

Evaluation of Danish Support to Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

Portfolio analysis

May 2018

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List of abbreviations

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
B2B	Business-to-Business
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CPT	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTI	Convention Against Torture Initiative
DBP	Danida Business Partnerships
DIGNITY	Danish Institute Against Torture (usually spelled in capital letters)
DIHR	Danish Institute for Human Rights
DMDP	Danida Market Development Partnerships
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group (consultative working group for this evaluation)
GANHRI	Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions
HR	Human Rights
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HRC	Human Rights Council
ICC	International Criminal Court
IFU	Investment Fund for Developing Countries
IHB	International Humanitarian Roster
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPD	Innovative Partnerships for Development
IRCT	International Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims
IWGIA	International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs
JTFM	Department of International Law and Human Rights (Danish Foreign Ministry)
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (of which Danida is the development 'brand')
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NPM	National Preventive Mechanisms
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN)
PfP	Partnership Facility Programme
PPP	Public-Private Partnership Programme (Danida)
RBC	Responsible Business Conduct
RoL	Rule of Law
SPT	Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
ToC	Theory of Change or visual and narrative model explaining intended changes
ToR	Terms of Reference (for this evaluation)
UN	United Nations
UNCAT	United Nations Committee Against Torture
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNGP	United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
UPF	Department for Development Policy and Financing (Danish Foreign Ministry)
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WCIP	World Council of Indigenous Peoples

1. Introduction to the portfolio analysis

1.1. The Human Rights Evaluation

In 2016, Nordic Consulting Group was commissioned by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) to undertake a thematic evaluation of Danish support to the promotion and protection of human rights from 2006-2016. This portfolio analysis forms part of the outputs under the evaluation. The objective of the portfolio analysis is to provide a comprehensive overview of Danish engagements in the five thematic areas pre-selected in the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the evaluation at both policy level and programmatic level. The five priority areas of the work of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be covered are:

1. Support for human rights institutions such as national, regional and international human rights institutions and human rights commissions¹
2. Freedom from torture
3. Rights of indigenous peoples
4. Corporate Social Responsibility
5. The promotion of rule of law and access to justice through justice sector reform

The original intention in the ToR was that the evaluation should fully cover all five priority areas. During the evaluation period, it was however recognised that the task would be too comprehensive for an evaluation of this kind, due to the thematic nature of human rights, which is in one way or the other part of a very large share of the Danish MFA's engagement with its partners and in its programmes. It was therefore decided that the main evaluation report, which is a separate output under this evaluation, should focus on the policy track related to the priority area 'Freedom from Torture' and the programming track related to the priority area 'The promotion of rule of law and access to justice through justice sector reform'. This portfolio analysis however still covers all five original priority areas in relation to both the policy track and development programming. Further scoping of the five areas are made in the subsequent chapters. The portfolio analysis forms an important part of the empirical basis for the analysis of the two selected areas in the main evaluation report.

1.2. Working with promotion and protection of Human Rights

Human rights are indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. No one should suffer from discrimination. State and other duty bearers are responsible for protecting and respecting human rights and individuals, media, civil society, independent human rights institutions and the international community play a key role in holding duty bearers accountable. The presence of rule of law is a condition for promotion, protection and respect for human rights. Consequently, an intervention is rarely targeting a limited set of rights or processes, but impacts a variety of rights, stakeholders and processes, e.g. programmes targeting vulnerable groups (women, indigenous people, persons with disabilities) often include components of access to remedy, provision of legal aid, the role of NHRI and rule of law.

A significant proportion of MFA personnel works on human rights either directly and technically (e.g. the human rights office at MFA and human rights officers at UN missions) or more indirectly, as human rights, in one way or another, permeate almost all other activities and initiatives both programmatically and policy-wise. MFA staff is responsible for both programming and

¹ It has been decided to limit this priority area to support to National Human Rights Institution (NHRIs) operating in accordance with the Paris Principles.

monitoring human rights interventions and interventions in other sectors that either have a human rights element or where human rights is ‘mainstreamed’, e.g. through the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA). Human rights are also supported through bilateral dialogue at country level and active engagements in various UN forums and within the EU..

Human rights is also a field where State institutions and Civil Society Organisations may cooperate directly or indirectly or complement each other, and MFA’s support for Danish and foreign NGOs constitute a key component of Danish foreign policy. There are a large range of actors working in this field internally in the MFA and also externally but in cooperation with the MFA.

All of this entails that the complexity of ‘the human rights portfolio’ is high (also if limited to the five priority areas) and it is difficult to even talk about a distinct portfolio if that is understood to be with clear start- and end points as close to everything is encompassed. It is therefore important to underline that the mapping presented in this paper constitutes an ‘as good as can be’ picture of policy and programme work, cf. section below on limitations.

In Denmark’s portfolio covering support to promotion and protection of human rights, there exists a wide range of modalities and instruments as well as work streams with significant overlaps and involving a range of different internal and external stakeholders. Denmark seeks to promote and protect human rights by addressing an issue from different angles, applying a range of instruments (policy, dialogue, sector programmes, projects, special interventions, partner selection), thereby creating synergies and, hopefully, greater impact.

For policy interventions, these include but are not limited to: Policy dialogue at country level on specific issues; Policy dialogue around individual countries’ UPR processes; Initiation of or support to UN resolutions, declaration or other international instruments; Active participation in the UN General Assembly (UNGA) and the Human Rights Council (HRC), committees and special initiatives; support to nomination and election of Danish experts for high-level positions in the multilateral system.

For programmatic interventions, these include but are not limited to: Support through multilateral cooperation; bilateral cooperation in Danish priority countries either as project- or sector programme interventions; Regional programmes; Stabilisation programmes (rule of law); Application of the Human Rights Based Approach; CSO support through strategic partnerships with Danish and international organisations².

1.3. Challenges and limitations

The fact that the ‘human rights work’ is as multifaceted, diverse and somewhat cross-cutting as explained above, entails that it has not been possible to retrieve project lists from MFA’s system that fully covers the portfolio. The portfolio, ‘the universe’, i.e. the Danish support to promotion and protection of Human Rights is large, multi-faceted and does not have a concrete start- and end point.

The mapping is therefore based on a comprehensive exercise involving several offices in the MFA and its partners who have contributed with specific inputs related to their field of work – some documentation has been retrieved from systematic searches while others are based on ‘institutional memory’. The work with establishing the portfolio has further been challenged by the

² Special allocations on the Financial Act to individual organisations e.g. under the Democracy and Peace frame. Not to be confused with framework agreements with Danish NGOs which from June 2017 are called strategic partnerships. CSO support through framework agreements with Danish NGOs and support through the Peace and Stabilisation Response/International Humanitarian Response where Denmark e.g. contribute to EU rule of law missions are not included in this analysis.

fact that project and programme related documentation appears to be scattered in different MFA systems, that have not appeared to be organised in a very systematic way, and it has been a much more comprehensive and time-consuming exercise to carry out the mapping and analysis than expected.

It has not been possible upfront to make a demarcation of the ‘human rights universe’ that the portfolio analysis, and the evaluation as such, actually covers. A few demarcations have however been made along the way:

- The mapping does not cover, and therefore does not fully render justice to, the many human rights-related approaches that Denmark supports in its broader development assistance work. For example, work done to make health services more transparent and accountable to beneficiaries can in many ways be described as contributing to the exercise of human rights, and actually both social, economic, civil and political rights, e.g. non-discrimination in access to services and also access to information.
- Perhaps more crucially, this analysis does not fully cover human rights support provided by Danish diplomats in the course of their day-to-day interventions. At the bilateral level this could include enquiries with other governments about individuals who may be at risk of human rights violations; attendance at significant trials; provision of visas allowing human rights defenders to leave their country when their situation becomes untenable; or inclusion of human rights issues in bilateral political dialogue. At the multi-lateral level this could include, for example, visits by international human rights rapporteurs; contribution to the organisation of field visits by relevant authorities; coordination between bilateral dialogue and the international/regional agenda. Furthermore, the portfolio analysis does make a full account of the important work being done by Denmark at the EU level and with EU as partner.

It is difficult in the context of this evaluation to account fully for these interventions because they do not necessarily have a written record, nor are they “projects” with a dedicated budget, ToC and results framework (though they might lead to projects being designed and implemented), and because they are part of other political interventions.

1.4. Process and methodology

Taking these considerations into account, the portfolio analysis has been developed based on written documentation received from MFA, the consultants’ own research and interviews with key staff of MFA and partners.

Annex 1 through 5 includes 10 tables which constitute a mapping of Danish human rights engagements from 2006-2016, divided into the five priority areas and subdivided into a policy track and a programmatic track. The purpose of the mapping in the tables is to create a somewhat tangible overview of all the different interventions identified. It should be noted that while the many entries in the tables provide a ‘visual’ overview of the Danish portfolio, the actual balance between the different priority areas and the interventions in terms of time and funds spent cannot be deduced from the tables. I.e. some types of intervention might take up a lot of space in the tables while other equally important and resource-consuming interventions might not take up much space.

The mapping has been conducted on the basis of a rapid assessment of a large number of documents related to MFA and the four organisations that are considered key partners in relation to

the priority areas (DIHR, IWGIA, DIGNITY and ICRT³). Documents have been obtained from the organisations and/or been retrieved from their websites and from MFA's archives, and the organisations have also contributed with input to the tables in the mapping. Approximately 450 documents have been assessed.

It should be stressed that not all projects and programmes from the four organisations have been mapped individually. Some projects are very small and have been 'lumped together' in order to create the best possible overview, as it is not the individual organisation's projects that are being evaluated, but rather the organisations' contributions as partners to MFA within specific technical fields. A complete mapping of the individual organisation's projects and programmes within the evaluation's 10-year scope would be too comprehensive and too detailed for the focus of the evaluation which is on the official Danish support.

The evaluation has included field visits to Uganda, Tanzania, Niger and Burkina Faso. Where relevant specific initiatives in these countries have been mapped in the tables in order to provide concrete examples, e.g. how freedom from torture was a focus area in the UPR process in Uganda. When it is not explicitly mentioned for other priority countries it is not because torture was not on the agenda here, but rather because the four countries serve as case examples in this respect.

Initiatives related to **policy interventions** are, in the tables, divided into 'official dialogue' and 'policy through organisations'. Official dialogue is defined as official policy engagement by MFA and the entire diplomatic corps of Denmark. The permanent missions to the UN in New York and Geneva and the Department of International Law and Human Rights in MFA (JTfM) are key actors in these processes which often take place in multilateral forums. Policy through organisations is defined as engagement by one of the four key partner organisations identified for this evaluation. This can, for example be advocacy and technical assistance.

That being said, and this division having been made, it should be stressed that the policy work done by Denmark is extremely 'organic' in the sense that there is strong cooperation between government and non-government actors. This is further fleshed out in the analysis in the main report.

For each intervention/initiative in the policy track, the following information is provided:

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Official dialogue					
Policy through organisations					
Name of org.					

Initiatives related to **development programming** are divided into multilateral, regional and bilateral for programmes directly supported by MFA, and projects and programmes for the four partner organisations, which as mentioned above may have been 'grouped'.

³ More organisations are included in the ToR, but it has been agreed with MFA to limit the scope of the evaluation to include the four listed organisations.

For each intervention/initiative in the programme track, the following information is provided⁴:

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Multilateral					
Bilateral Country					
Regional Region/ Countries					
Organisation Country					

Furthermore, some interventions are clearly relevant for more than one priority area; e.g. IWGIA's project in Tanzania in support of the Tanzanian NHRI's capacity to include indigenous people's rights in their lobbying towards the Tanzanian Government, which is both strengthening of the NHRI and of indigenous people's rights, i.e. priority area 1 and 3. In these cases, entries have been duplicated to more than one priority area.

Besides the overview provided by the tables in the Annexes, Chapter 2 gives an account of the overall policy and strategy level of Danish human rights work including the organisation of the work. Chapters 3 through 7 deals with the priority areas individually including an account of the main partners, channels, modalities and type of support in both the policy track and the programming track of each area. Each chapter includes an overview table with reference to official objective of Danish support in this area, main modalities and initiatives in the evaluation period and key partners and documents.

It should be further noted that this portfolio analysis does not contain analysis or account of the actual results achieved by Denmark and by the Danish interventions. That is the purpose of the main evaluation report. The purpose of this analysis is to provide a comprehensive overview of the Danish engagements in the five thematic areas, thereby providing part of the evidence-base for the main evaluation report.

⁴ For Business and Human Rights, this is a bit different as the business programmes and instruments are managed quite differently.

2. Human rights in Danish foreign policy and development cooperation

This chapter provides an overview of the strategies and policies that have governed the Danish approach to human rights during the period under evaluation. It also outlines the overall organisation of Danish support to human rights. One overall type of engagement is also described in this chapter as it is fundamental and cross-cutting in all Danish human rights work; namely the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) processes, where countries' human rights performance is reviewed, and where all countries give and receive recommendations from other states.

2.1. Strategy and policy – development cooperation

Promotion and protection of human rights have been a priority area in Danish foreign, security and development policy for decades across different governments and across different policies and strategies. This evaluation covers a 10-year period from 2006-2016⁵. In terms of the policies and strategies governing the field in terms of development cooperation, the time-span can be divided into three periods, with a shifting emphasis, namely:

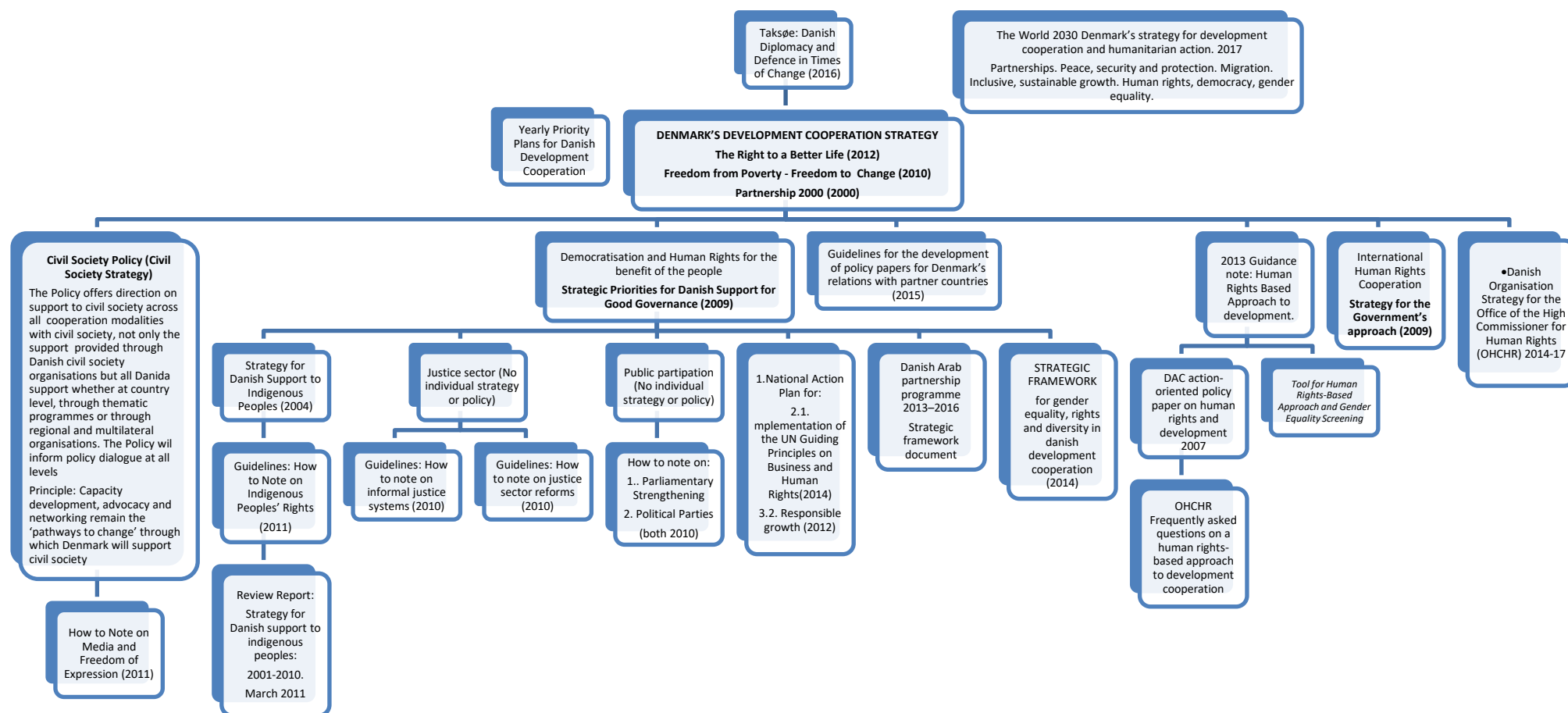
- before 2009 (cross-cutting issues)
- 2009-2012 (distinct HR strategy)
- 2012-2016 (HRBA)

Before 2009, the Partnership 2000 policy and strategy (2000) governed Denmark's approach to Human Rights. In 2009, the Danish Government published its first strategy specifically for human rights: *International Human Rights Cooperation: Strategy for the Government's approach* (international human rights strategy 2009). In 2012, the Government launched a new overall strategy for Danish development cooperation: *The Right to a Better Life* (2012), which introduced the Human Rights Based Approach as cross-cutting for all Danish development engagements, and as such put human rights clearly at the centre of Danish development engagements as opposed to being a part of the governance, democratisation and human rights 'sector'. The document *A Human Rights Based Approach to Denmark's Development Cooperation: Guidance and Inspiration for Policy Dialogue and Programming, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, (February 2013)* has been a key document in this respect.

In addition to these overall policies and strategies, a large number of other sub-policies, strategies, strategic prioritisation documents and 'how-to notes' have governed the Danish approach. The figure on next page provides a visual overview of the different strategies, policies and guidelines related to this field which are available (May 2018) on MFA's website. More strategies, policies, strategic papers might have been applicable during the period under evaluation, but the figure provides an overview of the landscape and the central strategies and policies.

⁵ The evaluation was initiated in July 2016, which would therefore be a natural cut-off point. Due to delays of the evaluation process, activities up to 2017 have in some cases been included when they have been considered very relevant.

Figure 1: Strategies, policies and guides governing the Danish governance, democracy and human rights interventions



Before 2009

The partnership 2000 strategy identified respect for human rights as part of a wider ‘democracy issue’ also including popular participation and democratisation, to be respected and mainstreamed in all Danish development assistance together with ‘gender issues’ and ‘environment issues’. Apart from being a cross-cutting issue, distinct activities for democratisation and human rights were also supported. Emphasis in the strategy was placed on: political dialogue and negotiations in international forums, democratic reforms and decentralisation, diversity and respect for minorities (incl. indigenous peoples), legal systems, rule of law (incl. combating torture), anti-corruption and cross-border crime, civil society strengthening, free press and support to regional and international organisations.

2009-2012

The international human rights strategy from 2009 emphasises the Danish commitment to Human Rights and lists a total of 10 priority areas for Danish engagement. These are:

- Human rights defenders
- Freedom of expression
- The rule of law (*)
- Gender equality
- Corporate Social Responsibility (*)
- Freedom from torture and from the death penalty (*)
- Freedom of religion
- Upholding human rights in the fight against terrorism
- Rights of indigenous peoples (*)
- Children

This evaluation covers four of the 10 areas (marked with *). It also covers a fifth area: support to human rights institutions, which is not specifically identified as a priority in the 2009 strategy. The four areas identified above represent areas where Denmark has a long track record of working at the international, regional and national levels, while also supporting dedicated civil society organisations and/or specific reform programmes in target countries. Gender equality is also a key issue in the Danish support but as it was evaluated previously in 2016, it is not part of this evaluation. It should be noted that this strategy, according to MFA staff, has not to any great extent been applied in practice.

