Group on the use of mercenaries highlighted on a regional basis the gaps in national legislation regulating private military security companies to support its view that there is a need for a binding international instrument.

The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, supported by OHCHR, developed a guidance tool to help operationalize the right to effective remedies for trafficked victims based on existing international human rights law and standards. A series of regional and global consultations (Geneva, Santiago, Bangkok, New York, Vienna and Abuja) were conducted to gather comments and suggestions on the “Draft Basic Principles on the right to effective remedies for trafficked persons” as mandated by HRC res. 20/1, which will be presented to the HRC in 2014.

The Special Rapporteur on human rights while countering terrorism, Mr. Ben Emmerson, made a written submission in 2012 and participated in a hearing on 3 December 2013 as an amicus curiae in the proceedings of the case Al Nashiri v. Poland (application no. 28761/11). This case raised fundamental issues about the duty of States under international law to investigate allegations of secret detention, torture and rendition taking place on their territory and about the way in which such investigations should be conducted when the state’s interest in national security is at stake.

In line with his mandate, the Special Rapporteur on human rights while countering terrorism continued his work on the right to privacy in the digital age. On 4 September 2013, he and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, Frank la Rue, issued a press release stressing that national security concerns can never justify acts of intimidation vis-a-vis journalists, and calling for a debate on the extent to which the public is prepared to tolerate official access to meta data.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights endorsed the Special Rapporteur on torture, Mr. Juan Mendez’ work on the use of solitary confinement, submitted to the Commission on 12 March 2013, as well as his recommendations on the Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of prisoners submitted to the UNODC in September 2013. An OAS resolution of January 2013 on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Gender Expression and the Council of Europe’s Rapporteur on Forced and Coerced Sterilizations and Castration referenced the Special Rapporteur’s report on abuse and violence in healthcare settings.

**Thematic Reports and Studies**

In 2013, Special Procedures submitted 168 reports to the Human Rights Council, including 69 on country visits and 36 reports to the General Assembly, some of which received considerable attention from States, civil society and the media.

On 26 September 2013, referring to reports by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Christof Heyns, and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Frank la Rue, on the protection of journalists the Human Rights Council adopted decision 24/116 on a Panel Discussion on the safety of journalists. In that context, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Christof Heyns, continued to follow closely developments related to the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, and the Inter-Agency meetings and work in furthering the plan and its implementation.

The 2013 Annual report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief to the Human Rights Council focused on freedom of religion or belief of persons belonging to religious minorities. The report attempts to clarify the different concepts of persons belonging to religious minorities and presents the international instruments available to protect their rights. The report also gives an overview of the patterns of typical violation of the rights of persons belonging to religious minorities in their freedom of religion or belief with illustrations of cases taken from country visits, communications and/or press releases.

A list of all reports and studies submitted by Special Procedures to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly is included below.

**Special Procedures & Universal Periodic Review**

During 2013, states’ cooperation with Special Procedures was systematically raised during UPR reviews. Out of the 42 countries examined during the year, 41 received recommendations relating to cooperation with Special Procedures. Only Monaco did not receive a recommendation on Special Procedures. As in previous years, in many cases, recommendations encouraged states to extend standing invitations, respond positively to pending visit requests and implement all recommendations made by specific thematic mandates. When issues were deemed particularly important for the State under Review, recommendations related directly to specific mandates. A compilation of UPR recommendations of the first cycle directly relevant to Special Procedures has been published; an update on the second UPR cycle is being drafted.

[For further information on UPR: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRmain.aspx]

Twentieth Annual Meeting of Special Procedures mandate-holders

In recognition of the contribution of the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration to the special
procedures system, the twentieth meeting of special rapporteurs, representatives, independent experts and chairpersons of working groups of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council was exceptionally held in Vienna from 24 to 28 June 2013. Mandate holders exchanged views with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the President of the Human Rights Council. During the meeting, mandate holders met with representatives of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe and the European Fundamental Rights Agency to foster closer coordination.

Discussions in the Annual Meeting focused on coordination among mandate holders, including the role of the Coordination Committee of special procedures and a number of issues relating to working methods. The importance of increasing resources for special procedures was stressed.