2012-2016

The Danish development cooperation strategy from 2012, “The Right to a Better Life” introduced a rights-based approach to the ultimate objective of Danish development cooperation, namely poverty reduction. The strategic approach to meet the goals is directed by supporting the implementation of human rights frameworks and the creation of sustainable economic growth⁶.

The strategy emphasizes that respect for human rights serves as a powerful driver for change by adhering to the foundational belief that securing the economic, social and political rights of indi-

⁶ The Right to a Better Life, p1

viduals effectively ensures that prosperity, power and influence are distributed fairly and thus create broader impacts⁷. HRBA is identified as a key approach that must be applied to all development engagements in order to mainstream human rights principles and norms throughout the Danish activities.

In order to support the implementation and practical application of the HRBA, a comprehensive guidance note was prepared by the MFA in 2013 to assist all MFA staff – in Copenhagen and at embassy level. The note explains the human rights institutional apparatus and outlines the respective roles of rights-holders and duty-bearers. It provides concrete guidance on policy dialogue, analytical tasks (preparation for country programmes and interventions) and on the formulation of and reporting on new interventions. The guidance note is supplemented by a HRBA (and gender) screening note, which is a checklist for staff to use in the preparation of country programmes (the main bilateral programming modality).

In 2016, MFA commissioned an evaluation of the lessons learned on the Danish human rights based approach. Some of the overall conclusions are that the roll-out of the Danish HRBA has been successful and that the tools applied and assistance received by the embassies have been relevant. The application of HRBA has ensured that human rights principles now are more systematically considered across programming and has ensured a broader focus on the relationships between duty-bearers and rights-holders⁸.

The World 2030, which is the new Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action published in January 2017, is even more all-encompassing in that, for example, it links development cooperation to the private sector, and supports the integration of humanitarian assistance with other forms of assistance. This means that it also places human rights, although less visible, into the central considerations of the work of the MFA⁹.

Summing up

This review shows that, over the past two decades, human rights in Danish development cooperation have gone from being a “cross-cutting issue” in the Partnership 2000 development cooperation framework; to being considered in all Danish development programmes (together with democracy, gender and environment) to having the status of a much more fundamental principle on which to build development cooperation agreements and programmes – the human rights-based approach (HRBA). Hence, human rights have clearly been a cornerstone in Danish development cooperation for decades and have also played a significant role at foreign policy level though that is less visible from the written strategies.

There is a considerable spread of instruments and modalities which are directly relevant to the promotion and protection of human rights in Danish development policy, entering increasingly into foreign policy considerations and the diplomatic sphere. It is clear that Denmark has now moved decisively beyond considerations of human rights as one of the “sectors” of its involvement, where it would have been relatively easier to evaluate as a specific contribution. Human rights underpin a large number of policies, and while there does not exist any strategy for the policy track of Danish support to human rights, the analysis in the main report shows that there is a lot of strategic thinking behind the Danish approach.

⁷ HRBA guidance and screening note

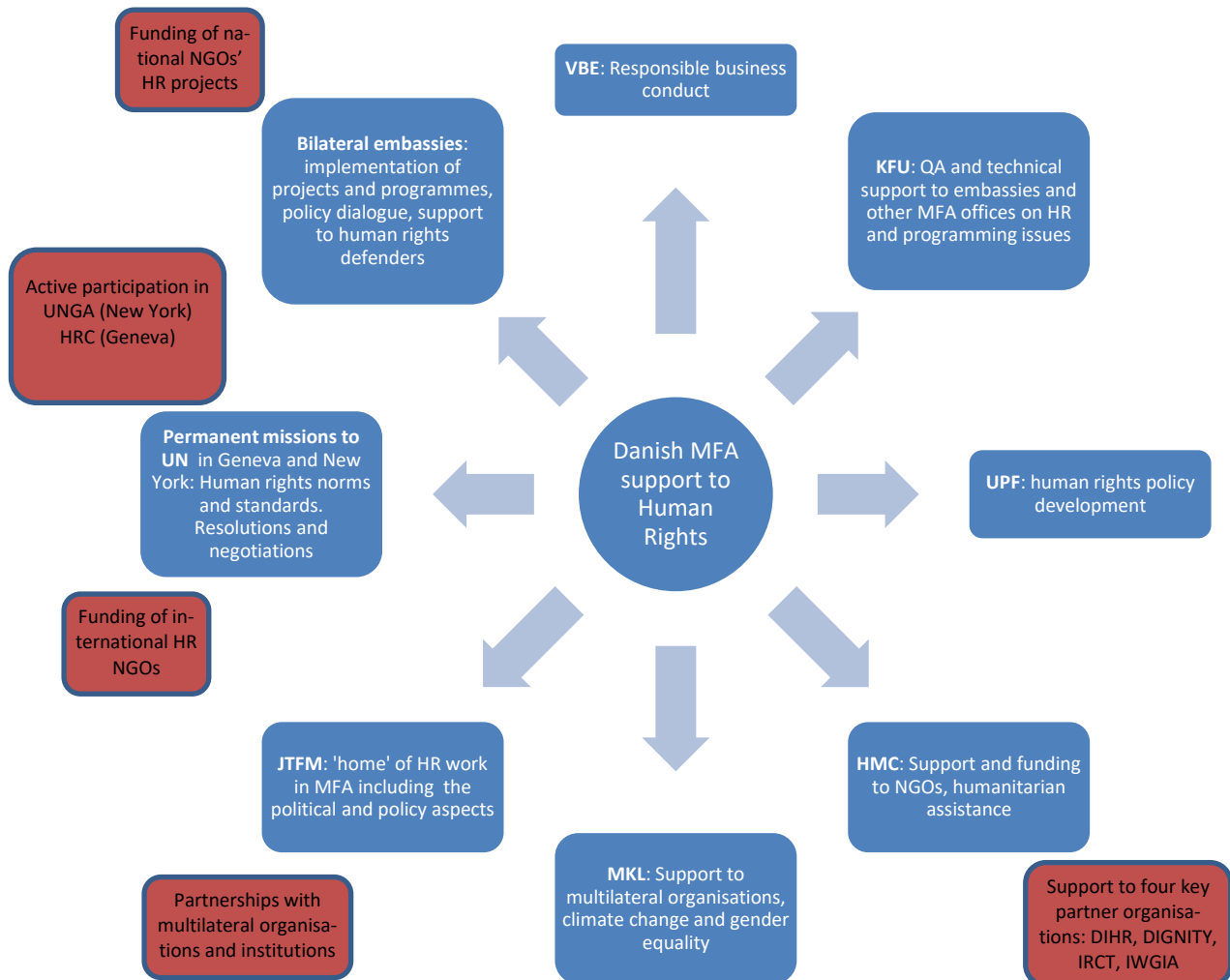
⁸ HRBA lessons learned report

⁹ MFA 2017: World 2030: Strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance

2.2. Organisation of Danish support to Human Rights

As mentioned above, a significant proportion of the MFA in Copenhagen and the personnel in the Danish missions abroad work with human rights either directly or indirectly. The picture below provides an overview of the core human rights related work of the different entities of the Danish Foreign Ministry¹⁰ and the key external partners within this field.

Figure 2: Organisation of Human Rights support at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies



As shown, almost all parts of MFA touches upon human rights related work (blue boxes). The red boxes indicate other key actors involved in the work through partnerships and funding.

MFA headquarters in Copenhagen

Official Danish policy and strategy development is carried out from Copenhagen, including strategic support to the negotiations that are carried out at the missions and representations abroad.

¹⁰ The Danish Foreign Ministry is here understood as the entire organisation, i.e. the Ministry in Copenhagen and the Danish foreign service abroad, including embassies and permanent missions to the UN. The names and abbreviations of the different centres/offices in MFA have changed several times during the 2006-2016 period. The names/abbreviations depicted in the figure are the ones used after the most recent reorganisation in Spring 2016

Support to civil society through Danish organisations' strategic/framework agreements is managed from Copenhagen, as are several programmes, e.g. the Danish business instruments and regional programmes. Each of the blue boxes indicates which part of the human rights agenda the different offices primarily engage in.

Permanent missions to the UN

Denmark's permanent missions to the UN in New York and Geneva work to positively influence the international human rights norms and standards. Danish key priority areas in these policy forums are Freedom from Torture, Gender Equality and Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Denmark is also actively engaged in the UPR processes (Geneva) and the work on setting up standards and guidelines for companies' influence on and engagement with human rights (the UN Global Compact and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights)¹¹.

Danish embassies in priority countries

Danish development assistance was decentralised in 2003, meaning that the embassies have responsibilities for programme formulation and implementation and general administrative responsibilities for development programmes, projects and policy. The Danish embassies are also actively engaged in the policy and strategy processes which are coordinated from Copenhagen, and in the UPR processes related the individual countries.

Four key partner organisations

Four Danish organisations stand out in particular in the Danish work with human rights within the priority areas. These are the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), DIGNITY - Danish Institute Against Torture, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT).¹²

DIHR is Denmark's National Human Right Institution and as such key partner in relation to that priority area of the evaluation. DIHR has also played an important role in relation to other priority areas. DIGNITY's work focuses specifically on the fight against torture and this organisation is a key partner in relation to the focus area on freedom from torture. DIGNITY works both in Denmark and internationally with treatment, research, development projects and advocacy. DIHR and DIGNITY both receives core funding from MFA. IWGIA and IRCT are international NGOs founded and based in Denmark that both work internationally with two of the focus areas of this evaluation (indigenous peoples or freedom from torture). They have been funded through the MRD frame (Human Rights and Democracy frame on the Financial Act which is a flexible tool for MFA, cf. next page).

Further details on all four organisations are provided in subsequent chapters under the relevant priority areas. It should be noted that while the four organisations are key players within the five priority areas, they might not by MFA be considered as key MFA partners in all areas. E.g. while DIHR works intensively with rule of law and access to justice, it is in their own programmes and projects implemented with their own partners, and not necessarily in partnership with MFA. As such, MFA does not consider DIHR a key partner in MFA's own part of the rule of law portfolio.

¹¹ <http://fnnewyork.um.dk/en/denmark/human-rights/>, <http://fngeneve.um.dk/en/human-rights/>, interviews with MFA staff

¹² DIHR is not an organisation in terms of a CSO, but an institute established by law. However, in this analysis the term organisation also covers DIHR to simplify the language and the analysis.

Funding modalities

Denmark applies different funding modalities as also indicated above and as is clear from the annexes. The main funding modalities include:

- Bilateral programmes (typically larger sector programmes with support to a number of partners in Danida priority countries).
- Regional programmes with a 'bilateral implementation modality'. This covers the Danish Arab Partnership programme and the Neighbourhood Programme, where the bulk of the interventions are implemented in one country only. Some of the interventions are implemented through/by other organisations (DIHR, DIGNITY).
- Framework agreement with Danish NGOs, that work with their own projects and programmes in their own priority countries.
- Support to key organisations either directly from the Finance Act or through the human rights and democracy frame (the MRD Frame).
- Grants to organisations (Danish, international or local) for specific projects (individual appropriation notes to be granted by MFA or the embassy).
- Core support to multilateral organisations working with human rights.

It is not all of these modalities that have been covered in the mapping. E.g. the portfolio analysis does not make an account of the work carried out by the many Danish NGOs who work with a large range of different and important aspects of human rights as part of their country programmes. This definitely constitutes a considerable and important part of the Danish footprint at country level and covers interventions such as access to justice, indigenous peoples' rights and right to natural resources. Only the work of the four above-mentioned organisations is mapped.

The MRD frame merits specific mentioning. It is a tool (account in the Finance Act) established by the MFA in the late 1990s in order to be able to provide support to specific initiatives in support of democracy and human rights in non-priority countries (at the time called programme countries). The frame is both used for ad hoc support to state institutions but also to establish more long-term partnerships with specific organisations that are not part of the group of regular 'Danida framework organisations'. Besides IWGIA and IRCT, it is also under this frame that partnerships with International Media Support and the Danish Institute for Parties and Democracy is established. Support to OHCHR and the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture is also supported under this frame.

2.3. Universal Periodic Review

The Universal Periodic Review process is worth mentioning as a framework for engagement of both bilateral and multilateral character which does not specifically fit into one of the five areas dealt with in subsequent chapters. The UPR is an entry point for normative dialogue with countries and a driver in the Danish efforts to promote and protect human rights globally. The UPR process has become a central mechanism devoted to monitoring countries' human rights performance, as it helps consolidate the monitoring implemented by individual human rights mechanisms. The UPR process derives further legitimacy from the fact that it is supported by the Human Rights Council as a whole, thus making it relatively free of bias accusations.

Countries are not obliged to implement recommendations stemming from the UPR process. Governments are allowed to accept or reject recommendations, and there is no sanction mechanism associated with failure to implement even those recommendations that a government has accepted. Nevertheless, the process encourages governments to take steps that they would otherwise not take, towards safeguarding some rights, and even rejected recommendations could scope future dialogue with the state under review.

Denmark has in recent years used the UPR as a strategic event to encourage partner countries to adopt human rights-related reforms. Denmark has strategically chosen to give recommendations to a maximum of seven countries during each UPR session. Each session is dedicated to 14 States, three times per year. Denmark selects the seven countries based on specific Danish engagement or a general political interest, and also a principle of always including a Western country. The UPR process brings into play the relations between the MFA, the Danish representations abroad and the Danish permanent missions to the UN, particularly those in Geneva. The process is led from the mission in Geneva but closely coordinated with JTFM in Copenhagen and with input from the relevant Danish embassies.

Denmark has also supported DIHR to provide technical assistance to its counterparts NHRIs, and by supported CSOs' research and reporting on human rights issues in the run-up to their country's UPR sessions.

Also, worth noting is Danish support to UPR Info, which is an NGO that runs a comprehensive online portal on the UPR processes. It includes a database of all recommendations received by country, topic, UPR cycle and other relevant parameters. It also includes other resources for example background papers, overview of processes and a news archive. The NGO thus helps disseminate information about the process itself and about countries' implementation of their human rights commitments. Along with Norway, Denmark is one of the main funders of UPR Info.

Denmark's interest in the UPR process may therefore be understood as complementing its approach to supporting human rights through political dialogue. The UPR ensures that governments focus (some) attention on their human rights record, at least once every few years, thus providing an entry point for Denmark and other like-minded countries to encourage reforms in partner countries, based on commitments made in past UPR rounds.

2.4. Human Rights Treaty Bodies and the Human Rights Council

While the UPR primarily work at a 'diplomacy level' state-to-state, the UN human rights treaty bodies exist in order to ensure that countries live up to their obligations set forth in the ten core human rights treaties¹³. The treaty bodies are committees of independent experts that monitor implementation of the treaties. Each State which is party to a treaty has an obligation to take steps to ensure that everyone in the State can enjoy those rights set out in the treaty; and signatory countries prepare periodic reports on the status of implementation of the rights enshrined in these treaties. The treaty bodies examine the countries track-records and the relevant reports and make concluding observations.

Denmark actively supports this system especially within the priority area "freedom from torture", with strong official Danish support for ensuring membership of a Danish medical doctor in the Committee Against Torture (Bent Sørensen 1988-2001, Ole Vedel Rasmussen (2000-2005) and Jens Modvig 2014-present (also Chair)).

¹³ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and its optional protocols; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966); International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) and its optional protocol (1999); Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (1984); Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and its optional protocols (2000); International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990); International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006); International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006); Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture (OPCAT) (2002).

Also, worth mentioning is the Danish engagement with the Human Rights Council (HRC) based in Geneva. The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights globally, and for addressing situations of human rights violations and making recommendations on them. The Council consists of 47 United Nations Member States elected by the UN General Assembly. During the Evaluation period, Denmark was candidate for a seat in the HRC in 2007 but did not get elected.

In August 2015, Denmark launched its candidature for a seat in for the period 2019-2021. Denmark has been running an effective campaign and the narrative around the Danish campaign is Dignity, Dialogue and Development. Related to dignity is a focus on gender equality, freedom from torture, rights of indigenous peoples, and with the rule of law as a cornerstone in international and national structures of society – all key areas in the Danish human rights work.

The HRC candidatures are classic examples of Danish engagement where candidacies to councils and offices form part of the Danish engagement at the normative/policy level as a way to promote the strong Danish Human Rights profile.

3. Priority area 1: Support to NHRIs

3.1. Introduction

National Human Rights Institutions constitute key institutions at country level for the promotion, protection and respect for human rights. They also facilitate and play an important role in bridging the national system for human rights with the international system e.g. in their country's UPR process. They contribute to the national UPR report process and to monitoring implementation of recommendations stemming from UPR sessions. Similarly, they are often involved in a country's engagement with international human rights mechanisms, such as UN Special Rapporteurs.

The Paris Principles, drafted in 1991 and adopted in 1993 by UN General Assembly, are a set of international standards which frame and guide the work of NHRIs which are organised in the Global Alliance of NHRIs (GANHRI). GANHRI adopts resolutions on NHRIs, accredits and reviews NHRI based on the Paris Principles. The accreditation, based on levels of compliance with the Paris Principles, is instrumental for the credibility of national human rights institutions and provides a baseline when adopting or amending national legislation on national human rights institutions. DIHR is also a member of GANHRI.

The table below is a condensed version of the mapping tables in Annex 1 and thus provides an overview of the Danish engagement to support NHRIs.

Overview table of Danish support to National Human Rights Institutions

Support to National Human Rights Institutions	
Overall objective	For NHRIs an explicit objective is not formulated, but the 2009 International HR strategy states: "... <i>national human rights institutions carry out great efforts in monitoring, reporting and giving advice on human rights. These institutions are based on a number of principles approved by the UN to ensure that the institutions have a broad mandate to promote and protect human rights. The mandate from the UN means that special importance will be attached to their contributions to human rights work</i> ".
Main modalities and initiatives	
Policy level – MFA (dialogue)	UPR recommendations to individual countries on national human rights institutions Resolutions in UNGA related to NHRIs
Policy level - organisations	Active engagement in strategic discussions and networks under the global coordinating body of NHRIs, the Global Alliance of NHRIs (GANHRI) and its regional bodies. DIHR is often involved in providing assistance to states and NHRIs on the drafting of legislation related to NHRIs.
Programme level MFA - bilateral and regional	Support to, typically, capacity building of NHRIs in partner countries or governments on the establishment of NHRI. Often as part of bilateral sector programmes; good governance and human rights programmes (Bangladesh, Albania, Central America, Ghana, Georgia, Honduras, Kenya, Nepal, Uganda, Tanzania etc.) Capacity building of NHRIs in MENA countries as part of the Danish Arab Partnership Programme (component implemented by DIHR)
Programme level - organisations	DIHR capacity building of NHRIs as part of its mandate (e.g. Albania, Burkina Faso, Mali, (Libya) Niger, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Nepal).