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Chaloka Beyani, was elected Chairperson of the meeting and the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures. The Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, Olivier de Frouville, was elected Rapporteur and member of the Coordination Committee. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Sheila Keetharuth; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Tomás Ojea Quintana; and the Chairperson of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, Frances Raday, were endorsed as members of the Committee. Farihda Shaheed, a former Chairperson, remained an ex officio member for the coming year.

The report of the twentieth Annual Meeting was submitted to the twenty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2013 (A/HRC/24/55).

For further information on the annual meeting of Special Procedures: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/AMeeting/Pages/20thsession.aspx

Coordination Committee

The Coordination Committee of Special Procedures continued its efforts to improve coordination among special procedures mandate holders and enhance their working methods. In terms of outreach, the Coordination Committee contributed to enhancing the profile of the special procedures system as a whole, including by issuing joint statements or open letters by mandate holders on issues of common interest, for instance at the occasion of the International Women Day (8 March 2013), the Twentieth Anniversary of the VDPA (26 June 2013), the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (2 October 2013), or Human Rights Day (10 December 2013). The Coordination Committee also facilitated joint statements on country situations.

The Coordination Committee worked to enhance cooperation with States and intergovernmental bodies such as the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly through regular meetings with the President of the Council and Member States, and participation in the work of the Council, such as panels, special sessions or urgent debates.

The Coordination Committee also took initiatives to increase awareness about the work and expertise of special procedures within and outside the United Nations and ensure better integration of special procedures' inputs into human rights mainstreaming efforts through regular meetings with high-level UN officials, including the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner for human rights and the Deputy High Commissioner for human rights, and participating in various events promoting mainstreaming of human rights in Geneva and New York, such as the participation of the Chairperson of the Coordination Committee, Michel Forst, in the high level panel on human rights mainstreaming of the Human Rights Council in March 2013.

The Coordination Committee of Special Procedures made itself available, through its internal advisory procedure on practices and working methods, as well as informally, to all those who wished to bring issues to its attention in relation to working methods and the implementation of the Code of Conduct. The Coordination Committee also intervened to defend the independence and integrity of mandate holders, for example when mandate holders were the subject of unacceptable personal attacks in the course of the exercise of their mandates.

For further information on the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr_special/ccspecialprocedures.htm

Minority Forum

On 26 and 27 November the sixth annual session of the Forum on Minority Issues took place in Geneva focusing on "Guaranteeing the rights of religious minorities". The Forum, which is guided and prepared by the UN Independent Expert on minority issues, Rita Izsák, attracted more than 500 delegates representing UN Member States from all regions, UN mechanisms, treaty bodies and specialised agencies, inter-governmental organizations, regional organizations, national human rights institutions, academics and experts on minority issues and non-governmental organizations. Interventions by participants addressed the many challenges faced by religious minorities in all regions, provided information about legislation, policies and practices for the protection of their rights, and presented proposals for solutions to problems experienced by religious minorities. A series of recommendations for guaranteeing the rights of religious minorities emanating from the Forum will be presented to the Human Rights Council at its 25th session in March 2014. (A/HRC/25/66).
Forum on Business and Human Rights

The second annual Forum took place from 2 to 4 December 2013 with over 1,200 participants from over 100 countries. The Forum was by far the largest global gathering to date to discuss progress and challenges in addressing business impacts on human rights. Twenty panels and 25 side events were held. The format, breadth and scope of the Forum, and its success in providing a venue for a global multi-stakeholder dialogue, have been praised by a range of stakeholders. Key issues included: challenges of human rights defenders facing business-related abuse, access to judicial and non-judicial remedy for victims, impacts of business operations on human rights in specific sectors (for example, information and communication technology, agribusiness, manufacturing, employment and recruitment, and the financial sector), and impacts on particular groups (e.g. indigenous peoples, children, victims of trafficking, and migrant workers).

Mr. Makarim Wibisono, Executive Director of the ASEAN Foundation, was the Chair of the Forum. The High Commissioner delivered a keynote speech at the opening session of the Forum. Joseph Stiglitz, recipient of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics also made a keynote address and Mary Robinson took part in the closing. Further details on the Forum can be found at: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Business/Forum/Pages/ForumonBusinessandHumanRights.aspx

Database of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Throughout 2013, the database of the Working Group had over 3000 visitors of who more than 1600 consulted the database for the first time. Since its creation, the database has increasingly been used by a wide range of 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, as well as an advocacy tool to urge States to release individuals who the Working Group found to be arbitrarily detained. The database, accessible at: http://www.unwgaddatabase.org/un which is a freely and publicly available compilation of its opinions provides over 800 opinions adopted since the establishment of the Working Group in 1991 in English, French and Spanish.

Reprisals against persons cooperating with the UN

Special procedures continued to pay particular attention to allegations of reprisals and intimidation against those who cooperate with the UN in the field of human rights, in particular with special procedures. The Chairperson of the Coordination Committee participated in a panel on reprisals held in Geneva on 14 September 2013 in the context of an OHCHR Open Day. The Coordination Committee also facilitated a joint statement of mandate holders on the occasion of the Human Rights Day, which stressed that Special Procedures’ work relies on interaction with civil society, national human rights institutions, human rights defenders, individuals working on the ground, and victims of human rights violations and that they are seriously concerned that some of those with whom they engage become victims of intimidation and reprisals. Special procedures therefore called on all States to cooperate with them and ensure that all other stakeholders can do so without fear of intimidation or reprisals.

On 13 December 2013, the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression Mr. Frank La Rue, during his presentation to a special meeting of the Security Council on protection of journalists, said that journalists continue to be frequent victims of violence both in conflict zones as well as stable countries. He stressed that most cases of violence and threats against journalists are not investigated and those responsible are never identified, prosecuted or tried. According to him, the sense of impunity is a main cause for the recurrence of episodes of attacks against journalists around the world.
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 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, contain abusive language or be 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 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 relevant 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
Communications and follow-up by type of communication in 2013

Communications and follow-up of communications by region in 2013
Communications and Government replies received in 2013
(States to which more than six communications were sent)
COUNTRY VISITS

Mandate-holders carry out country visits to assess the situation of human rights on the ground. Visit requests are communicated to States and, if the States agree, an invitation is extended and dates are agreed. Standing invitations generally facilitate country visits, but are not always honoured. In 2013, 59 percent of all visits conducted were undertaken to States that had issued standing invitations, while 41 percent of visits were to States that had not issued standing invitations.

The number of country visits has increased significantly over the last years, from 48 visits to 38 States and territories in 2006, to 79 visits to 66 countries and territories in 2013. In 2013, OHCHR and UNTV produced three short features on country visits by Special Procedures mandate holders. The first of the films is available on YouTube at the link http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FE_mSntYm8M

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 during the press conference routinely held at the end of a visit. After their visits, mandate-holders submit a report to the Human Rights Council, which contains their findings and recommendations.

In his concluding statement following his visit to Canada, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples Mr. James Anaya, recommended that the mandate of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission—which was established to look into the issue of the former residential school programme for aboriginal people in Canada—be extended, as it was set to expire before it could finish its work. Subsequent to the visit, the mandate of the Commission was in fact extended, and many have said that the intervention of the Special Rapporteur, with the support of OHCHR, contributed towards this positive development.

During her visit to Moldova in September 2013, the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty Ms. Maria Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona visited a migrants' accommodation centre in Chisinau to examine the living conditions of irregular migrants detained there. While the Centre's living conditions were satisfactory, the SR’s team discovered one migrant family whose expulsion from Moldova to their country of origin was imminent. The SR addressed a letter to the National Bureau of Migration requesting that the family be granted leave to remain in Moldova, in order to protect their right to the adequate standard of living. OHCHR in Moldova identified an impartial lawyer to assist the family in their asylum application.

Mr. Tomás Ojea Quintana, Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Myanmar during his country visit.

Mr. James Anaya, Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, during his visit to Panama

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 108 countries had extended a standing invitation to Special Procedures as of 31 December 2013. Countries that extended standing invitations during 2013 are marked with an asterisk (*).