	DIHR support to Network of African National Human Rights Institutions
Key partners and documents	
Key partners	Danish Institute of Human Rights
Key MFA guidance documents	None

3.2. Key partner: The Danish Institute of Human Rights

The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) is Denmark's national human rights institution and has over 25 years of experience from development cooperation. Its broad mandate has enabled it to support a wide range of programmes, project and initiatives to strengthen human rights institutions and systems worldwide. The work has spanned over a large number of countries in Asia, Africa, Euro-Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa, which has been complemented by global initiatives and research.

Until 2014, DIHR's international work focused on access to justice and rule of law, public participation and civil society, human rights and business, and human rights education

Taking as its point of departure a vision that sustainable human rights change has to be anchored in public institutions and systems, the DIHR strategic priorities for 2015-17¹⁴ are:

- Human rights institutions in priority countries (institutions, state agencies, justice systems)
- Global human rights issues (sustainable development, business, universality)
- Human rights expertise as an instrument for change (legal/normative, context, methodology)
- Effectiveness of our work (presence, strategic collaboration, documentation).

In 2015, DIHR described its international work as follows¹⁵:

- Cooperation with other NHRIs in a total of 18 countries where DIHR works with NHRIs (if they exist) and/or with other institutions, such as the Ministry of Justice in Tunisia and the police training college in Niger. The focus is to build the capacity of partner institutions.
- Addressing global human rights issues such as sustainable development and human rights and business. This involves assessments on "measuring [the exercise of] economic and social rights"; contributions to the human rights and business agenda; conceptualising tools e.g. on the relation between human rights and SDG's, as well as research.
- Human rights-based advice and expertise: examples given include China (amendment of the Criminal Procedure Law), the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (policing and human rights), and Myanmar (business and human rights).
- As of 2016, the DIHR had staff based in 10 countries and chaired the 50-strong Association of Human Rights Institutes, a subset of GANHRI.

¹⁴ The Danish Institute for Human Rights, International Strategy 2015-17.

¹⁵ Drivers of Change, DIHR, 2015.

The concepts and methodologies developed by DIHR are documented in a toolbox that serves as a source for inspiration for future DIHR human rights activities.

Created in 1987, and established by the Act on the Danish Institute for Human Rights – Denmark's National Human Rights Institution (Act no. 553/2012), the DIHR is a completely independent institute “with the purpose of promoting and protecting human rights in accordance with the UN Paris Principles of 1991”. DIHR is a self-governing institution within the Danish public administration. Part of its funding is allocated from the national budget for national activities and DIHR also receives grants from MFA to fund its international work. The basis for the cooperation between MFA and DIHR is formulated in an organisation strategy for the period 2015-2017¹⁶. According to the DIHR 2015-16 report to Parliament, its total income for 2016 was DKK 130.8 of which:

- DKK 38.8m were allocated from the national budget;
- DKK 24.4m were allocated by MFA under a framework agreement;
- DKK 54.9m came from “other subsidy-financed activities”, of which MFA provided DKK 29.9m;
- DKK 3.2m came from subsidy-financed research activities;
- DKK 9.4m came from income generating activities (e.g. consulting)¹⁷ of which the MFA provided 0.8m.

3.3. The Danish portfolio

Policy

Denmark has several times supported the adoption of resolutions at the UN, including co-sponsoring them in the third Committee under the UNGA, related to reconfirming the importance of NHRIs and encouraging all States to establish these. The resolutions on NHRIs, a total of 17 since 2008 at either the UNGA or HRC, are adopted with consensus or without a vote. In the view of the Evaluation Team, this probably reflects that this is now an uncontroversial issue and that the position and importance of NHRIs are well accepted.

The area is considered a second priority in relation to the UNGA and HRC sessions, which means that it is of importance to Denmark, but that Danish diplomats do not actively engage in discussions and negotiations. For second-level priorities there exist a division of labour with like-minded countries. The main sponsors in the UNGA are typically Australia (and in the HRC, as well), Morocco and Germany. Within the EU-group there exists a division of labour, where some states are more active in relation to the adoption of resolution while others are co-sponsors.

The UPR processes are also used as a strategic entry point by Denmark to encourage other countries to strengthen the establishment, independence and capacity of National Human Rights Institutions or Ombudsman offices. A total of 17 recommendations in this area, directed at 15 different states, of which five states are EU or Nordic countries, was made during the 1st and 2nd UPR cycle. This is not as many as in relation to other areas (see below), but still underlines NHRIs as a priority for Denmark. Five of the recommendations have not been accepted but were “noted”. In one case, Italy, the recommendation on the establishment of an NHRI during the first cycle was only noted, but accepted during the second cycle, when the recommendation was repeated. A total of 2,142 recommendations were made within this area during the first 2 cycles, and the major recommending countries have been states such as Algeria (72), Portugal (56),

¹⁶ MFA 2014: MFA Organisation Strategy for the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) 2015-2017.

¹⁷ DIHR: Human rights on the agenda. Report 2015-16.

Australia (55) and Morocco (52). The low number of recommendations from Denmark within this priority area is also a reflection of the fact that Denmark attempts to only give 3 recommendations to each state under review. Denmark made 390 recommendations during the two cycles, while Algeria made more than 1000. 17 recommendations are however less than 4% of the total number of recommendations.

The DIHR is also carrying out activities at the policy level through its participation in GANHRI and its sub-regional network for Europe, influencing the declarations and statements adopted and issued by this international association of national human rights institutions. These documents are based on the international consensus, and may frame and guide the work of the NHRIs at national level or may propose recommendations to the UN system. The DIHR, as a NHRI with A-status, is also able to participate in sessions of the Human Rights Council and may take the floor under any agenda item, submit documentation and take up separate seating. Consequently this gives Denmark an additional voice in the HRC.

Programmes

Through the Danish bilateral assistance, capacity building support is provided to NHRIs and Ombudsman Institutions. The term NHRI may also cover the hybrid institutions with both a human rights as well as an ombudsman mandate; however Danish support is sometimes also given to the more classic Ombudsman institution that is focusing on maladministration. For instance, in the Neighbourhood programme on Democratisation, Human Rights and Civil Society Development in Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus, support was directed at the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights (also an Ombudsperson) in Ukraine and the Ombudsman Institution of Moldova (also an NHRI).

The support is often included in the large 'good governance and human rights' programmes to support and build capacity building of NHRIs or Ombudsman institutions. In this respect, there is a link with the fifth priority area, namely rule of law and access to justice, as the NHRIs can also be authorised to hear and consider complaints and petitions concerning individual situations, as well as priority area two on freedom from torture, if the NHRI/Ombudsman institution is designated as the national preventive mechanism under the OPCAT. Often, the bilateral assistance is provided through DIHR, i.e. with DIHR as the implementing partner of the Danish assistance (such as the Danish-Arab Partnership Programme), but on other occasions the programme component is implemented through other institutions, e.g. the local UNDP office as in the case of the Neighbourhood programme Democratisation, Human Rights and Civil Society Development in Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus.

DIHR is a key partner for Denmark in this respect. DIHR runs a large number of programmes and projects in many countries. These are not mapped individually in the annexes, as it would be very comprehensive. According to the 2012 Act on the DIHR, DIHR is mandated to contribute to the implementation of human rights in Denmark as well as abroad. An important feature in DIHR's international programmes is support to networks of NHRIs and to national NHRIs.

The programme level of support to human rights institutions may focus on how to ensure that the enabling legislation or the institution is compliant with the Paris Principles. However, the main feature of both DIHR and MFA programmes are capacity building.

Sometimes the programme focuses on institution building, which includes improvement of the institutional infrastructure (e.g. strategies, policies, guidelines are in place) as well as organisation building. Sometimes, the programme focuses on organisation building in order to address the capacity of the individual institution (e.g. does the institution have the adequate means and competences to implement its mandate) and/or capacity building of individuals working with the NHRI

or outside the NHRI, although the training is performed through the NHRI (awareness raising, training and personal development in order to be able to improve performance). The support enables the NHRI to implement its mandate¹⁸.

The rationale is that a well-functioning NHRI will be able to contribute to changes in the national protection and promotion of human rights, strengthening rights holders, participation and the rule of law, as well as developing and enhancing public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms as envisaged in UN resolutions. A well-functioning NHRI will also be capable of bridging the national, regional and international levels.

DIHR's larger programmes or long-term relations with individual institutions often focus on more than individual capacity building with, for example, joint programmes or initiatives.

While the bilateral assistance and the programmes carried out by DIHR may generally focus on the institution as such, other organisations may focus on a specific area of the NHRI mandate and providing assistance to that particular area. For instance, IWGIA has engaged with NHRIs in their work to ensure that indigenous peoples' rights are included in mandates and the work of NHRIs. These programmes target the capacity of the NHRI within that specific area.

¹⁸ Much support provided to institutions, public and private and both in this priority area and others, is in the form of capacity building. As mentioned here, it is generally the case that capacity building can be provided at different levels and includes institutional building, organisational building and individual capacity building (training etc). Unless specified otherwise, the broadest term capacity building is used.

4. Priority area 2: Freedom from torture

4.1. Introduction

The fight against torture has been a priority for Denmark for decades¹⁹. The UN Convention against Torture (UNCAT) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1984. It builds on the principles of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and underlines the principle that torture is never, not under any circumstances, justified²⁰.

The table below is a simple version with highlights from the mapping tables in Annex 2 and provides an overview of the Danish support to the fight for freedom from torture.

Overview table of Danish support to Freedom from torture

Freedom from torture	
Overall objective	The Danish Government will “ <i>work towards ensuring the elimination of all forms of torture and other ill-treatment and maintain and develop the involvement of the EU and of the UN in the effort to eliminate torture and other ill-treatment</i> ” (2009 International HR strategy)
Main modalities and initiatives	
Policy level – MFA (dialogue)	<p>UPR recommendations on torture and UNCAT and OP-CAT to individual countries</p> <p>Biennial submission of a comprehensive (omnibus) resolution against torture to the UN General Assembly (until 2013 annual)</p> <p>Biennial submission of a thematic resolution against torture to the UN Human Rights Council (until 2013 annual)</p> <p>Resolution on extension of mandate of the special rapporteur on torture (every three years)</p> <p>Support for torture conventions and mechanisms</p> <p>Active support for election of Danish member of the Committee Against Torture (CAT)</p> <p>Launch and member of core group in the Convention Against Torture Initiative (CTI) coordinated from Geneva</p>
Policy level - organisations	<p>DIGNITY advocacy work at UN level (Geneva and New York)– resolutions and international systems/mechanisms</p> <p>DIGNITY providing technical input to MFA staff on torture, including discussions and input to HRC and UNGA resolutions</p> <p>DIGNITY submissions to UN organs (special rapporteurs, CAT, SPT, UPR) on different technical country-specific and thematic issues</p> <p>IRCT providing technical input to MFA to all HRC and UNGA resolutions (in particular, the 2013 resolution on rehabilitation where IRCT also arranged an expert briefing to Geneva diplomats in advance of the HRC session).</p>

¹⁹ <http://fnnewyork.um.dk/en/denmark/human-rights/denmark-facilitates-dialogue-on-anti-torture/>

²⁰ <http://www.ohchr.org/en/ProfessionalInterest/pages/cat.aspx>

	IRCT staff placed in Geneva (2009-2014) lobbying and providing technical input to CAT members, CAT reviews, CAT general comments, organisations, SPT, UPR process. DIHR support to UPR processes
Programme level MFA – bilateral and regional	Support to secretariat of Convention Against Torture Initiative (CTI) coordinated from Geneva through funding of Geneva-based NGO working on HR and torture Capacity building of key national level partner organisations and local CSOs in the Danish-Arab Partnership Programme that work with the fight against torture (implemented through DIHR)
Programme level - organisations	DIGNITY programmes and projects in its partner countries implemented globally and funded through a framework agreement with MFA. Focus is on capacity building, research, information sharing and advocacy. IRCT programmes and projects in its partner countries implemented globally and funded through a framework agreement with MFA. Focus is on capacity building, advocacy and information sharing
Key partners and documents	
Key partners	Danish Institute Against Torture - DIGNITY International Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims - IRCT Nordic countries, Switzerland, USA, EU28 in negotiations at UN level (UNGA, UN committees, HRC) Chile, Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco (CTI)
Key MFA guidance documents	International Human Rights Cooperation - Strategy for the Government's approach (2009) (No specific strategies or policies)

4.2. Key partner organisations: DIGNITY and IRCT

DIGNITY, IRCT and DIHR are all important partners for MFA in relation to this area. DIHR is described above and has a much broader human rights mandate than the other two more technical organisations. Together with the Parliamentary Ombudsman, DIGNITY and DIHR also carry out preventive monitoring visits to institutions, where persons can be deprived of their liberty. This includes for example, prisons, police stations and psychiatric institutions. The work is done as part of the National Preventive Mechanism and is part of the obligation under the OPCAT.

DIGNITY and IRCT share a common story in the Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims (RCT), founded in 1982. To further pursue its mandate and to engage with professionals and activists in other countries, the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) was established in 1985, initially as a department of RCT. In 1997, RCT and IRCT were split into two independent organisations – following an MFA review - with the aim of providing each one of them with a unique identity. The result of this was that RCT remained a Danish NGO with a focus on service provision and re-search, while the IRCT became an international network of rehabilitation centres (including RCT).

DIGNITY

RCT/DIGNITY was established in and has carried out activities since 1982. In 2004 DIGNITY was included in the Danish Finance Act (effective from 2005) and a Framework Agreement (DKK 48 million per year) was set up between the Danish MFA and DIGNITY. As part of the organisation's larger communication and branding strategy which aimed at increasing its presence and visibility among the Danish population, RCT changed name to DIGNITY in 2012. Moreover, in implementing a five-year strategy (2014-2019), DIGNITY changed its organisational structure from separate specialised departments, such as an international department and a section devoted only to research, to a more project-oriented set-up where the work is organised by "themes" i.e. Rehabilitation, Detention and Urban Violence. Research, instead of being an independent component, is now an integrated part of all projects.

The overall goal for DIGNITY's work is to ease human suffering after torture, to prevent torture and to be a global driving force in the development of new knowledge about torture and its consequences. Within this goal the aforementioned three thematic areas, Rehabilitation, Detention and Urban Violence, are at the core of the organisation's work.

In addition to the framework agreement with MFA, DIGNITY has also been implementing programme components under the Danish Arab Partnership Programme (DAPP) on behalf of the MFA, with a budget of DKK 39 mil. for the period 2013-2016. DIGNITY has also secured single- or multi-year funding from other public donors including the Danish Social Ministry, the Netherlands and Swiss MFA and DFID/UK Aid, as well as research-based funding.

Moreover, DIGNITY annually receives approx. DKK 20 million from the Danish Regions [Danske Regioner] for the organisation's Danish Rehabilitation Clinic, and DKK 0.8 million for the Danish National Prevention Mechanism. Finally, in 2016, DIGNITY as Lead agency, secured a DKK 200 mill. grant from MFA over the coming five years, for a Human Rights Consortium, together with DIHR, Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network, Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders and Danmission.

In 2014, according to its financial reports, DIGNITY had a total income of DKK 105 mil. The Framework Agreement, MFA funding for "individual projects" (1.3 mil) and DAPP (11.3 mil) represented close to 58% of that amount. Public and private funding was DKK 1.6 mil. of which research grants amounted to DKK 0.3 mil. Finally, fund-raising generated almost DKK 2.3 mil.

In 2015, DIGNITY had a total income of DKK 103 mil. The increase vis-a-vis 2014 was primarily due to the successful granting of funding for a range of individual projects (DKK 5.4 mil. excluding DAPP funds) as well as intensified fundraising (DKK 2.5 mil). In 2016 DIGNITY's total income was just below DKK 100 mil; the decrease was as a result of budget cut from the MFA of DKK 6 mil (incl. to DAPP). Nevertheless, the Framework Agreement, and MFA funding for "individual projects" represented 56.5 % of the total income (DKK 56.5 mil).

IRCT

IRCT is an international association of 150 rehabilitation centres and organisations in 72 countries, supported by a Secretariat in Copenhagen. As mentioned above, it was created as a section of RCT but since 1997 it has been an independent international association with headquarters in Copenhagen. IRCT situates itself within the broader fight for a world without torture; however, its strategic niche is the promotion of health-based holistic rehabilitation of torture victims through a large specialised membership base with a global reach. IRCT is the venue where all members pursue common global and regional policy objectives, support each other to promote right to rehabilitation at the national level, share resources and develop tools and methodologies to best provide rehabilitation services.

IRCT receives core funding from Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the Oak Foundation. A new three-year grant for Danish core funding of DKK 24.5 million for the period 2016-2018 was signed in 2016. According to its 2016 annual report, covering 2015, the IRCT had a total income that year of €4.83m (about DKK35.9m). About 45% of that amount was spent on governance, including policy-making processes and membership services, and operation of the IRCT Secretariat, while about 55% were spent on research, advocacy and capacity building for member centres²¹.

In addition to the activities administered by the association itself, the IRCT also represents the collective movement of independent organisations belonging to it, each of them with their own staff, funding and programmes. In this identity as a movement, the IRCT constitutes a critical mass of activities that goes beyond what the above budget figures indicate and, as a collective, provides leadership for the global rehabilitation sector.

4.3. The Danish portfolio²²

Policy

The mapping in Annex 2 clearly shows that the policy level is the key most important intervention modality for the official Danish support to freedom from torture. At the policy level of MFA, the Danish missions to the UN in both Geneva and New York play a crucial role as do specialised NGOs in Geneva and New York, and also DIGNITY and IRCT.

Both IRCT and DIGNITY have a strong focus on the policy level and invest considerable resources on engaging in policy processes at national, regional and international level. They engage in multilateral processes around the UN in lobbying and advocacy work, also through professional associations, networks and groups. They also play the role of technical experts vis-à-vis MFA and also vis-à-vis the UN level, in the form of CAT.

DIGNITY and IRCT carry out advocacy work vis-à-vis foreign missions, including Denmark, and also act as technical specialists to the Danish diplomats during negotiations in UNGA and HRC. From 2009 to 2014, IRCT had a representative in Geneva who provided technical support to MFA and direct lobbying on HRC resolutions; advocacy on UPR State reviews (18 countries); advocacy in relation to CAT State reviews (28 countries) and standard-setting processes. Since 2014, a DIGNITY staff member has been elected member – and chair – of CAT. Since 2006, DIGNITY has provided substantial input and technical support to the MFA on GA and HRC resolutions; and has also undertaken regular advocacy in relation to UPR State reviews and CAT State reviews in close cooperation with its civil society partners in the global South.

Resolutions in UNGA and HRC

Until 2013, Denmark has every year since the 1990s submitted a comprehensive resolution against torture (omnibus resolution) to the UN General Assembly and also a thematic resolution on torture to the Human Rights Council in Geneva. This is a way for Denmark to ensure continued focus on the ill-treatment of people around the world and push governments to take action. In the negotiations leading up to the resolutions, Denmark draws upon the specialist knowledge of, among others, DIGNITY and IRCT. This is a very good example of the working relationship between MFA and the NGOs for the joint promotion of a human rights issue at the multilateral

²¹ IRCT Annual Report 2016

²² This section contains only a brief overview of the Danish portfolio, which is further unfolded, analysed and discussed in the main evaluation report

level. While MFA holds the political responsibility, the organisations contribute with their invaluable specialist knowledge.