ALBANIA ANDorra ARGENTINA ARMENIA AUSTRALIA AUSTRIA AZERBAIJAN* BAHAMAS* BELGIUM BENIN BOLIVIA BRAZIL BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BULGARIA BURUNDI* CANADA CAPE VERDE* CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC* CHAD CHILE COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CROATIA CYPRUS CZECH REPUBLIC DENMARK DOMINICA ECUADOR EL SALVADOR ESTONIA FINLAND FRANCE GABON GEORGIA GERMANY GHANA GREECE GUATEMALA GUINEA-BISSAU HONDURAS HUNGARY ICELAND INDIA IRELAND IRAQ ITALY JAPAN JORDAN KAZAKHSTAN KUWAIT LATVIA LEBANON LIBYA LIECHTENSTEIN LITHUANIA LUXEMBOURG MADAGASCAR MALDIVES MALTA MARSHALL ISLANDS MEXICO MONACO MONGOLIA MONTENEGRO NAURU NETHERLANDS NEW ZEALAND NICARAGUA NIGER NIGERIA* NORWAY PALAU PANAMA PAPUA NEW GUINEA PARAGUAY PERU POLAND PORTUGAL QATAR REPUBLIC OF KOREA REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA ROMANIA RWANDA SAMOA SAN MARINO SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE SERBIA SEYCHELLES SIERRA LEONE SLOVAKIA SLOVENIA SOLOMON ISLANDS SOUTH AFRICA SPAIN SWEDEN SWITZERLAND THAILAND THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA TONGA* TUNISIA TURKEY TUVALU* UKRAINE UNITED KINGDOM URUGUAY VANUATU ZAMBIA

Follow-up to Special Procedures recommendations

Follow-up visits to countries: The Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders conducted a follow-up visit to Togo from 7 to 11 October 2013 after her first visit in 2008. She noted that the overall environment had become more enabling and highlighted in particular the adoption of the law on peaceful assembly in 2011. She also observed that the context in which women defenders had improved, including regarding relevant legislation (Family Code) and how their role is perceived by authorities.

Follow-up reports: The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions routinely presents reports on follow-up to recommendations to countries visited. In 2013, he presented reports on Albania and Ecuador. During his visit to Albania in 2010, he invited the Government to “amend the Criminal Procedure Code to enable the Prosecutor’s Office to commence investigations of high officials, including ministers and judges, without first having to have their immunity lifted.” In 2013, he noted that “in an important development, the Albanian Parliament adopted on 18 September 2012 Law No. 88/2012, which introduced amendments to the Constitution of Albania. The constitutional amendments provide for the restriction of the general immunity from criminal investigation and prosecution of all elected officials, including Members of Parliament, the Government, the People’s Advocate, and other high-level officials, as well as of judges, including those at the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court.

On 14 and 15 November 2013, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food conducted a visit to Mexico to discuss follow-up measures since his official country visit in June 2011. He provided advice on concrete steps taken by the Government, including the establishment of new institutional mechanisms for inter-sectoral coordination and social participation and a new tax on high-calorie foods and beverages. He met with members of the Parliament deliberating on a new right to food framework law, following the reform undertaken in 2011 after the Special Rapporteur’s visit, establishing the right to food in the national Constitution.
The Working Group on discrimination against women visited Morocco in February 2012. A year later, the Working Group requested information to assess the impact of its visit. UN Women in Morocco, which had supported the WG’s visit, coordinated the preparation of a report on the status of implementation of the WG’s recommendations within the UN system.
POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Colombia: Following a joint communication issued by eleven Special Procedures Mandates in 2012 and interventions by OHCHR regarding draft legislation which would modify the constitution and expand the criminal jurisdiction of the military, the highest court declared on 23 October 2013 that the Government’s proposed reforms of the country’s military justice system were unconstitutional, would breach Colombia’s obligations to guarantee full and impartial criminal investigations into human rights violations and be contrary to recommendations made by the United Nations and the Inter-American human rights system.