In 2013 it was decided that each of the resolutions should be proposed biennially – in equal years in UNGA and unequal years in HRC to ensure better resources for preparation and negotiations and in order not to experience ‘fatigue’ around the issues; all-in-all to ensure greater impact of the policy work.

The UPR processes

The UPR processes are strategically chosen by Denmark as a modality for furthering the agenda of pushing for freedom from torture towards other countries and, specifically, for ensuring full ratification of UNCAT and implementation of relevant legislation in countries worldwide. As such, almost half of all Danish recommendations to other countries (all countries, not only partner countries) during the first two UPR cycles - 154 recommendations of a total of 390 - were concerned with Torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading (CID) treatment or punishment (almost 40% of the total number of Danish recommendations). 91 of these were accepted by the state under review and the rest have been noted. The total number of recommendation was 4,529. Most recently, Denmark has decided to deviate from its principle of only providing UPR recommendations to countries which are partners to Denmark or with a specific Danish interest. When it comes to UNCAT and OPCAT ratification, Denmark will recommend ratification also for non-priority countries when these have not ratified.

IRCT and DIGNITY also uses the UPR processes strategically. E.g. since 2009, the IRCT, with its members, has successfully advocated in relation to 18 State reviews to have the priority issues of their individual members become UPR recommendations to their States. In most instances, the Danish MFA has been a key partner in making these recommendations.

Programmes

MFA does not have programmes as such on torture and does not follow up at country level on the work being done at UN level. The Danish programme interventions are thus mainly supported through partnerships with Danish organisations that implement projects in countries globally, with a main focus on capacity building of partner organisations to enable these organisations to fight for the rights of their constituencies.

It is striking that throughout the evaluation period, and also previous to 2006, freedom from torture has continued to be a core focus area for Denmark in its international human rights work. Denmark has had a very stable focus on this technical area, even through changing Danish governments, strategies and policies. There is a clear general acceptance of freedom from torture as an important Danish priority area in its international work and even as a Danish ‘trademark’. The main evaluation report goes deeper into this.

There is an overlap between freedom from torture and the other priority areas of rule of law and better access to justice, as well as national human rights institutions, because bilateral programmes in priority countries also work with capacity building of institutions that have a mandate to ensure access to justice for torture victims and National Preventive Mechanism. In some cases, this is made explicit in programme documents (e.g. in the cases of Bangladesh and Nepal), but most often it is implicit.

Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI)

The Danish commitment to the anti-torture agenda has, within the period of this evaluation, among other resulted in the Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI). In March 2014, Den-

mark together with Ghana, Chile, Indonesia and Morocco launched the initiative with the objective of ensuring universal ratification and better implementation of the UNCAT. The idea for the initiative emanated from Geneva-based Danish diplomats and specialised organisations who have worked together strategically to further the freedom from torture agenda. CTI is a state-to-state initiative outside the UN system, with core group members from five different regions in the world, strategically engaged in order to ensure the peer-to-peer approach when discussing ratification and implementation of the UNCAT. The CTI is supported by a secretariat in Geneva, funded by Denmark, and works with a ‘group of friends’ that consist of NGOs, academia, governments and subject-matter specialists.

While the work on resolutions at the multilateral level is focused on pushing governments to ratify and implement the UNCAT, the CTI is considered a supplement and a “pull” initiative where states can get assistance from other states on best practices for ratification and implementation. In launching the CTI, Denmark has used its international recognition as standing in the front-line of the fight against torture and the initiative is also (cautiously) promoted bilaterally in policy dialogue. In these efforts, the Danish representation in Geneva engages in discussions with the Danish embassy in the country in question on how to promote the initiative, but most importantly, the other CTI core group members are involved in their respective regions.

In March 2016, the CTI published its 2016-17 “Ratification and Implementation Strategy”, focusing on the following elements:

- Achieving universal ratification of the CAT by 2024. This means that 37 countries have yet to ratify. Among the states that have ratified already, the CTI also seeks to encourage the removal of “reservations” entered by some signatories that do not recognise the authority of the Committee against Torture. A number of bilateral and regional events are planned to achieve this.
- Ensuring more effective implementation of the CAT, by:
 - Encouraging states to adopt legislation in line with the provisions of the CAT;
 - Working with governments to improve custody conditions and police techniques;
 - Encouraging CUNAT Member States to improve their reporting to the Committee against Torture.

In the mapping in Annex 2, CTI is placed in both the policy and programme level of Danish modalities. Even though the initiative works at policy level, it can also be seen as a long-term programme that supports governments in understanding their obligations regarding the eradication of torture, and in taking steps to meet these obligations. Denmark provides support with funding to the secretariat but also commits human resources to engage in CTI events, such as CTI side-events during HRC and UNGA sessions.

5. Priority area 3: Rights of indigenous peoples

5.1. Introduction

Working for promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples has been a key Danish priority area for decades. The Danish-Greenlandic ties have kept this issue on the Danish agenda and, in official matters, the issue is always jointly promoted with Greenland.

Contrary to the Danish focus area freedom from torture, Denmark has, since 1994, had a distinct strategy for Danish Support to Indigenous Peoples. The strategy was reviewed in 2000-2001, resulting in the 2004 publication of a new strategy document of the same name. The strategy's objective is to "strengthen the rights of indigenous peoples to control their own development paths and to determine matters regarding their own economic, social, political and cultural situation". To achieve this, the strategy focuses on five "key elements":

- Strengthening indigenous peoples' rights through international processes;
- Including indigenous peoples' concerns in bilateral development cooperation;
- Including indigenous peoples' concerns in multilateral development cooperation;
- Cooperating with indigenous peoples' organisations; and
- Considering indigenous peoples in economic and trade-related issues.

In 2010, the first three elements of the strategy were reviewed through a process of desk studies, stakeholder consultations and field visits. The review noted that the strategy had contributed to the achievement of "tangible results", such as improvements in indigenous peoples' livelihoods in some countries, the establishment of the UN Permanent Forum, and the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as policy development in relevant multilateral agencies.

Against this positive backdrop, the review noted continuing challenges, including the need to develop "operational tools" adapted to the "African context"²³, as well as the need to reach disadvantaged groups with pro-poor development benefits, to promote stability in post-conflict transitions, to support civic participation of marginalised groups and to address governance challenges.

The review set out several recommendations for future action:

- To maintain a policy focus on indigenous peoples' rights;
- To establish an annual Danish-Greenlandic forum on indigenous peoples' rights;
- To seek further recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, including through alliances;
- To maintain a focus on indigenous peoples' rights in climate negotiations;
- To enhance the relevance of indigenous issues in Africa through appropriate entry points;
- To better integrate indigenous issues in country analyses and programming;
- To maintain a dialogue on indigenous issues with multilateral agencies; and
- To support country-level partnerships on indigenous peoples' rights.

In November 2011, in order to help guide work at country level, the MFA published a "How-to Note" on indigenous peoples. The note provides guidance on ways in which provisions of the strategy could be implemented, suggesting entry points such as support for democratisation, gender equality and for environmental action. The note provides guiding principles for support to

²³ The review noted that 74% of the DKK 1.8 billion spent by Denmark in support to indigenous peoples' rights were devoted to South America and tools and strategies have thus focused on this region

indigenous peoples' rights, including facilitating dialogue and building trust, considering the needs of other poor and marginalised groups, and cooperating with other development partners.

The table below is a condensed version of the mapping tables in Annex 3 and thus provides an overview of the Danish engagement to support the rights of indigenous peoples.

Overview table of Danish support to Right of indigenous peoples

Rights of indigenous peoples	
Overall objective	The Danish Government will “ <i>in cooperation with the Greenland Home Rule Government, promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples</i> ” ²⁴ .
Main modalities and initiatives	
Policy level MFA (dialogue)	Preparing of resolutions and negotiations: Denmark lead on UN declaration on the Rights of indigenous peoples (2007). World Conference of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), held in New York in September 2014. Mandates of Special Rapporteurs. Contribution to the work of UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. UPR recommendations to selected countries.
Policy level - organisations	IWGIA's international human rights advocacy programme: Technical input and advocacy vis-à-vis MFA and UN related to specific resolutions and sessions in UN (UNGA and HRC) IWGIA support to international processes such as the World conference on indigenous people and follow-up on the outcome document. DIHR works to enhance the engagement of National Human Rights Institutions and promote indigenous peoples' rights in the context of its programmes on business and human rights as well as sustainable development Support to IP's participation in various forums and sessions
Programme level MFA - bilateral	Governance and Human Rights sector programmes with capacity building/Technical assistance/technical, legal and methodological assistance support to partners that work for indigenous peoples' rights in Nepal and Cambodia. Bolivia country programme, since 1994, has focused on indigenous peoples' rights in the different sectors where Denmark has been active.
Programme level - organisations	IWGIA programmes and projects in its partner countries implemented globally and funded through a framework agreement with MFA. Projects in the following areas: recognition, land, territories and national resources, protection, redress and remedy, gender and inter-generational inequalities. Main activities are capacity building, advocacy, information sharing, publications, seminars, legal aid. IWGIA stand-alone projects funded directly from MFA (e.g. from “CSR pulje”).
Key partners	IWGIA Greenland ²⁵ and Nordic countries (particularly Finland)

²⁴ 2009 International HR strategy

²⁵ Since May 2014 DIHR has been NHRI for Greenland

Key MFA guidance documents	Strategy for Danish Support to Indigenous Peoples (2004) Review of Strategy for Danish Support to Indigenous Peoples 2001-2010 ‘How-to note’ on indigenous peoples right (2011)
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5.2. Key partner organisation: IWGIA²⁶

The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, IWGIA, is a global human rights network organisation that, for more than 45 years, has worked for the promotion, protection and in defence of indigenous peoples’ rights. As a network organisation, IWGIA represents and cooperates with indigenous peoples’ own organisations, as well as national, regional and international human rights institutions and human rights mechanisms, in order to promote recognition and implementation of the rights of indigenous peoples. IWGIA’s main areas of work are documentation, capacity development and advocacy at the local, regional and international level.

IWGIA has cooperated with the Danish MFA since 2000, and from 2014 to 2016 the Danish MFA funded a three-year grant agreement with a budget of DKK 60 million. The Danish MFA finances approximately 50% of IWGIA’s total budget.

The overall objective of IWGIA is to contribute to:

- the empowerment of indigenous men and women, including the most vulnerable groups, so that they all may promote and exercise their rights
- the sensitizing of duty-bearers to promote, protect and fulfil indigenous peoples’ rights; and holding these duty-bearers accountable for violations of these rights.

This is done by forming partnership with the organisations and institutions in IWGIA’s network to promote the recognition of and the respect for the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples, particularly their right to self-determination and self-determined development, as well as their right to control their own territories and resources. Thematically, IWGIA focuses on land rights, promoting inclusion in climate action and participation by IPs in local and international decision-making processes.

IWGIA has consistently rendered technical, strategic and financial support to indigenous peoples’ organisations in order for them to be able to fully engage in relevant UN processes and negotiation, as well as strengthening their capacity to use international human rights mechanisms for the promotion and the protection of their rights.

5.3. The Danish portfolio

Policy

As with torture, the main modality applied by MFA in relation to indigenous peoples is the policy level, where the partnership with IWGIA plays an important role.

The narrative around the Danish focus on indigenous peoples’ rights is linked to the ties between Denmark and Greenland. For decades, Denmark, in cooperation with Greenland, has played a crucial role in promoting the development of international standards and the establishment of UN mechanisms/procedures aimed at promoting and protecting indigenous peoples’ rights.

²⁶ DIHR also works with indigenous peoples’ affairs as a focus area, but it not considered a key partner to MFA in this respect

Denmark and Greenland have jointly initiated the establishment of the Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples, which has been in operation since 2002. Also, together with Greenland, Denmark took the lead in the negotiations leading up to the UN declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which was adopted in 2007. Another key milestone was achieved in 2014 with the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), of which Denmark was main supporter and co-facilitator. Danish preparations began already in 2011, jointly with IWGIA. The World Conference was a plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly where Member States were represented at a high level (heads of states and governments, ministers.), attended also by representatives of indigenous peoples' organisations. The World Conference adopted an "Outcome Document" that set out a number of commitments by participants, such as, for example, the fight against discrimination and the compilation of disaggregated data on indigenous peoples' economic and social situation.

Denmark, partly as a result of its historic relationship with Greenland, is among the European countries that actively engages in promotion of the rights of Indigenous Peoples in the UN system. The other key European countries were Finland, Norway and Sweden (who had previously recognised the Sami as indigenous people).

The key role played by Denmark/Greenland in multilateral and bilateral settings to promote indigenous peoples' rights, as well as the work undertaken by IWGIA, have been complementary and mutually reinforcing. IWGIA has thus been a crucial ally and a key strategic partner for Denmark in its work related to indigenous peoples.

The UPR processes are also used by the Danish Government to push for the rights of indigenous peoples. During the first two UPR cycles, Denmark has made 22 recommendations related to this topic, of which 10 were accepted and 12 were noted. This constitutes almost 6% of the total Danish recommendations during the first two cycles. The total number of recommendations within this thematic area was 999, with Norway, Mexico and Bolivia as the most active recommending states. IWGIA also strategically uses the UPR processes to lobby for and submission of alternative reports on the human rights situation of indigenous peoples to governments under review.

Programmes

At the programme level, most Danish engagement is through IWGIA which has a broad project portfolio worldwide and works primarily with capacity building, advocacy, information sharing, publications, seminars and legal aid.

One element of IWGIA's work is the consistent application of an interlinked methodology whereby IWGIA empowers indigenous peoples and their organisations through combined support at local, national, regional and international level.

This allows IWGIA to create synergies by interlinking the activities carried out at the different levels. The global-local linkages have a catalytic potential in particular at the national or local level where information about international processes and legal instruments helps strengthen the position and demands of indigenous organisations engaged in human rights, legal and policy advocacy programmes. And both the national/local and international level work is solidly supported by knowledge-based documentation produced by IWGIA.

At national level, the assistance provided by IWGIA to support indigenous peoples in countries as diverse as Bolivia, Tanzania, Nepal and Bangladesh has contributed towards supporting some of the most vulnerable groups by using international/regional human rights mechanisms and pro-

cedures to advocate their cases. It has also meant that there exists today, in many countries, a local basis for moving forward in the practical operationalisation of international commitments regarding indigenous peoples.

It is also worth mentioning that DIHR has a facilitating and capacity-building role vis-a-vis other NHRIs on indigenous peoples' rights, including by strengthening their collaboration with UNPFII and EMRIP.

In some countries, at the bilateral programme level, the MFA does also directly support organisations working for the rights of indigenous peoples. In practice, at both the programme level and the policy level in countries where support is provided, it is however often difficult for Danish diplomats to raise the issue of indigenous peoples' rights if political will to address the issue is lacking. In some countries, indigenous rights have been addressed by Denmark as part of other debates, for example on the situation of pastoralists (Tanzania) or in terms of access to natural resources (Cambodia). However, a focus on indigenous peoples may be unwelcome in some countries, if national unity is seen as an over-riding priority. In Tanzania and Kenya, for example, slogans such as "No to tribalism" and "We are all Tanzanians" have been used to try to unite people, but this may have serious negative impacts and work against the acknowledgement of indigenous peoples' rights.

Bolivia is an example, where Denmark through its bilateral cooperation has had a specific focus on indigenous peoples' rights and indigenous peoples as the main target group of its cooperation. According to the recent (2017) evaluation of Danish-Bolivian cooperation 1994-2016 major achievements have been obtained for IPs within the areas of education, access to public services and access to natural resources. Other bilateral programmes (primarily good governance programmes) that have made explicitly reference to IPs (sometimes as part of marginalised groups) are Nepal, Cambodia, Bangladesh.

6. Priority area 4: Corporate Social Responsibility

6.1. Introduction

Denmark has, for many years, promoted and supported the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) agenda. MFA (in line with the European Commission's guidelines) defines Corporate Social Responsibility as companies' responsibility towards integrating social and environmental concerns in their business operations²⁷. This also includes human rights aspects e.g. as reflected in the UN Global Compact (UNGC) 10 principles adopted in 2000, an initiative Denmark also has supported. In 2007, Denmark appointed a Government commission to develop a CSR-strategy – an obligation that emanated from the Danish Globalization strategy. This work resulted in 2008, in Denmark's first action plan for CSR. CSR was furthermore included in the 2009 International HR strategy.

With the adoption of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) in 2011, the international standards on CSR have become more systematic and the terms 'human rights and business' and 'responsible business conduct' (RBC) are now more frequently used when focus is on the sustainability and responsibility aspects of private sector operations. On the backdrop of the UNGPs, tools and guidelines are continuously created to support the implementation of corporate responsibility in businesses, investments and development projects.

Focus in the 2009 International HR strategy was placed on the UN Global Compact initiative, but Denmark has supported the introduction of other instruments as well. During the evaluation period, Denmark has been guided in its work on CSR/RBC by the action plan for CSR 2008-2012 and 2012-2015, and also by the national action plan for implementation of the UNGPs from 2014. The CSR action plan from 2012 was drafted in light of the adoption of the UNGPs, and reference is made to these and other international standards throughout. The action plan underlines the importance of considering potential human rights violations of companies in developing countries and also focus on human rights in relation to the establishment of grievance mechanisms for ensuring that Danish companies involved in human rights violations play an active role in remedying the abuse, and assisting the victims of violations. This is in compliance with the UNGPs. The UNGP action plan provides a status on the implementation of the UNGPs by Denmark and what initiatives will be taken to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts on human rights by Danish companies.

Overview table of Danish support to CSR

CSR	
Overall objective	<i>"The Government will work towards ensuring that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) develops into an effective tool for the purpose of promoting and protecting human rights."</i> (2009 International HR strategy)
Main modalities and initiatives	
Policy level – MFA (dialogue)	Support to establishment and operation of UNGC and UNGPs, the latter through the work of the Special Representative and later the UN working group on Business and Human Rights

²⁷ <http://um.dk/da/udenrigspolitik/handelspolitik/csr-og-ansvarlig-forretning>

Policy level - organisations	<p>DIHR was active in the UN Working Group on Human Rights and Business was the WEOG member of the working group from 2011-2016.</p> <p>DIHR is engaged in the GANHRI (previously ICC) working group on Business and Human Rights and has been since 2009. DIHR was instrumental in setting up the group and is now a member</p> <p>IWGIA is also engaged in work following up on the UNGP work related to indigenous peoples' rights in this respect.</p>
Programme level MFA - bilateral	<p>Various business and partnership programmes with Danish companies and NGOs (PPP, IPD, B2B, DBP, P&P, DMDP)</p> <p>Requirements on social and environmental sustainability to private sector entities when doing business with Denmark through Danida Business Finance</p> <p>CSR challenge funds in 2013 and 2015</p>
Programme level - organisations	<p>IFU (Investment Fund for Developing Countries) must according to its governing law apply relevant international standards for sustainable and socially responsible investments based on intergovernmental agreements, including UNGP. Consequently, companies should expect requirements on business and human rights/sustainability to private sector entities when doing business with IFU</p> <p>Danida CSR training fund attached to IFU investments</p> <p>DIHR has a mandate to engage directly with companies in order to protect and promote human rights. DIHR has worked with this agenda since 1999 and has a number of initiatives and programmes in its human rights and business section, including several publicly available tools and guides such as a country guide portal, UN Global Compact self-assessment tool, tool on human rights and impact assessments and Nation Action Plans. DIHR has also rolled out a capacity-building programme for NHRIs including e-learning.</p>
Key players	<p>DIHR</p> <p>IFU</p>
Key MFA guidance documents	<p>Action plan for CSR (2008 & 2012)</p> <p>National action plan for implementation of the UNGP (2014)</p>

6.2. Key players – DIHR and IFU²⁸

Danish Institute for Human Rights²⁹

DIHR has worked with business and human rights since 1999. Today, DIHR is considered by many companies and organisations to be a world leading organisation in its work with integrating human rights into the thinking and operations of the corporate sector and also in helping states,

²⁸ According to MFA, the key players within the field of CSR mentioned here cannot be considered 'partners' as such, in the sense that they are not used for strategic development of the field (policy or programme), cf, comment in section 2.2..

²⁹ DIHR is not, as such, considered a key partner of MFA within the area of CSR, but DIHR plays an important role within this field internationally. It is a field of expertise where it has been possible for DIHR to engage in and develop, also as a result of the core funding the Institute receives from MFA

donor agencies and other organisations, including national human rights institutions, in how human rights and doing business can go hand in hand³⁰.

DIHR is mandated, according to its enabling law, to advise the Danish Parliament, Government and other public authorities on human rights. Internationally, DIHR also engage directly with private stakeholders with the purpose of addressing human rights impacts of business operations around the world. While states have the primary duty to protect and fulfil human rights, businesses have a minimum responsibility to respect human rights, which is clearly stated in the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. Beyond this minimum obligation, DIHR recognizes that businesses have significant potential to contribute to increased enjoyment of human rights in the societies where they operate.

In its engagement with the private sector, DIHR is governed by a set of Corporate Engagement Principles that ensures impartiality, lays down principles for information-sharing and public disclosure of information, and other key principles; most importantly these principles state that DIHR also in its work with the private sector work aims to improve their impact on human rights. DIHR has worked with the following industries in Denmark through the Corporate Engagement programme: shipping/logistics, retail, extraction, agriculture/food, pharma and finance.

Investment Fund for Developing Countries - IFU

IFU is the Danish Development Finance Institution, and together with corporate clients, IFU has an active investment portfolio of DKK 6.2 billion in developing countries and emerging economies. By its very size, IFU is therefore key in the Danish portfolio when it comes to promoting CSR and human rights in private sector operation and in ensuring the avoidance of adverse impacts of private businesses on human rights.

IFU places strong emphasis on sustainability for the companies which it finances, in the form of strict due diligence procedures. IFU demands that its partner companies live up to international standards within the field of corporate governance (e.g. corruption, tax), environment (avoid adverse impact on the external environment) and social responsibility including avoiding adverse impact on human rights. IFU also provides technical assistance to partner companies within this field if necessary. In 2017, IFU engaged DIHR in a review of its organisation and how IFU's approach and the development impact of its investments can be enhanced by further aligning with the UNGPs. IFU was evaluated by MFA in 2004; and in April 2018 a new external evaluation was initiated.

6.3. The Danish portfolio

From interviews and document review, it is clear that CSR is not an area that has received the same level of attention in the Danish human rights portfolio as the other four priority areas. CSR is not strongly anchored in the human rights office in MFA (JTfM) but receives more attention in the department for Growth and Employment (VBE). VBE is also the 'reporting office' of IFU. While 'CSR' and 'sustainability' have been focus areas in VBE's portfolio, it is fair to say that the human rights angle has, within the evaluation period at least, not been strongly emphasised. The following policy and programme initiatives are important to mention, but also underlines a somewhat scattered portfolio, without any very clear guideline.

Policy

At the policy level both MFA, DIHR and IWGIA have been active. Denmark has actively supported the UN's work on promoting Corporate Social Responsibility through the UN Global

³⁰ Review of DIHR, 2017

Compact, which is a voluntary initiative established in 2000 for businesses to align with ten core principles for acting responsibly, and thereby also in acting responsibly in relation to respecting human rights.

Denmark has also supported the work of UN Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Business and Human Rights, John Ruggie, in the formulation of the UNGP, which were endorsed by the Human Rights Council in 2011³¹. The support has included financial support to his team and, in 2007, hosting an International Workshop in Business and Human Rights: Assessing Policy Options with John Ruggie. According to the internal MFA evaluation, this workshop was a success for the MFA, confirming the commitment to support the work of the Special Rapporteur and to keep a strong profile on CSR in the work of the HRC. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur was extended by the HRC in 2008 with the strong support of the EU member states and, in 2011, when the UNGP were adopted, Denmark in its oral statement re-confirmed their importance, stating “follow up to Professor John Ruggie’s important work, through the extension of the mandate of this special procedure, must be ensured”.

The UNGP is a global instrument for preventing and addressing the risk of adverse impacts on human rights linked to private companies’ activities. Denmark has followed up on the UNGP by e.g. confirming its commitment to the UNGP in the 2014 Danish National Action Plan on UNGP, where Denmark explicitly expresses that “Denmark supported the work of John Ruggie in developing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and is now supporting the UN Working Group”. Margret Jungk from DIHR was the WEOG member of the UN working group 2011-2016. The UNGP place an obligation on countries, including Denmark, to ensure that the businesses Denmark engage with, in development cooperation, act responsibly in terms of human rights, including labour rights.

DIHR has been involved in the development of several tools within this field, which the Institute makes available for public consumption. Jointly with the Ministry of Business and Growth, Confederation of Danish Industries and IFU, DIHR has developed a CSR self-assessment tool that UN Global Compact promotes as one of its tools for companies to use. DIHR and the International Corporate Accountability Roundtable (ICAR) have produced tools and guidance to support human rights actors at national level in their National Action Plan processes. In 2014 the DIHR-ICAR toolkit on NAPs were launched. The toolkit is already in active use in all regions of the world by governments, NHRIs and civil society organisations.

Furthermore, funding from Danida and others has made the Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business (MCRB) a reality. The MCRB was founded by the DIHR and the Institute for Human Rights and Business. The Centre provides a platform for business, civil society, academics, and governments to meet and exchange ideas and build capacities regarding responsible investment and responsible business practices in Myanmar.

Lastly, at the policy side, it is worth noting that no UPR recommendations have been made by Denmark relating to CSR/Human Rights and Business. There could however be several reasons for this and it is noted that Denmark respects the principle of giving a maximum of three recommendations per country. However, only 104 recommendations have been made in total during the two cycles and 87 of them are related to the second cycle.

³¹ Denmark claims to have been ‘instrumental’ in the creation of John Ruggie’s mandate as Special Representative. However, it was prior to 2006 and it has not been possible to have that confirmed.

Programmes

In terms of development programming, the main Danish engagements related to CSR/business and human rights have been through its different business partnership programmes which have all included a CSR element and more or less indirectly addressed human rights concerns in relation to sustainable and responsible business conduct. The overall purpose of support in this area has been to involve the Danish private sector in promoting (responsible and sustainable) private sector development in Danida's programme/priority countries. Partnership programmes during the evaluation period include:

- Public Private Partnership Programme (2004-2009)
- Partnership Facility Programme (1996-2009)
- Business-to-Business Programme (2006-2011)
- Innovative Partnerships for Development (2009-2011)
- Danida Business Partnerships (2011-2014)
- CSR challenge funds 2013 and 2015
- Danida Market Development Partnerships (2016-)

All programmes have included a private Danish business partner, who has entered into partnership with a local business partner, a national NGO, a Danish NGO, Danish authorities or national authorities. The focus on CSR and human rights has shifted gradually over the years to be more concerned with strategic CSR and due diligence. B2B and DBP have been the largest programmes.

In B2B, CSR was a key feature with an explicit target to enhance long-term social and environmental impacts. Despite being formulated on the backdrop of the UNGC and the decent work agenda the practical expectations and outcomes on development goals related to the CSR targets were not clearly defined in the B2B guidelines. This entailed that it has been implemented very differently and often with little effect on the different partnerships and little additional development effects. The CSR outcomes therefore varied in implementation, as very few companies applied all-round approaches but either focused on internal working conditions, the external environment or the local communities.

B2B's replacement, the DBP programme, more explicitly promoted better working and living conditions in developing countries. The programme built on the lessons learned from B2B by establishing clearly defined immediate objectives to facilitate job creation, increased competitiveness, and the promotion of CSR for the benefit of employees, their families, the local community and society at large.

The shift from B2B to DBP initiated a more focused approach to enabling long-term development impacts by refining the approach to CSR with clearly defined expectations to perform CSR risk assessment with the implementation of minimum one CSR priority area in the business case. In addition to this, the companies were obliged to undertake a risk-based CSR due diligence of the business operations in the first quarter of the implementation phase, in order to create an action plan on the mitigation of the identified and potential impacts. By implementing CSR as a development objective of the partnerships, the DBP programme flagged the links between the focus on CSR and the development of long-term socio-economic development impacts. The DBP team, jointly with the Danish Trade Council team, developed a 'rough guide to CSR assessments' to assist the Danish embassies and the partners in the process.

As a form of front runner of the current DMDP (see below), Danida in 2013 and 2015 launched a new type of CSR partnership initiative in a challenge fund approach. The approach is different

from previous partnership programmes in that applicants should be non-commercial organisations (e.g. NGOs or business associations). A review from 2016 concluded that the funds have unleashed the innovative potential of specialized organisations that have a domain-specific knowledge and experience from the CSR and Fair-Trade fields but that there is limited potential for producing systemic effects with such an approach.

In 2016, Danida launched the pilot phase of its new partnership programme Danida Market Development Partnerships. As it was launched too recently it is not core to the scope of this evaluation, but it is worth mentioning, that the programme works much more strategically with responsible business conduct as an integral part of its scope and also results management systems (e.g. an indicator on Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) has been formulated). The programme guidelines refer specifically to the newest international frameworks for RBC and focus on the dual purpose of RBC, i.e. to enhance the positive impact of the partnerships on sustainable economic growth in local society and to identify, prevent and mitigate potential negative impacts.

In addition to the partnership programmes, Danida also has large business sector development programmes or green growth programmes in most partner countries, which work towards ensuring sustainable, responsible and inclusive growth, including respect for and promotion of human rights. Especially the application of the HRBA has ensured a focus on people's rights in relation to for example access to finance, job creation, business environment, which are normally key components of the private/business sector programmes. In 2015, Denmark launched the Strategic Sector Cooperation Initiative (SSC or Partnering with Denmark) which is a partnership between Danish public authorities (e.g. a line ministry) and its national counterpart in a priority country. Through the SSC, knowledge is transferred within different technical fields, and is also as a market opener to Danish export companies. In the SSC in Bangladesh and Myanmar the growth counsellors work in clear support of human rights related to work environment - in Bangladesh: CSR & Occupational Safety and Health in the garment industry, in Myanmar: labour market reforms and occupational health and safety.

7. Priority area 5: The promotion of rule of law and access to justice through justice sector reform

7.1. Introduction

The MFA has not produced a distinct justice reform strategy. However, access to justice and rule of law has figured prominently in the 2009 International HR strategy, which views justice sector reform as a part the promotion of the rule of law. In 2010, the MFA released a How to Note on informal justice systems and a How to Note on justice sector reform. The note on informal justice systems underlines how these can enable access to justice for the poor and marginalised but emphasise that the Danish support for informal justice systems should preferably be provided as an integrated part of support to justice sector reform. The How to Note on justice sector reform summarises the rationale for justice sector reform as a promotion of human rights and the rule of law. It emphasises desired outcomes of sustained economic development, poverty reduction, peace and security and good governance. The subsequent formalisation of the human rights based approach in the 2012 strategy The Right to a Better Life indicates a subtle shift in emphasis from the formal legal system towards access to justice and various systems of dispute resolution that benefit poor and disadvantaged groups in society.

The priority area does not have a clear-cut demarcation. ‘Rule of law and access to justice through justice sector reform’ includes many different aspects from the work of Parliament, including quality of laws and legislative processes, to support to organisations that work with awareness raising, access to remedy and to legal aid. Access to justice may even be extended to access to international commissions or courts that may issue binding decisions on the states. For the purpose of this analysis, the priority area includes support to justice sector actors that contribute to the formulation of strategies, policies and legislation relevant for the functioning of the justice sector, including the informal sector, as a whole or the individual institutions; the actual performance of the sector as a whole, including its linkage to international bodies that can make binding jurisprudence, or the individual institution; and the actors that provides legal assistance to rights holders or inform the rights holders about the right to remedy. This demarcation is based on the entry points high-lighted in the two “How to Notes” on the priority area but excludes support to Parliament in relation to law-making processes.

Overview table of Danish support to promotion of rule of law and access to justice through justice sector reform

Promotion of rule of law and access to justice through justice sector reform	
Overall objective	The Danish Government will “ <i>In an international context, underline the significance of rule of law principles to human rights protection</i> ”, “ <i>Through development cooperation, contribute to strengthening the institutions that are crucial to a well-functioning law-governed society</i> ” and, “ <i>Work towards combating the impunity of perpetrators of human rights violations, and in this connection supporting the International Criminal Court</i> ” (2009 International HR strategy)
Main modalities and initiatives	
Policy level – MFA (dialogue)	Support to several UNGA resolutions on RoL High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Rule of Law Lead in working group on SDG/RoL

	UPR recommendations to individual countries on justice and impunity related matters
Policy level - organisations	None identified
Programme level MFA - bilateral and regional	Bilateral sector programmes, typically good governance and human rights programme with a justice sector component. During the evaluation period, Denmark's engagement in justice sector reform and access to justice programming covers engagement in Bolivia, Cambodia, Central America, Burkina Faso, Ghana Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam.
Programme level - organisations	DIHR programmes and standalone projects globally (Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Cambodia, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, China, Zambia, Vietnam, East Africa (regional)). Programmes focus on justice and security, administrative sanctions, legal and judicial reforms, primary justice, advocacy and networking for access to justice, the rule of law, and building capacity for treaty and charter-based reporting and follow-up by states and NHRI's.
Key partners	No key partners as such in this area.
Key MFA guidance documents	How to Note: Justice Sector Reform How to Note: Informal Justice Systems

7.2. The Danish portfolio³²

Policy

Danish engagement in the normative development of administration of justice appears to be limited and focused on opportunities as they arise, e.g. the adoption of resolutions by UN governing bodies. These are however only 2nd priorities which means that Denmark does not engage actively in the discussions and negotiations.

Denmark was however very actively engaged in the Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels from 2012. The initiative was originally formulated by Lichtenstein and Mexico and supported by the UN General Secretary. In January 2012, the “Group of friends for Rule of Law” (which included Denmark) was consulted on the idea of having a High-Level Meeting of RoL. The group of friends supported the idea, and highlighted the point that a declaration should ensure that the RoL was linked all the way from the international level to the national level, in order to make the contents of the declaration relevant for the individual at national level. Lichtenstein had to withdraw as co-facilitator and Denmark was asked to become the other co-facilitator. Through a successful preparation, the Declaration of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels was adopted at UNGA 2012.

In the UN Agenda 2030 process that led to the Sustainable Development Goals, Denmark ended up with leading the SDG working group on rule of law in a Trojka consisting of Denmark, Norway and Ireland who worked actively to ensure that rule of law was included Goal 16 on Peace,

³² This section contains only a brief overview of the Danish portfolio, which is further described, analysed and discussed in the main evaluation report

Justice and Strong Institutions. It was not possible to reach this outcome, but the final formulation of the goal refers to access to justice and has a target related to rule of law, with the importance of strong institutions being highlighted, underlined by an indicator on “the Existence of independent National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles”.

Denmark has been active in the UPR process in most programme countries, including capacity building for government reporting, support to shadow reports (e.g. Uganda) and in proposing recommendations that impact on justice matters (e.g. Vietnam). The UPR processes and the various UN guidelines relating to justice matters have been a strong normative basis for partner dialogues and cooperation among the international partners. In the first and second UPR cycles, Denmark made a total of 30 justice related recommendations or almost 8% of Denmark’s total recommendation, and six related to impunity. The total number of recommendations was 4,336 during the two cycles.

Programmes

Denmark has a long history of engagement in justice reform and legislative development in programme countries dating back to the mid 1990’s. It is also clear from the mapping in Annex 5, that the Danish focus in this area is on programmes rather than on policy. The first engagements were discrete programmes focused on capacity building, construction of courts and reform of justice institutions, sometimes combined with legal reforms and support to civil society organisations, for example as providers of legal assistance. Some programmes included support to prison reform and the rights of inmates. Examples of the above programmes are to be found in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia and Vietnam.

By the mid 2000’s Denmark’s support to justice reform came to be viewed more and more as a part of public governance. Support to justice reform was integrated into larger programmes for good governance, or formulated as components within governance programmes such as the programmes in Uganda, Tanzania and China (with some modifications). Similarly, justice reform was combined with support to human rights commissions (Ghana, Tanzania) and to support for ombudsman institutions (Malawi, China).

The rationale for programmatic merging of justice and governance is clear in the Right to a Better Life, in which justice reform is placed squarely in the context of improved governance, specifically in the focus on accountability and transparency of public administration as means of effective separation of powers and the monitoring of state exercise of powers. The HRBA seeks to enhance the capacity of justice institutions (duty bearers) and access to justice for citizens (right holders) by building closer dialogue and trust.

Justice sector reform became explicit in its support for rule of law and effective redress of grievances by rights bearers, be it through the court system, through administrative complaints system, through active advocacy by civil society or through adequate legal representation.

Human rights can and have played an important role in tackling security-related challenges, as programmes have applied human rights to contribute to the creation of confidence in situations that provide security and justice. Human rights and security should be seen as mutually reinforcing and complementary objectives, with the promotion of rule of law as a pathway to strengthening human security. In this, security forces play an important role as key providers of security for the population.

Programmes continued to target the most marginalised rights holders to ensure equal access to justice for the poorest and most marginalised and also women. Denmark targets both formal justice systems through justice sector reform (through both institutional support and CSO support

who often are the legal aid providers) but also through supporting alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes at the community level as well as providing support to informal justice systems in compliance with international and regional human rights standards.

Discrete justice programmes were gradually being phased out in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Uganda and Tanzania to be replaced by broader programmes focusing on governance and democratisation.

Denmark has provided or still provides rule of law and access to justice support through support to CSOs. In two notable cases, Denmark has been a leading force in establishing multi-donor funding facilities, which include justice reform and support human rights based approaches. Thus, the Democratic Governance Facility in Uganda and the Governance Facility in Nepal³³. Programmes in Benin, Bolivia, Central America, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Tanzania and Indonesia have also included such support.

DIHR has justice reform programmes in a wide range of countries. Programmes have focused on capacity building of both the demand- and supply side in the justice sector, i.e. of both duty bearers (local courts and other formal justice system actors) and the rights holders (e.g. legal aid NGOs). DIHR programmes in this respect are also linked to the programmes mentioned under priority area 1, as the capacity building of strong independent national human rights institutions are meant as an important element in safeguarding the rule of law and securing access to justice for rights holders. This further contributes to implementation of SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions – in particular target 16.3 on access to justice.

DIHR has worked with National Police Schools in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger on making human rights an intrinsic part of the police school curricula. The police in these 3 countries have today contextualized human rights and policing material and trained instructors.