Cyprus: The Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Mr. Heiner Bielefeldt, participated in the first inter-religious roundtable in Cyprus in the past five decades (on 12 September 2013), organized by the Office of the Religious Track of the Cyprus Peace Process, with the Embassy of Sweden, in cooperation with OHCHR. Representatives of the four traditionally influential religious communities met for the first time, including the Greek Orthodox Archbishop, the Archbishop of the Maronites, the Grand Mufti and persons representing the Armenian Church. The roundtable also brought together more than 20 persons from different religious backgrounds, including Buddhists, Evangelicals, Baha’is, and Jews.

On 22 October 2013, the Special Rapporteur described this event as a breakthrough in inter-faith communication reached by a cross section of religious leaders throughout Cyprus. It allowed Muslim and Greek Orthodox religious leaders to cross the Green Line dividing the island. The Special Rapporteur encouraged religious leaders to create an inclusive institutional framework to promote ongoing communication, such as an Inter-religious Council for Peace in Cyprus.

European Union: With OHCHR’s support, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Mr. François Crépeau, undertook a study on the “External Borders of the European Union”, which involved detailed research on the policy framework of the European Union (EU), two consultations in Brussels with the key EU institutions responsible for protecting and promoting the rights of migrants, and four country visits to countries on both sides of the EU border: namely Tunisia, Turkey, Italy and Greece. The resulting report, which focused in particular on the rights of irregular migrants, concluded that despite a number of important advances, within the European Union irregular migration remains largely viewed as a security concern that must be stopped. This “security approach” tends to have a negative impact on human rights, as it has led to the systematic detention of migrants within the EU and a trend to externalise migration control to States outside the EU.

Japan: During the official visit to Japan, 16 to 19 July 2013, the Special Rapporteur on the right to health, Mr. Anand Grover, reflected on the scope of the right to health in the context of emergency response, recovery and mitigation following the nuclear accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant on 11 March 2011. The Special Rapporteur’s report, presented to the Human Rights Council in June 2013, was the first human- rights assessment of the impact of the nuclear accident on the enjoyment of the right to health of persons and communities affected by the disaster. The report provided civil society organizations and affected communities in Japan with a valuable opportunity to engage with the Government and the international community in addressing immediate and long-term ramifications of the nuclear accident on their right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. After the presentation of the report, numerous public events were organized by civil society on the subject, including in the margins of the Human Rights Council and General Assembly sessions. As a result, in November 2013, the Chair of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) expressed interest in a dialogue with the Human Rights Council on the nuclear accident’s impact on health in Japan. This is a first step towards a dialogue between scientific and human rights communities on this important subject.

Mexico: With the support of OHCHR, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Mr. James Anaya, provided comments to Government of Mexico’s protocol for people in the justice sector working on cases involving indigenous peoples, which includes how to address issues of indigenous customary law. The Special Rapporteur’s comments were reflected in the final draft of the protocol, which was adopted in 2013 and is now being implemented.

Moldova: Following the visit of the Working Group on Discrimination Against Women in Law and Practice to Moldova in 2012 and a joint communication in 2013, the
Parliament of Moldova in October 2013 dismissed proposed discriminatory amendments to national legislation. These amendments had foreseen sanctions for “the public dissemination of information or any actions meant to promote prostitution, paedophilia, pornography or any other relations besides family and wedlock relationships, in line with the Moldovan Constitution and the Family Code.” The Moldovan Parliament decided that the phrase “any other relations besides family and wedlock relationships, in line with the Moldovan Constitution and the Family Code” had to be removed.

**Myanmar:** With support from OHCHR, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar visited the country twice in 2013, in February and August. He continued to advocate for the release of prisoners of conscience, including with the political prisoner review committee set up by the President. During the course of 2013, under six Presidential amnesties, 320 prisoners of conscience were released (some of these were cases that SPs had taken up in communications, some of which were supported and followed up by the Regional Office).

**Thailand:** During her visit to Thailand in August 2011, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Ms Joy Ngozi Ezelle, highlighted the country’s commitment and progress in combating trafficking in persons, and made a number of recommendations to the Government of Thailand, including the ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). As a follow-up to this recommendation, the Government of Thailand enacted the Anti-Transnational Organized Crime Act (2013) which enabled Thailand to ratify the UNTOC Convention and its Protocol on Trafficking in Persons in October 2013. The ratifications of the Convention and its Protocol constitute an important milestone for Thailand in its efforts to combat trafficking in persons. Furthermore, giving serious consideration to other recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur, Thailand made considerable progress in advancing a project aimed at establishing a data collection system on trafficking in persons, allocated additional resources for its anti-trafficking efforts, made further efforts on capacity-building in terms of the identification of victims of trafficking and established a national hotline to better assist victims of human trafficking.

**United States of America:** The Special Rapporteur on torture, Mr. Juan Mendez, intervened in relation to alleged practices throughout New York State prisons that subject thousands of incarcerated persons to prolonged solitary confinement, other extreme isolation practices, and inhuman or degrading conditions in detention, including the denial of adequate medical treatment. The US Government positively replied describing developments envisaged in the regulation of solitary confinement in US state prisons. Furthermore, his report on solitary confinement generated attention by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and other civil society organizations that led to a hearing in the United States Senate chaired by Sen. Richard Durbin, at which the Special Rapporteur’s report was a key point for discussion. In addition, his recent report on “Torture in Health Care Settings” was referenced in a recent impact litigation case filing on intersex children in South Carolina, United States.

**Other:** The Special Rapporteur on the human right to water and sanitation, Ms. Catarina de Albuquerque with assistance of OHCHR provided technical support and advice to the Governments of Spain and Germany during the intergovernmental discussion on the Human Rights Council resolution on the right to water and sanitation. The resolution 24/18, adopted by consensus, defined the normative content of the human right to water and sanitation for the first time.

The 2013 report of Mr. Frank La Rue, the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression to the Human Rights Council dealt with the impact of surveillance of communications. He called for more global attention to the widespread use of surveillance technologies by States within and outside national boundaries and indicated that national laws regulating State involvement in communications surveillance are often inadequate or simply do not exist. The report received particular attention as it was presented to the Human Rights Council only days before revelations on mass surveillance initiatives. The Rapporteur presented his findings to major press events and participated to two side events of the Human Rights Council. In November, the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly welcomed the report and included some of its recommendations in a resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age.

The Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Ms Farida Shaheed, with the participation of Mr Pablo De Grieff, Special Rapporteur on Truth and Reconciliation and Mr Frank La Rue, Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression convened an event that was organized by OHCHR, sponsored by Germany and Switzerland at the margins of the 68th session of the General Assembly. This event attracted considerable attention given its multi-faceted approach to the very sensitive issue of history teaching. While many studies and research papers have been devoted to the issue of reconciliation and reconstruction in post-conflict societies, the human rights and, in particular, the cultural rights angle have been neglected in the past. It was stressed that issues related to the elaboration of cultural and historical narratives in divided societies, especially through textbooks, need to be carefully considered given their importance in reconciliation processes. The participation of three special procedures mandate
holders was a unique opportunity to address this complex question from different perspectives.

Supported by OHCHR, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Mr. James Anaya provided comments to Government of Mexico’s protocol for people in the justice sector working on cases involving indigenous peoples, which includes how to address issues of indigenous customary law. The Special Rapporteur’s comments were reflected in the final draft of the protocol, which was adopted in 2013 and is now being implemented.

Following Opinions of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, qualifying the detention of the complainant as arbitrary, a number of persons were released, including Ms. Nasrin Sotoudeh, a prominent Iranian human rights lawyer, on 17 September 2013, Mr. Arzate Meléndez, charged with homicide and theft in Mexico on 6 November 2013, Messrs. Salman Al Fouzan, and Saeed Al Khamissi, in Saudi Arabia in June 2013 and Ms. Yorm Bopha, a high-profile advocate for land rights victims of forcible evictions from the Boeung Kak Lake community in Cambodia, on 22 November 2013.