³³ Previously The Danida Human Rights and Good Governance Office in Uganda (HUGGO) and until the Human Rights and Good Governance Advisory Unit (HUGOU) in Nepal

Annex 1: Overview tables related to Priority area 1: Support to NHRIs

Support to National Human Rights Institutions through Danish foreign policy

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Official dialogue	Support to national human rights institutions	Dialogue	Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2009 National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights	The role of National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights reconfirmed internationally	2009
Official dialogue	Support to national human rights institutions	Dialogue	Resolution adopted by the General Assembly 66/169. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights	The role of National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights reconfirmed internationally	2012
Official dialogue	Support to national human rights institutions	Dialogue	Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 2015 70/163. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights	The role of National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights reconfirmed internationally	2015
Official dialogue	UPR 1st and 2nd cycle	Developing recommendations to the countries under review through co-operation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to Geneva	17 recommendations on National Human Rights Institution in 1st and 2nd cycle	Strengthening the establishment and work of the National Human Rights Institution	2011-2016
Official dialogue	UPR of Uganda 2 cycle	Developing recommendations to the Uganda review through cooperation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to Geneva	One (out of three) recommendations to Uganda were related to national Human rights institution: 1 Ensure that the police force, the Directorate of Public Prosecution and the Uganda Human Rights Commission investigate all allegations of torture to hold perpetrators accountable timely and adequate compensation to victim: The recommendation was accepted	Full implementation of relevant legislation to ensure the work of a National Human Rights institution in Uganda	2016
Policy through organisations DIHR	GANHRI	Technical assistance to states	Drafting of legislation related to NHRIs	Strengthening NHRIs globally	2006-2016

DIHR	GANHRI	Active in discussions in GANHRI, and the adoption of statements and declarations by GANHRI	Statements and declarations adopted related to the mandate of NHRIs in a specific context (e.g. 2008 declaration on NHRI and the Administration of Justice or the 2010 declaration on Business and Human Rights)	Strengthening the role of the NHRIs in the protection and promotion of human rights nationally within themes that is agreed upon internationally. Strengthening the role of NHRIs at international policy level	
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Support to National Human Rights Institutions through development programming

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Bilateral Albania	Danish Support to the Albanian Ombudsman (Neighbourhood programme)	Albanian Ombudsman	Comprehensive awareness campaign with roundtables in ten districts – support to three regional offices – 320 prison inspections with civil society – expansion of interactive training programmes, including conflict mediation - Open Days – publications on human rights - media co-productions	Strengthened local level democratic safeguards for citizens and civil society Improved conditions in prisons, pre-trial and police detention centres Heightened public profile and position of AP through civil society and media links	2012-2015
Bilateral Bangladesh	Human Rights and Good Governance Programme Phase III, Bangladesh	NHRC	Organisation and individual capacity building	Improve the promotion and protection of human rights particularly for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups through capacity development of NHRC	2011-2016
Bilateral Libya Yemen Tunisia	Danish-Arab Partnership Programme: Human Rights Actors in the 'MENA region' (impl. through DIHR)	NHRIs in MENA region; the Council of Human Rights and Civil Liberties: Libyan Centre for Democracy and Rule of Law. Ministry of Human Rights in Yemen; Ministry of Human Rights and Transitional Justice in Tunisia	Organisation building or individual capacity building and adequate legislation	Support National Human rights institutions and create awareness of the NHRI role and responsibilities.	2013

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Bilateral Egypt Libya Tunisia Yemen	Danish-Arab Partnership Programme: Human Rights Actors in the 'MENA region' (impl. through DIHR)	The Egyptian Network for Public Participation (ENPP); The Egyptian National Council for Human Rights (NCHR); National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights in Libya; Tunisia's Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Transitional Justice; Ministry of Legal Affairs in Yemen; Ministry of Human Rights in Yemen;	Individual capacity building and adequate legislation	NHRIs are established and in practice recognized by governmental structures, civil society, and the international community as independent catalysts to promote, protect, and fulfil human rights.	2014
Bilateral Ghana	Good Governance and Human Rights Programme in Ghana (GGHRP II)	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice	Funding of activities, training and skills development	CHRAJ and the Judiciary are better able to provide access to justice, promote good governance and protect human rights at all levels of society, in particular at regional and district levels.	2009-2013
Bilateral Ghana	Right to Services and Good Governance Programme RSGGP, Ghana	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice	Organisation building, technical assistance	To increase the institutional capacity of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice and the Judicial Service to protect and promote human rights, strengthen good governance, and enhance access to justice for the poor.	2014-2018
Bilateral Georgia	Promotion of judicial reform, human and minority rights in Georgia	Council of Europe, Public Defender of Georgia	Training, Civic education, translation of curriculum and publications	To develop and strengthen the capacity of the Public Defender (Ombudsman) to achieve its objectives and fulfil its role in the light of European human rights standards.	2010-2013
Bilateral Kenya	Kenya Governance Support Programme	Kenyan Human Rights Commission (NGO) and Public Complaints Standing Committee (Ombudsman)	Building of NHRI capacity to address specific issues	Reduced impunity for elected representatives, officials and public institutions.	2010-2015
Bilateral Nepal	Nepal Commission on human rights	NA	International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) facilitated the visit of two Nepalis whose family members disappeared to participate	The objective of the project is to have renewed and more coordinated focus on Nepal by UN member	2006-2007

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
			<p>in the UN Working Group on disappearances in July 2006 and share their experiences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ICJ invited two prominent Nepalis to participate in a parallel event focused on the culture of impunity at the second session of the Human rights council in September 2006. •ICJ invited a prominent human rights defender to visit Geneva to hold meetings with various diplomats and update them on the human rights situation in Nepal prior to the third session of the Human Rights Council. 	states, with action by the UN Commission on Human Rights laying the foundation for multilateral and bilateral human rights policies that encourage moves towards a restoration of democracy and a sustainable peace process.	
Bilateral Nepal	Human Rights and Good Governance Programme, Nepal - Phase III. Comp. 2 H & A2J	The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC), Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDAC), Holistic Development Service Centre (SAMAGRA)	Training/education and institution building, organisation building and individual capacity building	<p>Overall: Impunity and human rights addressed and access to justice for poor and marginalized women and men enhanced</p> <p>Output: Improved human rights environment through independent and coordinated human rights protection and promotion by NHRC and civil society</p>	2009-2013
Bilateral Nepal	Peace, Rights and Governance Programme, Nepal	NHRC and other national HR organisations supported by UNDP	Institution building, organisation building and individual capacity building	The National Human Rights Institutions and government institutions are better able to fulfil their human rights mandates and treaty obligations in a coordinated manner.	2014-2018
Bilateral Uganda	Democracy, Justice and Peace Programme in Uganda (component 1 – Democratization, Civil and political rights)	Uganda Human Rights Commission,	Organisation- and individual capacity building	Government of Uganda institutions and civil society effectively ensuring that civil and political rights and democratization processes are upheld/ or enhance the capacity of the Uganda Human Rights Commission and civil society organisations to ef-	2006-2010

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
				fectively monitor, address and advocate for the realisation of human rights.	
DIHR Global	DIHR support to strengthening NHRIs (and MoJs) globally	Zambia Human Rights Commission Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission Mali National Human Rights Commission Niger's Human Rights Commission Burkina Faso's Human Rights Commission Network of African National Human Rights Institutions Ministry of Human Rights and Justice, Burkina Faso	Organisation- and individual capacity building	Support the development of a well-functioning national human rights systems, where key human rights actors effectively exercise their mandate and/or mission and complements the role of other actors.	2006-2016
IWGIA Global	Support to National Human rights Institutions/Commissions	Among others; Tanzania National Human Rights Commission	Building of NHRI capacity to address specific issues	Indigenous peoples are recognized as collective rights-holders in laws, policies and programs at national and international levels	2006-2016

Annex 2: Overview tables related to Priority area 2: Freedom from torture

Support to freedom from torture through Danish foreign policy

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Official dialogue	UN general assembly 62, 66, 70	Dialogue		Reaffirming the fight against torture on the UNGA agenda	2008, 2011 2015
Official dialogue	Thematic Resolutions against torture in UNHRC	Support for international resolutions against torture in UNHRC	Resolutions adopted on specific topics	Strengthening the fight against torture internationally and nationally	2009, 2010 and 2016
Official dialogue	Torture mechanisms (CPT, CAT, SPT, NPM)	Dialogue	Support for international torture mechanisms such as CPT, CAT, SPT, NPM	Strengthening the fight against torture	2006-2016
Official dialogue	UPR 1 st and 2 nd cycle	Developing recommendations to the countries under review through co-operation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to Geneva	154 recommendations on torture in 1st and 2nd cycle	Strengthening the fight against torture at national level	2011-2016
Official dialogue	UPR of Burkina Faso 1 cycle	Developing recommendations to Burkina Faso's review through co-operation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to the United Nations in Geneva	One (out of two) recommendations to Burkina Faso were related to freedom from torture: 1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish a national preventive mechanism: The recommendation was accepted	Full implementation of relevant legislation to ensure freedom from torture in Burkina Faso	2011
Official dialogue	UPR of Niger 1 cycle	Developing recommendations to Niger's review through cooperation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to the United Nations in Geneva	Three (out of five) recommendations to Niger were related to freedom from torture: 1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 2. Introduce an official moratorium on the death penalty and resubmit the proposals for a complete abolition of the	Full implementation of relevant legislation to ensure freedom from torture in Niger	2011

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
			death penalty to the new Parliament once established 3. Bring national legislation on torture and other ill-treatment in line with international human rights standards and make any such act a criminal offence All three recommendations were accepted		
Official dialogue	UPR of Tanzania 1 cycle	Developing recommendations to Tanzania's review through cooperation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to the United Nations in Geneva	Two (out of six) recommendations to Tanzania were related to freedom from torture: 1. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 2. Formalise the de facto moratorium as a step towards the complete abolition of the death penalty: One recommendation was accepted (no. 1) and one out of six recommendations were notes (no. 2)	Full implementation of relevant legislation to ensure freedom from torture in Tanzania	2011
Official dialogue	UPR of Uganda 1 cycle	Developing recommendations to Uganda's review through cooperation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to the United Nations in Geneva	One (out of three) recommendations to Uganda were related to freedom from torture: 1 Enact a law prohibiting torture and ratify the OP-CAT as the Uganda Human Rights Commission has recommended demonstrate real commitment by holding those accountable who have committed acts of torture and ensuring timely and adequate compensation to victim One of three recommendation were accepted (no. 1).	Full implementation of relevant legislation to ensure freedom from torture in Uganda	2011
Official dialogue	Committee under the CAT	Dialogue	Adoption by the Committee under CAT of its general comment No. 3 in 2012 concerning the implementation of article 14 by States parties to "ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation,	Strengthening the right to rehabilitation internationally and nationally	2012

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
			including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible.”		
Official dialogue	General resolutions against torture adopted by the UN General Assembly	Support for international resolution against torture in UN general assembly	Resolution A/C.3/68/L.33/Rev.1 adopted in November 2013 and supported by 193 member states	Strengthening the fight against torture internationally and nationally	2013
Official dialogue	Convention against torture initiative (CTI)	Dialogue, event etc.	CTI launched 3 March 2014	Strengthening the fight against torture through Achieve universal ratification and implementation of the UNCAT in 2024	2014-2024
Official dialogue	Thematic Resolutions against torture in UNHRC	Support for international resolutions against torture in UNHRC	Resolution of the UN Human Rights Council calling on States to provide redress to victims of torture and with focus on the right to rehabilitation, A/HRC/22/L.11/Rev.1.	Strengthening the fight against torture internationally and nationally	2013
Official dialogue	UPR of Burkina Faso 2 cycle	Developing recommendations to Burkina Faso’s review through co-operation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to the United Nations in Geneva	One (out of two) recommendations to Burkina Faso were related to freedom from torture: 1. Take concrete steps, especially in regions displaying a high prevalence, to eliminate harmful customary practices, such as FGM, prohibited by law: The recommendation was accepted	Full implementation of relevant legislation to ensure freedom from torture in Burkina Faso	2016
Official dialogue	UPR of Niger 2 cycle	Developing recommendations to Burkina Faso’s review through co-operation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to the United Nations in Geneva	One (out of three) recommendations to Niger were related to freedom from torture: 1. Submit its initial report to the Committee against Torture without further delay: The recommendation was accreted	Full implementation of relevant legislation to ensure freedom from torture in Niger	2016
Official dialogue	UPR of Tanzania 2 cycle	Developing recommendations to Burkina Faso’s review through co-operation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to the United Nations in Geneva	One (out of three) recommendation to Tanzania were related to torture: 1. Expedite the adoption and implementation of laws to counter all forms of violence against women and girls, including marital rape and female genital mutilation: One of three recommendations were accepted.	Full implementation of relevant legislation to ensure freedom from torture in Tanzania	2016

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Official dialogue	UPR of Uganda 2 cycle	Developing recommendations to Burkina Faso's review through co-operation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to the United Nations in Geneva	Three (out of three) recommendations to Uganda were related to freedom from torture: 1. Adopt the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Regulation to make the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act operational 2. Ensure that the police force, the Directorate of Public Prosecution and the Uganda Human Rights Commission investigate all allegations of torture to hold perpetrators accountable 3. Intensify efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture: Two of three recommendations were accepted (1 and 2)	Full implementation of relevant legislation to ensure freedom from torture in Uganda	2016-2017
Policy initiatives through organisations DIHR	UPR processes in Niger and Burkina Faso	Advocacy/dialogue. Developing of recommendations in cooperation with MFA	See above related to official dialogue	See above related to official dialogue	2011 2016
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	UN General Assembly resolutions on torture	Technical support to the Danish MFA on developing substance of resolutions (from DIGNITY's research, clinical practice and human rights engagements globally).	GA res (A/RES/72/163), 2017 GA res (A/RES/70/146), 2015 GA res (A/RES/68/156), 2013 GA res (A/RES/66/150), 2011 GA res (A/RES/65/205), 2010 GA res (A/RES/64/153), 2009 GA res (A/RES/63/166), 2008 GA res (A/RES/62/148), 2007 GA res (A/RES/61/153), 2006	Strengthening the international norm- and standard-setting on all aspects of the prohibition, prevention, combating and redressing of torture	2006-2013, 2015 2017
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	Thematic UN Human Rights Council resolutions on torture	Technical support to the Danish MFA on developing substance of resolutions (from DIGNITY's research, clinical practice and human rights engagements globally).	HRC res on torture and corruption (forthcoming), 2018 HRC res on safeguards to prevent torture during police custody [...], 2016	Strengthening the international norm- and standard-setting on thematic issues related to preventing, combating and redressing torture.	2009 2010 2013 2016 2018

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
			HRC res on rehabilitation of torture victims, 2013 HRC res on the role and responsibility of lawyers, prosecutors and judges, 2010 HRC res on the role and responsibility of medical and other health personnel, 2009		
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	Torture mechanisms (CPT, CAT, SPT, NPM)	Membership of CAT and CPT and national expert to SPT Membership of Danish NPM and advisor and trainer of NPMs in the global South, incl. Tunisia	The standards, general comments and jurisprudence of CAT, CPT and SPT are directly influenced and strengthened via DIGNITY's membership of these bodies	Standards, practices and jurisprudence strengthened and the protection against torture is increased	2014- (CAT, CPT) 2008- (SPT)
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	UN Committee against Torture (CAT)	Provision of technical input to CAT's List of Issues and submission of alternative reports in the context of CAT's review of State parties' periodic reports (UNCAT art 19) Advocacy and technical support to CAT on thematic issues, submission on draft General Comments and appearances before CAT	Country-specific: CAT's List of Issues and Concluding Observations on (Denmark), Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Jordan, South Africa & Sri Lanka strengthening due to technical input on legislation, policy and practice Thematic: CAT's General Comment no 1 on Art 3 strengthened (2017) and CAT's focus and jurisprudence on victims and witness protection (Art 13) enhanced (2017-18).	Strengthening the international norm- and standard-setting on prevention, combating and redressing torture thematically, and enhancing State parties' compliance with their int'l obligations under UNCAT.	2012 2017
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	UN Special Rapporteur on Torture (SRT)	Technical support provided to the SRT on a range of thematic issues based on DIGNITY's research and experience globally. Advocacy and advice in preparation of the SRT's country visits.	Thematic: SRT's thematic reports to the Human Rights Council strengthened i.a. reg: Non-custodial use of force (2017) Non-coercive interrogation (2016) Gender aspects of torture (2015) Country-specific: SRT's reports on (Denmark), Jordan, Tunisia and Sri Lanka strengthened	Strengthening the international norm- and standard-setting on prevention, combating and redressing torture thematically, and enhancing State parties' compliance with their int'l obligations under UNCAT.	2006- 2016

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	UN Sub-Committee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)	Advocacy and technical support to SPT on thematic issues, including hosting of conferences and annual meetings with SPT as members of the OPCAT Contact Group and provision of advice on annual reports 2007-14 Promotion of OPCAT ratification	- SPT paper on the concept of prevention (developed i.a. based on DIGNITY conference in Copenhagen in 2009) - SPT position on mental health in places of detention (involuntary placement and treatment) developed i.a. on the basis of OPCAT Contact Group seminar 2012) - SPT annual reports strengthened - OPCAT ratification and implementation promoted in Albania, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, Jordan, the Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Tunisia	Strengthening the international norm- and standard-setting on prevention of torture in places of detention, and enhancing State parties' compliance with their international obligations under the OPCAT.	2007-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	Other UN Treaty Bodies, notably Human Rights Committee and Committee of the Rights of the Child	Submission of alternative reports to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee of the Rights to the Child (CRC) in connection with the periodic review of States parties	CCPR and CRC's Concluding Observations on a number of countries strengthened due to DIGNITY and partners' submissions on challenges in the State Party's legislation, policy and practice	Enhancing State parties' compliance with their int'l obligations relating to the prohibition of torture under the ICCPR and the UNCRC.	2006-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	Universal Periodic Review (UPR)	Submission of stakeholder reports in cooperation with other human rights organisations of countries of the global South	Final UPR reports informed by civil society submissions and hereby strengthened in a wide range of countries, including: Jordan, Israel/Palestine, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, South Africa.	Enhancing State parties' compliance with their int'l obligations relating to the prohibition of torture	2008-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT)	Cooperation with the MFA, CPT and CTI on the hosting of conference on combating torture during Denmark's chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe 2017-18	Forthcoming (22-23 March 2018)	Anticipated outcome: Promoting enhanced adherence to basic against torture and investigative interviewing technical in the member states of the CoE	2017-2018
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	European Union	Provision of technical input to the MFA reg. the evaluation and revision of EU guidelines against torture	Revised EU guidelines against torture which reflect DIGNITY's research and hands-on experience from the field	EU guidelines informed by contemporary research and best practices	2008-2012

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	Organisation of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	Technical input to OSCE's Human Dimension Implementation Meetings (HDIM) and expert meetings on OPCAT and the Mandela Rules	HDIM's Conference conclusions strengthened on anti-torture issues and reports on OPCAT and the Mandela Rules informed by DIGNITY's experience from the CPT and global South	Best practices on implementation of the OPCAT and the Mandela Rules promoted within the OSCE	2009-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI)	Provision of technical support, co-hosting seminars and participation in CTI seminars worldwide	Promotion of UNCAT and OPCAT ratification at regional seminars and other events in Africa, Europe as well as the Middle East and North Africa. MFA/CTI/DIGNITY seminar on rehabilitation of torture survivors in the OSCE region (2016)	Strengthening the universal ratification and effective implementation of the UNCAT (and OPCAT) by 2024	2014-2024
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	Influencing national legislation, policy and practice by promoting effective implementation of the conclusions and recommendations following country reviews by CAT, SRT, SPT, UPR.	In its country-level programmes in the global South, DIGNITY and its civil society partners work explicitly with the outcomes of the int'l mechanisms related to torture.	National legislation, policy and practices in several countries of engagement in the global South have been influenced positively in the anti-torture field following	State parties' compliance with their international obligations – as embodied in UNCAT and soft law – in law and practice has been further enhanced.	2006-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations DIGNITY	Influencing national legislation against torture and related issues via analysis and commentaries to draft laws	Legal analysis and commentaries submitted to national authorities or other relevant stakeholders on the Criminal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Prison Law, NPM Law, etc. of a wide range of countries.	The following laws have amongst others been strengthened as regards its accordance with int'l human rights standards: - Criminal Codes: India, Nepal, Jordan and Tunisia - Codes of Criminal Procedure: Jordan and Tunisia - The Prison law: Honduras and Sierra Leone - The NPM laws: Cambodia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, South Africa	National legislation's accordance with international norms and standards against torture and related issues have been enhanced	2006-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Development of standards on right to rehabilitation in UN political bodies (GA and HRC resolutions)	Technical support to the DKMFA on developing substance of resolutions.	All resolutions with increasingly strong language on right to rehabilitation HRC resolution 10/24 on the role and responsibility of medical and other health personnel (2009)	Political acknowledgement of and support for torture victims' right to rehabilitation as an explicit right.	Entire period

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
		Hosting of seminar on right to rehabilitation for Geneva based diplomats to enhance their substance knowledge in advance of negotiations of the 2013 HRC resolution on rehabilitation of torture victims. Direct lobbying of decision makers at the HRC in Geneva.	HRC resolution 22/21 on rehabilitation of torture victims (2013) UNGA resolution 68/156 (2013) (includes a major language improvement in relation to right to rehabilitation)		
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Development of standards on right to rehabilitation through UN expert mechanisms (Committee against Torture (CAT), Subcommittee against Torture (SPT), Human Rights Committee (CCPR) and the Special Rapporteur on Torture (SRT)).	Written and oral input to policy making processes from global IRCT membership and technical perspective. Direct lobbying of decision makers. Thematic briefings to Committee against Torture and Subcommittee against Torture on how to improve recommendations on right to rehabilitation, data collection and Forensic documentation of torture. Promotion of rehabilitation experts as treaty body candidates. Support with content development of reports by UN Special Rapporteur on Torture in relation to effective investigations of torture.	CAT General Comment No 3 on right to redress. CAT internal policy on modalities for addressing right to rehabilitation in reviews of individual states. CCPR Guidelines on Measures of reparation under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights CCPR/C/158 (2016) Election of 1 rehabilitation specialist to CAT and 4 to the SPT. UN SRT report on the role of forensic science in investigations and prosecutions A/69/387 (2014)	Authoritative expert recognition and support for the content and scope of the right to rehabilitation for torture victims	2009-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Development of standards on right to rehabilitation: Through support to the CTI.	Technical support with development of indicator on right to rehabilitation. Support as rapporteur during regional seminar on right to rehabilitation.	Indicator on right to rehabilitation developed and measured (indicator system remains unpublished) Conference report on right to rehabilitation in the OSCE region (2016)	Informed State-State action on implementation of right to rehabilitation.	2014-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Development of standards on right to rehabilitation and victims support: Through the International Forensic Expert Group	IFEG expert statements qualifying the following practices as torture on the basis of health based expertise: Hooding, forced virginity testing, forced anal examinations and on the	4 thematic IFEG statements on Hooding, forced virginity testing, anal examinations, and on the right to medical records to prove torture.	Health-based standards on the definition and consequences of torture, ethical principles, and victims support established in policies and legal proceedings.	2010-2016

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
		right to medical records to prove torture IFEG interventions to strengthen global standards	Trainings and individual case interventions to create jurisprudence and precedence to inform laws and policy making		
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Development of standards on right to rehabilitation: Through the World Medical Association (WMA)	Technical support to WMA secretariat with development of resolutions on right to rehabilitation	WMA statement on the right of rehabilitation of victims of torture (2013)	Right to rehabilitation established as global standards vis-à-vis health professionals globally	2012-2013
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Development of standards on right to rehabilitation: Through the IRCT Council	Facilitation of members decision making processes.	Copenhagen declaration on the right to rehabilitation (2014) Copenhagen declaration on torture and forced migration (2014) Copenhagen Declaration on Torture and Detention (2014) The Mexico consensus: Resolution of the fifth general assembly of the international rehabilitation council for torture victims (2016)	Collective rehabilitation movement position on thematic aspects of the right to rehabilitation	2013-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Development of standards on right to rehabilitation in the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)	Facilitation of IRCT Africa members input and advocacy action at ACHPR in relation to resolution. Technical input to resolution and direct advocacy at ACHPR. Technical input to the General Comment drafting process based on experience with CAT General Comment No 3.	ACHPR Resolution on the Right to Rehabilitation for Victims of Torture - ACHPR/Res.303 (LVI) 2015 General Comment No. 4 on the ACHPR: The Right to Redress for Victims of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment or Treatment (Article 5)	Regional political and expert recognition of the right to rehabilitation and its region specific dimensions.	2013-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Development of standards on right to rehabilitation in the IACHR	Technical input to resolution text. Lobbying of the OAS GA through collaboration with Amnesty International and APT.	AG/RES. 2887 (XLVI-O/16) Promoción y Protección De Derechos Humanos	Regional political recognition of torture victims right to rehabilitation.	2014-2016

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Development of standards on right to rehabilitation in EU internal laws and policies	Lobbying of Members of the European Parliament (LIBE and BUDG) Technical input to consultation processes organized by the European Commission (HOME) Cooperation (exchanges, technical input or training) with EU agencies (European Asylum Support Office, Fundamental Rights Agency, FRONTEX...) Coalition building with like-minded NGOs (such as ECRE)	Resolution A6-0285/2009 of the European Parliament (Reception Conditions Directive, first recast) Resolution A8-0186/2017 of the European Parliament (Reception Conditions Directive, second recast) European Union budgets (line 19.04.07 and 18 03 77 09 on Pilot Project on Victims of Torture – more than EUR 8m in 5 years) Various publications and other soft law measures by EU agencies (for instance EASO IPSN)	Regional political and legal recognition of torture victims' right to rehabilitation Allocation of dedicated funding to torture rehabilitation centres	2008-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Development of standards on right to rehabilitation in EU external laws and policies	Lobbying of the European External Action Service Lobbying of the European Commission (DG DEVCO) Technical input to consultation processes such as briefings ahead of human rights dialogues with third countries and on policy documents Training of staff at the European External Action Service Co-organisation of the EU NGO forum on torture in 2016 (with APT, Amnesty International, FIACAT and OMCT) Lobbying of Members of the European Parliament (mainly DROI and AFET)	Guidelines to EU policy towards third countries on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (first and second revision) EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy (first revision) Agendas and conclusions of various of EU-third countries meetings EIDHR regulations, annual work programmes and calls for proposals New staff of the European External Action Service sensitised to the right to rehabilitation Report of the EU NGO Forum on torture Resolution A7-0100/2014 of the European Parliament (on the eradication of torture in the world)	Global political recognition of torture victims' right to rehabilitation Promotion of the right to rehabilitation by EU institutions in bilateral relationships with third countries Allocation of sufficient funding to torture rehabilitation centres worldwide through global and local calls for proposals	2006-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Development of standards on right to rehabilitation in the OSCE	Advocacy for establishment of a position of torture focal point at the OSCE ODIHR with a mandate to cover also the right to rehabilitation irect lobbying the OSCE ODIHR management	Position created and person seconded by the Swiss government Position became a contracted permanent one, included in the OSCE core budget	Acknowledgement of right to rehabilitation by the OSCE and participating states	2014-ongoing

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
			Issue of rehabilitation of torture victims is included in the work of the focal point in line with torture prevention activities		
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Development of standards on right to rehabilitation in the Council of Europe	Advocacy for acknowledgement of right of torture victims for rehabilitation and reparation with the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights Direct lobbying with the Commissioner and his staff	A blog with official position of the Commissioner for Human Rights was published on the Council of Europe website with acknowledgement and support for the right to rehabilitation for torture victims.	Political acknowledgement of and support for torture victims' right to rehabilitation	2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Influencing national laws, policies and practices on right to rehabilitation and eradication of torture through UPR reviews.	Support to individual IRCT members to effectively advocate towards UPR state reviews: writing ngo report to UPR, capacity development on effective advocacy, developing advocacy materials and SMART recommendations, lobbying in Geneva, and follow up methodologies. Production of practical guide for rehabilitation centers on engagement with UPR.	Recommendations accepted in 18 UPR reviews address pre-established priorities of IRCT members thus providing them an enhanced platform for national advocacy on right to rehabilitation and eradication of torture.	Enhanced international political pressure for national implementation of right to rehabilitation and eradication of torture in 18 countries. Enhanced platform for IRCT members to advocate for better national laws, policies and practices on right to rehabilitation and eradication of torture.	2009-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Influencing national laws, policies and practices on right to rehabilitation and eradication of torture through CAT reviews.	Support to individual IRCT members to effectively advocate towards CAT state reviews: writing ngo report to CAT, capacity development on effective advocacy, developing SMART recommendations, lobbying in Geneva, and follow up methodologies. Production of practical guide for rehabilitation centers on engagement with CAT. webcasting State reviews to ensure transparency towards national stakeholders.	Recommendations in 28 CAT reviews address pre-established priorities of IRCT members thus providing them an enhanced platform for national advocacy on right to rehabilitation and eradication of torture.	Enhanced international expert based pressure for national implementation of right to rehabilitation and eradication of torture in 28 countries. Enhanced platform for IRCT members to advocate for better national laws, policies and practices on right to rehabilitation and eradication of torture.	2009-2016

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Influencing national laws, policies and practices on right to rehabilitation and eradication of torture through interventions by the EU External Action Service.	Reporting and lobbying of EEAS to address implementation of the right to rehabilitation and eradication of torture in its human rights dialogues with third countries.	Right to rehabilitation and torture eradication addressed in EEAS human rights dialogues with more than 20 third countries.	Enhanced international political pressure for national implementation of right to rehabilitation and eradication of torture. Enhanced platform for IRCT members to advocate for better national laws, policies and practices on right to rehabilitation and eradication of torture.	2006-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Influencing national laws and policies through support for national action.	Technical input to contents of laws and policies. Support to IRCT members with national advocacy action.	Right to rehabilitation reflected in anti torture laws in the Philippines, Uganda, Kenya, Mexico National policies on right to rehabilitation in the Philippines.	National laws and policies provide a legal basis for victims to access rehabilitation.	2006-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Influencing national jurisprudence through health based evidence on torture: Through medico-legal evaluations and reports in strategic cases	Documentation and production of MLRs in compliance with the standards in the Istanbul Protocol in relation to individual torture complaints.	Forensic evaluations and the production of medico-legal reports in 70 cases in 25 countries used in legal and judicial proceedings and other advocacy forums	Victims can more effectively obtain judicial recognition of torture violations and thus access reparation and protection from return to countries where they will be at risk of torture. Outcome example: In the case of Yecenia Graciano (2015), the Mexican court ruled that Ms Graciano's confession was obtained through torture based on the IRCT's forensic report and ordered the Prosecutor's Office to investigate; Ms Graciano was subsequently released from prison. This was a rare instance in which the court rejected the findings of the Prosecutor's Office, which is known to lack impartiality, and raised the value of evaluations by independent institutions.	2009-2016

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Influencing national jurisprudence through health-based evidence on torture: Through legal or advocacy intervention	Writing and submitting legal and advocacy briefs on torture consequences, the importance of forensic evidence, and victims support	Legal and advocacy briefs in 12 cases in 10 countries	<p>Court and policy-makers are made aware of the consequences of torture, the importance of forensic evidence, and how to best support victims, which enhances victims access to justice and reparations.</p> <p>Outcome example: In the case of Ramea Odeh (2016), the US court vacated the conviction against Rasmea and ruled that the way torture victims navigate life following torture due to psychological trauma is an integral issue to understanding their actions and intent.</p>	2013-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IRCT	Influencing national jurisprudence through health-based evidence on torture: Through expert consultation and advice	Providing expertise on health-based evidence of torture, including reviewing existing evidence for compliance with the standards in the Istanbul Protocol	Expert consultation and review of medical and forensic evidence in 35 cases in 30 countries	<p>Partners' cases against torture are strengthened and victims have better access to justice and reparations</p> <p>Outcome example: In the case of Ali Aarrass (2014), the United Nations Committee Against Torture ruled that the Moroccan Government had failed to meet its obligation to conduct an effective investigation into Mr Aarrass's allegations of torture based on the IRCT's critique of the Government's flawed forensic evaluation.</p>	2013-2016

Support to freedom from torture through development programming

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Multilateral	Convention against torture initiative	Association of the Prevention of Torture	Establish a secretariat	Achieve universal ratification and implementation of the UNCAT in 2024	2015

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Bilateral Egypt Libya Yemen Tunisia	Danish-Arab Partnership Programme: Human Rights Actors in the 'MENA region' (impl. through DIHR)	The Egyptian Network for Public Participation (ENPP); The Egyptian National Council for Human Rights (NCHR); National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights in Libya; Tunisia's Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Transitional Justice; Ministry of Legal Affairs in Yemen; Ministry of Human Rights in Yemen;	Capacity building	Supported the drafting of the treaty body reports on the Convention Against Torture, on Enforced Disappearances and on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights.	2014
Bilateral Jordan Egypt Libya Tunisia	Danish Arab Partnership Programme: Freedom from Torture - in the Middle East and North Africa (impl. through DIGNITY)	Local CSOs	Capacity building	Target countries in the MENA region (Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia) are substantially better positioned in the fight against torture and ill-treatment following the creation of mechanisms for preventing torture, and for rehabilitating and redressing victims of torture	2013-2015
Bilateral Uganda	Democracy, Justice and Peace Programme Uganda (comp. 1)	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Judiciary, the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS), the Amnesty Commission (AC) and as an independent institution the Ugandan Human Rights Commission (UHRC), CSO	Strengthening civil and political rights	Strengthen this coalition to link up with all organisations working with torture (and CPR) and establishing a CSO framework for more systematic monitoring of Civil and Political Rights (CPR).	2006-2010
DIGNITY Detention - Access to justice	Increased access to justice for torture survivors in DIGNITY partner countries	The Ministries of Justice in Jordan and Tunisia; The Jordanian National Center for Human Rights with CSOs in Jordan; Mizan Law Group for Human Rights (Jordan); Public Committee against Torture in Israel; OCTT Tunisia; Libyan Lawyers for Justice; Medical Association of Tanzania; Tanzania Human Rights Defenders' Coalition; Asian Human Rights Commission;	Drafting of national guidelines on the role of prosecutors and judges in identifying, investigating cases of torture and ensuring that statements made as a result of torture are not admitted in court. Training prosecutors and judges in these guidelines and fostering their institutionalization. Supporting CSO partners in providing legal support to victims of torture and medico-legal training of lawyers, doctors and	Building capacity to implement medico-legal documentation according to the Istanbul Protocol, as well as building capacity of criminal justice institutions (duty bearers) to investigate, prosecute and punish alleged perpetrators in cases of torture, and provide redress to the victims (rights holders) in accordance with the UN Convention against Torture (UNCAT)	2013-2016

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
		Jordanian Civil Alliance against Torture	<p>human rights defenders in the documentation of cases of torture in accordance with international standards so as to enable them to document instances of torture as a prerequisite for adjudication or advocacy.</p> <p>Drafting of generic manuals on provision of legal support and medico-legal documentation of torture in accordance with international standards and practices.</p> <p>Supporting the establishment of anti-torture networks among CSOs to strengthen advocacy efforts on the ratification and implementation of the UNCAT as well as broadening public awareness on the issue of torture and organized violence.</p> <p>Baseline surveys on knowledge on, awareness of, attitudes towards and practices related to torture and organized violence.</p>		
DIGNITY Detention - Torture preventive measures	Increased implementation of torture preventive measures in DIGNITY partner countries	Balay Rehabilitation Center (Philippines); Prison Watch Sierra Leone; Restart Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture (Lebanon); Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission; Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco); Center for the Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims and Their Families (Honduras); Kosova Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims; Albanian Rehabilitation Center for Trauma and Torture; Association Justice et Miséricorde (Lebanon); ALEF - Act for Human Rights (Lebanon); Caritas Lebanon;	<p>Raising the capacity of CSOs and mandated agencies to monitor, document torture cases, and introduce preventive measures. Strengthening the capacity of duty bearers to implement torture screening, documentation and reporting.</p> <p>- Medico-legal training of prison monitors in accordance with international standards so as to enable them to undertake high-quality visits to prisons, draft visit reports and recommendations and sustain a constructive dialogue with the states.</p> <p>- Promoting and supporting the establishment of National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs) and civil society preventive monitoring teams.</p>	Supporting the implementation of concrete measures effective in reducing the risk of torture and ill-treatment by promoting the adoption and implementation of international standards, humane treatment of prisoners, and by building capacity for independent oversight of places of detention	2013-2016

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
		Institute for Family Health (Jordan); Mizan Law Group for Human Rights(Jordan); National Center for Human Rights (Jordan), Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights; Nadeem Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence (Egypt); Addameer (Palestine); The National Order of Tunisian Lawyers; Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (Tunisia); Organisation Contre la Torture en Tunisie (Tunisia); Wchan Organisation for Victims of Human Rights Violations (Kurdistan)	<p>- Drafting of a generic manual on preventive detention monitoring in accordance with international standards and practices.</p> <p>Building knowledge and strengthening the capacity of CSOs and independent NHRIs on preventive monitoring (with and without access) through the establishment of regional coalitions.</p> <p>Research on prison climate and human rights violations in vulnerable prison populations.</p> <p>Drafting of guidelines on the role of prosecutors and judges in reducing pre-trial detention</p>		
DIGNITY International Rehabilitation - Rights holders' use of Rehabilitation	Collaborating with partners in the Global South to increase effectiveness of local rehabilitation services provided to victims of ToV	People's Vigilance Committee on Human Rights (India); Medical Association Tanzania; Institute for Family Health (Jordan); Nebras - Tunisian Institute for the Rehabilitation of Survivors	<p>Sustaining a strong testimonial campaign combining strategic service delivery, CSO and community capacity building with effective advocacy targeting duty bearers for the ratification of UNCAT and the legislative work to criminalize torture in India.</p> <p>Training and follow-up of medical professionals on torture, including creating a basic database of medical professionals' encounter with torture patients.</p>	Male, female and child survivors of torture and organised violence are able to claim their rights and make use of appropriate rehabilitation services	2013-2016
DIGNITY International Rehabilitation - Duty bearers' capacity	Collaborating with partners in the Global South to increase capacities to better implement programme activities, advocacy and policy reform	Nebras - Tunisian Institute for the Rehabilitation of Survivors; Institute for Family Health (Jordan); Balay Rehabilitation Center (Philippines); Public Investigations Bureau (former CAT Russia); Volunteers for the Vulnerable (Myanmar); Nadeem Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence	Capacity building of local partners through workshops and trainings (including training of trainers (ToT) to ensure that effective rehabilitation services are provided to victims of torture.	State and non-state actors have increased acceptance of the Right to Rehabilitation and strengthened capacity to provide rehabilitation	2013-2016