The thematic reports of the Special Rapporteur on torture Mr. Juan Mendez have also been influential in creating support for specific issues which are now being addressed in various countries: for example, Ukraine recently adopted a law easing what was the one of the most restrictive regimes regulating pain treatment drugs and palliative care.
REPORTS

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 2013, Special Procedures mandates submitted 168 reports to the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Human Rights Council and 36 reports to the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly. These reports included 69 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/GARReports.aspx

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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 2013, Special Procedures issued 379 news releases and public statements, including 50 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 2013

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UN RIGHTS EXPERT APPEALS FOR CALM AMID DAILY AND GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS IN CAMBODIA

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UN EXPERTS CONDEMN LETHAL DRONE AIRSTRIKES IN YEMEN

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UN EXPERTS SAY THAT CHINA’S WOMEN ARE AT CROSSROADS

26 December 2013
UN EXPERTS ON TORTURE AND COUNTER-TERRORISM EXPRESS CONCERN OVER PROPOSED OFFICIAL INQUIRY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

26 December 2013
UN EXPERT URGES SOMALIA’S GOVERNMENT TO FINALISE AND IMPLEMENT HUMAN RIGHTS ROADMAP

23 December 2013
UN RIGHTS EXPERTS VOICE CONCERN OVER RUSSIAN COURT RULING THAT A NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION HAS TO REGISTER AS A “FOREIGN AGENT”

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“SOUTH SUDAN FACES LARGE DISPLACEMENT AND PROTECTION CRISIS” – UN EXPERT CALLS FOR DIALOGUE TO HALT VIOLENCE

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TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: “PROTECT THE VICTIMS, PUNISH THE TRAFFICKERS,” UN RIGHTS EXPERT URGES BELIZE

20 December 2013
UN EXPERT SAYS THAT NOBODY IN BRAZIL MUST BE LEFT BEHIND WHEN IT COMES TO WATER AND SANITATION

19 December 2013
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STANDARD MARKING INTERNATIONAL HUMAN SOLIDARITY DAY, 20 DECEMBER 2013

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“HIGH-PROFILE EXECUTION IN DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA IS JUST ONE AMONG MANY OTHER CASES,” UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS WARN

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NGO BILL THREATENS TO HINDER CIVIL SOCIETY’S WORK IN SOUTH SUDAN, UNITED NATIONS RIGHTS EXPERTS WARN

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“IMPUNITY BREEDS VIOLENCE AGAINST JOURNALISTS,” UNITED NATIONS RIGHTS EXPERT TELLS THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
UNITED NATIONS EXPERT TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN IRAN THROUGH DIASPORA IN THE NETHERLANDS, GERMANY AND FRANCE

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UNITED NATIONS RIGHTS EXPERT SAYS LATEST RELEASES IN MYANMAR ARE A STEP TOWARDS FREEDOM FOR ALL PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE BY YEAR’S END

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KEY UNITED NATIONS EXPERT GROUP: WITHOUT COOPERATION FROM STATES, WE CANNOT DO OUR WORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

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IMPUNITY COMPOUNDS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS EXPERTS URGE BANGLADESH TO STOP THE EXECUTION OF ABDUL QUADER MOLLAH

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TUNISIA: VISIT OF A DELEGATION FROM THE WORKING GROUP ON THE ISSUE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (in French)
In 2013, with OHCHR’s support, Special Procedures:

- Carried out 79 country visits to 66 countries.
- Sent 528 communications to 117 States – 84 percent are joint communications issued by two or more mandates. Communications covered at least 1520 individuals and numerous groups of individuals. 268 communications directly concerned women. As of 31 December, States had responded to 45 percent of communications sent between 1 January and 31 December 2013. Mandates followed up on 22.72 percent of their communications.

(The present statistics do not include data from the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances due to its 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 168 reports to the Human Rights Council, including 69 on country visits, and 35 to the General Assembly.
- Issued 378 public statements; including 50 statements jointly with other special procedures and/ or mandate-holders from other mechanisms
- Welcomed, with the support of the OHCHR and their Coordination Committee, 3 new Special Procedures mandate-holders into the system.
- At the end of the year, 108 standing invitations had been issued by Member States, compared to 92 at the end of 2012. In 2013, the following countries issued such invitations: Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Nigeria, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

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 the 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