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
		(Egypt); Restart Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture (Lebanon)	Strengthening duty-bearers' capacity to implement the right to rehabilitation of torture survivors under the Anti-Torture Law in the Philippines.		
DIGNITY International Rehabilitation - Norm setting	Developing capacities of regional partners to better implement programme activities, advocacy and policy reform	The Center for Study of Violence and Reconciliation (South Africa); Transcultural Psychological Organisation (Cambodia); Medical Association Tanzania	<p>Testing the effect of an interdisciplinary rehabilitation model developed by DIGNITY.</p> <p>Developing and implementing an effective clinical rehabilitation model for families of torture and CIDT, and establishing a functional monitoring and evaluation system of client data and processes for continuous reflection, learning and knowledge generation.</p> <p>Revisiting interventions in humanitarian setting through partner assessments and pilot activities in refugee communities in the MENA region.</p> <p>Qualitative study with torture survivors in Tanzania aiming to support the development of a database of medical professionals' encounter with torture patients.</p> <p>Performing a controlled outcome study on the effect of a Khmer pain school for survivors of the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia.</p>	Effective rehabilitation models are developed, tested and applied in accordance with local contexts and international best practices	2013-2016
DIGNITY Urban - Capacity building for Community Led Prevention and Advocacy	Capacity building of local partner to develop, strengthen, and monitor community-led mobilization and empowerment of individuals and groups who are victims, or, at risk of victimization of torture and organized violence to ensure	Balay Rehabilitation Center (Philippines); The Liberia Association of Psychosocial Services; The Center for Study of Violence and Reconciliation (South Africa); Community Association for Psychosocial Services (Sierra Leone)	Preventing TOV in poor urban contexts by developing, strengthen and monitoring community-led mobilization and empowerment of individuals and groups who are victims or at risk of torture and organized violence. Exploring the relationships between policing authorities (state or non-	Relevant CSOs in the Global South have access to knowledge on how to prevent torture and organized violence and provide gender and age specific support for survivors of TOV (rights holders) in marginalized urban areas. Global Alliance of	2013-2016

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
	that they are functional members of society and to prevent TOV in poor urban contexts.		state) and those urban residents that are policed to understand how such relationships shape belonging as well as survival and power relations in urban centres around the world. global alliance formed in order to facilitate partners engagement in norm-setting activities	DIGNITY Partners formed that address global policy and norm-setting forums on issues of urban violence	
DIGNITY Urban - Capacity building for Intersectoral prevention and advocacy	Intersectoral urban violence prevention based on research-action for community resilience in Guatemala and Honduras and Intersectoral urban violence prevention in selected municipalities in Kenya and Uganda	CIPREVICA - The Research Centre for the Violence Prevention in Central America (Guatemala); Independent Medical Legal Unit (Kenya); Midrift Hurinet (Kenya); Katiba institute (Kenya); Centro de Prevención Tratamiento y Rehabilitación para Víctimas de la Tortura	Increase citizens' participation in addressing the issue of urban violence in a Human Rights Based perspective, aimed at building municipalities with improved conditions for a dignified life, reduced rates of violence and sustainable development, based on setting up social laboratories for change. Also contributing towards the creation of a 'middle ground' between police and citizens in Uganda, which will strengthen community policing, amongst other, through providing up-to-date information on the rights and duties of the Uganda Police Force and of the citizens in relation to policing.	Inter-sectoral collaboration between duty bearers and rights holders address the issue of TOV in marginalized urban areas within the context of violence reduction	2013-2016
IRCT Global	Collecting data from torture victims to document impact and trends and using this for advocacy and awareness raising.	Local IRCT members in Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Chad, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territories, the Philippines, Serbia, and Croatia.	Data collection by torture rehabilitation centres, trainings and workshops, and national and global advocacy.	Better data collection from torture victims receiving rehabilitation in IRCT member centres. Improved evidence on the patterns and impact of torture on the individual. Stronger evidence informed advocacy by rehabilitation centres globally	2014-2017
IRCT Global	Developing the capacity of IRCT member centres to deliver holistic torture rehabilitation services through south-south and south-north peer supervision and support"	Local IRCT members in Cameroon, Uganda, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Mexico, Peru, Lebanon, and Occupied Palestinian Territories	Peer exchanges, regional workshops, sub-granting to support income generating activities	Victims of torture and their families living in marginalized environments re-assert their rights and become pro-active participating citizens in the social, economic and political development of their communities	2010-2013

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
IRCT Global	Use of forensic evidence in the fight against torture	University of Copenhagen as well as IRCT member centres in Ecuador, Georgia, Lebanon, Philippines.	Establishment of International Forensic Experts Group. Examination missions, workshops and advocacy	Contribute to the prevention of torture through promoting documentation of torture to facilitate investigation and prosecution of court cases concerning allegations of torture	2009-2012
IRCT Global	Sub-granting to support rehabilitation of victims of sexual and gender based torture	Various member centres in low and middle-income countries	Sub-granting to rehabilitation centres to encourage/support work with this target group	To empower women and girls who have been subjected to sexual violence and torture so that they can regain control of their lives.	2010-2012
IRCT Global	Advanced professionalisation through training in key areas of health services for torture victims	Local IRCT members in in Occupied Palestinian Territories, Honduras, Mexico, South Africa, and Egypt.	Advanced training including practice and service provision, outcome evaluation, development of local and global exchange and resources	Improving key treatment services for survivors of torture through advanced training and mainstreaming in five pilot countries	2007-2009
IRCT Global	Mobilizing available knowledge in torture rehabilitation centres for more implementation of the Istanbul Protocol	World Medical Association, Physicians for Human Rights, REDRESS and the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey as well as IRCT member centres in Morocco, Georgia, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Uganda, Kenya, Serbia, Philippines, Egypt and Ecuador.	Training and advocacy, production of manuals and curricula	Combating torture and impunity through the global implementation of the Istanbul Protocol and by mobilising the knowledge about torture accumulated in rehabilitation centres	2006-2008
IRCT Global	Support to the Local human rights groups in their mobilisation to prevent torture in the framework of the fight against terrorism	Lead – FIDH, IRCT as partner	Document torture and violations of fair trial guarantees in the framework of the fight against terrorism in the target countries; Facilitate local human rights groups' use and understanding of international and regional human rights regimes	Ensure that measures taken in the framework of the fight against terrorism are respectful of human rights, more specifically of the absolute prohibition of torture and inhuman and degrading treatment.	2007 - 2010
IRCT Regional	Developing the capacity of Non State torture rehabilitation and prevention services in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda.	Local IRCT members and other rehabilitation centers in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda.	Training, exchanges, support to build referral systems	Victims of torture and their families in Burundi, DRC and Rwanda re-assert their rights and become pro-ac-	2011-2014

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Great Lakes, Burundi, D R Congo Rwanda				tive participating citizens in the social, economic and political development of their communities	
IRCT Nigeria, Kenya and the Philippines	Promoting implementation of UPR and CAT recommendations	Local IRCT members in the Philippines, Nigeria and Kenya.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trainings and workshops for state and non-state officials. - advocacy meetings. - Implementation monitoring tool. - national implementation strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved capacity to implement among State and non-state actors. - Increased willingness to implement among key state stakeholders. - Joint civil society action towards implementation - improved monitoring capacity. 	
IRCT Egypt	Promoting a culture of the prohibition of torture in modern Egyptian society	National Council for Human Rights, El Nadim Rehabilitation Centre, Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building, awareness raising, mass information campaigns and public events designed to heighten the capacity of the Anti-Torture Unit within the NCHR; - the facilitation of medical and legal support to survivors of torture. 	- To strengthen the capacity and the role of the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) in Cairo and thereby promote the culture of torture prohibition in Egypt	2009-2012
IRCT Iraq	Reaching torture survivors in Post War Iraq	Bahjat Al Fuad Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims (BFRCT)	- Training of Iraqi professionals in delivering medical/physical, psychological, legal and social rehabilitation services Support to establishing torture treatment centre	- With financial assistance from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and from the European Community (through the United Nations office for Project Services), to co-ordinate and facilitate interventions to deliver rehabilitation services to Iraqi torture victims	2006-2010
IRCT Libya	Support to torture victims and victims of enforced disappearance in post-Gaddafi Libya and advocate for an effective protection from torture	World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building of local actors; - Establishment of a multidisciplinary group of professionals that can deliver rehabilitation to torture victims; - Establishment of a self-sustainable rehabilitation centre 	- Contribute to the prevention of torture through promoting documentation of torture to facilitate investigation and prosecution of court cases concerning allegations of torture. Provide victims of torture, enforced disappearances and victims of violent trauma in Libya with rehabilitation and support services and advocating for a national legal and pol-	2012-2015

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
				icy framework that prevents and protects from torture and other forms of ill-treatment	
IRCT Turkey	Training Programme on the Istanbul Protocol: Enhancing the Knowledge Level of Non-Forensic Expert Physicians, Judges and Prosecutors”	Project lead – Turkish Medical Association, IRCT as consortium member along with Human Rights Foundation of Turkey	<p>- Training of physicians who are not expert on forensic medicine regarding the Istanbul Protocol in order to be able to perform an appropriate examination of possible victims of torture,</p> <p>- training of prosecutors and judges regarding the Istanbul Protocol in order to improve their ability to prosecute and assess torture cases.</p>	- To promote further alignment with the EU acquis on human rights	2007-2009

Annex 3: Overview tables related to Priority area 3: Rights of indigenous peoples

Support to rights of indigenous peoples through Danish foreign policy

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Official dialogue	Resolution 61/295 by the General Assembly on 13 September 2007 adopting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Dialogue	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Strengthen the rights of Indigenous Peoples	2007
Official dialogue	Asia Regional Training of Lawyers and Advocates on Indigenous Peoples' Rights in International Human Rights Law: Focus on the Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	Training of lawyers	Information missing related to potential outputs	Strengthened rights of Indigenous Peoples	2008
Official dialogue	UPR 1 st and 2 nd cycle	Developing recommendations to the countries under review through cooperation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to Geneva	22 recommendations on indigenous peoples in 1st and 2nd cycle		2011-2016
Official dialogue	UPR of Tanzania 1 cycle	Developing recommendations to Tanzania's review through cooperation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to Geneva	Two (out of six) recommendations to Tanzania were related to the rights of indigenous peoples. 1. Recognise the notion of indigenous peoples with a view to effectively protecting their rights 2. Adopt measures to protect and preserve the cultural heritage and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples and undertake effective consultations with indigenous peoples based on free, prior and informed consent. The two recommendations were noted.	Full implementation of relevant legislation to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples in Tanzania	2011
Official dialogue	Resolution 24/9, A/HRC/24/L.21 on Human rights and indigenous peoples: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	Dialogue	Resolution extending the mandate of the Special Rapporteur	Strengthen the rights of Indigenous Peoples	2013

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Official dialogue	Resolution 24/10, A/HRC/24/L.22 Human rights and indigenous people	Dialogue	Omnibus resolution of HRC reconfirming inter alia the recommendations of the Global Indigenous Preparatory Conference held in Alta, Norway	Strengthen the rights of Indigenous Peoples	2013
Official dialogue	Resolution 69/2 /World Conference of Indigenous Peoples	Dialogue	Support for Resolution 69/2 Outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples	Strengthen the rights of Indigenous Peoples	2014
Official dialogue	Revision of the UN mandate of the expert mechanism of the right of indigenous peoples (ref. 6.1)	Dialogue	Support for resolution 33/... Human rights and indigenous peoples: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	Strengthen the rights of Indigenous Peoples	2014-2016
Official dialogue	UN general assembly 70	Dialogue	Follow up on results from the world conference on Indigenous Peoples from 2014	Strengthen the rights of Indigenous Peoples	2015
Policy initiatives through organisations IWGIA	UN mechanism working on the rights of indigenous Peoples	Dialogue	Support provided to increase engagement with UN Mechanisms dealing with IPs Rights (UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Special Rapporteur & Expert Mechanism on the Rights of IPs)	UN mechanisms dealing with IP Rights are better able to fulfil their mandates for the promotion and the protection of IPs rights in a coordinated manner. Indigenous peoples have been able to use, contribute to and collaborate with UN mechanisms in more strategic way.	2006-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IWGIA	World conference of indigenous Peoples	Dialogue	Support provided to ensure the full and affective participation of IPs in the process related to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.	The right of IPs to full an effective participate in the WCIP process (on an equal footing with States) was recognized by the UN. IPs proactively influenced the themes and content of the Outcome Document adopted by the GA. The Outcome document adopted by the GA in September 2014 reaffirmed the rights of IPs.	2012-2014

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
				The GA committed to concrete actions to advance implementation of UNDRIP.	
Policy initiatives through organisations IWGIA	Follow up of implementation of WCIP Outcome Document:	a) Review of EMRIP's mandate by the Human Rights Council b) Enhancement of Indigenous Peoples participation in the UN c) Policy engagement at country level: development of national action plans	a) EMRIP's new mandate reinforces its operational capacities and extends its mandate to country-level work. b) The process lead by the PGA contemplates the opening up of UN Governmental bodies (GA, ECOSOC; HRC, etc.) to the direct participation of Indigenous Peoples as right holders and not as NGOs. c) 6 National level Policy dialogues for the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples carried out. Indigenous peoples' capacities to effectively engage in policy dialogues with States have been strengthened and concrete actions to advance the practical implementation of their rights at country level have been agreed.	Concretising and strengthening access to decision making and policy processes for indigenous peoples globally. For c) specific to El Salvador, Nicaragua, Tanzania, DRC, Myanmar, Nepal	
Policy initiatives through organisations IWGIA	Promotion of the alignment of UN Policies to UNDRIP	Dialogue	Development of a UNESCO policy on Indigenous Peoples that is aligned with UNDRIP The World Heritage Committee introduced references to indigenous peoples into the World Heritage Convention Operational Guidelines including a reference to FPIC. World Heritage Committee adopted a Sustainable Development policy for the integration	IPs are recognized as collective rights-holders in laws, policies and programs at national and international levels	
Policy initiatives through organisations IWGIA	UN treaty bodies	Advocating for the inclusion of indigenous peoples in Treaty bodies: CERD, CCPR, CESCR, CEDAW	The treaty bodies have contributed to the progressive development of a comprehensive body of jurisprudence on indigenous peoples rights.	Strengthen the international framework for the rights of indigenous peoples. Specific to Argentina, Paraguay, Bangladesh, Kenya, Tanzania	2010-2016

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
			Extensive and comprehensive observations made on the rights of indigenous peoples. Intensive lobbying and submission of an alternative reports to CERD, CRC, CEDAW and CESCR resulted in some final recommendations/concluding observations to the governments under review regarding the rights and protection of indigenous peoples rights and references to the UNDRIP.		
Policy initiatives through organisations IWGIA	Promotion of indigenous peoples right in the Inter-American System	Dialogue	Production of thematic reports on: Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary isolation Extractive Industries and Indigenous Peoples Indigenous Women human rights	Strengthen the rights of indigenous peoples	2012-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IWGIA	IWGIA support IP's rights in UNFCCC	Lobbying/Dialogue	The Paris agreement on Climate Change makes specific references to indigenous peoples rights. Those references are about indigenous peoples' rights, indigenous peoples' knowledge and indigenous peoples' participation The COP21 decided to establish a knowledge-sharing platform for indigenous peoples and local communities. The institutional structure, purpose and content of the platform has been initiated and a final decision is expected to be taken in 2018. The Green Climate Fund is currently developing a IP Policy (expected to be adopted in February 2018)	Indigenous peoples are recognized as collective rights-holders in laws, policies and programs at national and international levels	2014

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Policy initiatives through organisations IWGIA	Advocating for the Inclusion of indigenous peoples rights in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) 1st and 2nd cycle	Intensive lobbying of and submission of an alternative reports on the human rights situation of indigenous peoples to governments under UPR review	Resulted in specific questions on indigenous peoples rights posed to the State under review by other governments. Specific recommendations made in the UPR reports on indigenous peoples rights.	Strengthen the rights of indigenous peoples in Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay Nepal, Bangladesh, Philippines Russia, Tanzania, Kenya	2008-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IWGIA	2030 Development Agenda and SDGS	Lobbying, advocacy	As a result of indigenous peoples' strong engagement in the process towards the 2030 Agenda, the final resolution "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" refers to indigenous peoples 6 times, three times in the political declaration. Through the Indigenous Peoples Major Group, Indigenous Peoples have actively engaged in the HLPF meetings and ensured that their voices, priorities and concerns were raised.	Promotion of Indigenous Peoples Rights in the 2030 Development Agenda and SDGS	2013-2016
Policy initiatives through organisations IWGIA	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)	Technical assistance	The ACHPR has today developed into the main platform for indigenous peoples' rights on the African continent. It has developed a progressive normative framework and it has a very active and well-functioning special mechanism (working group) on indigenous peoples' rights which carries out many promotional activities. It has also issued ground breaking and standard setting rulings on indigenous peoples' rights.	Promotion and strengthening the rights and the voice of indigenous peoples in regional African body	2006-2016

Support to rights of indigenous peoples through development programming

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Bilateral Bolivia	Bolivia Country Programme	Ministry of Government The Supreme Electoral Tribunal. The Public Defence The office of the Attorney General The Judiciary Council (Ministry of the Presidency.	Institution-, organisation- and capacity building	Contribute to strengthen Executive and Judicial institutions focused on enforcing, protecting, defending and promoting human rights in the Plurinational State of Bolivia	2014-2018
Bilateral Nepal	Human Rights and Good Governance Programme, Nepal - Phase III. Comp. 1 Inclusive democracy	Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Organisation (NNDSWO); NGO-Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (NGO-FONIN); Women for Human Rights (WHR); a Madheshi organisation (still to be identified), and possibly, public bodies (Dalit Commission, Women's Commission, National Foundation for Indigenous Nationalities.)	Advocacy, training, capacity building	Objective: Political actors, institutions and public dialogue strengthened for inclusive democratic change Intended output: Marginalised groups assert their voices in political processes, including constitution-making	2009-2013
Bilateral Cambodia	Human Rights and Good Governance Phase II, Cambodia (2008-2010)	ILO-Cambodia	Capacity building/Technical assistance/Facilitation of dialogue workshops	Indigenous communities are recognised as legal entities, obtain collective land titling and resources and have the capacity to decide their own priorities for development	2008-2010
Bilateral Cambodia	Human Rights and Good Governance Programme, Cambodia (2009 – 2010)	ILO-Cambodia and Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior	Capacity building/Technical assistance/technical, legal and methodological assistance to MoI/DoLA	Contribute to the promotion and implementation of indigenous peoples' rights and development in Cambodia	2009-2010
Bilateral Cambodia	Human Rights and Good Governance Programme, Cambodia (2011 – 2012)	The Reform Secretariat within the CLJR; The DIHR, civil society organisations and Women's Media Centre (WMC) of Cambodia; Cambodian Defenders' Project (CDP)	Capacity building	Access rights of indigenous peoples to natural resources are promoted and facilitated through the implementation of national legislation, policies and regulations in line with internationally recognised standards	2011-2012

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
		CSIPN/local CSOs			
IWGIA Regional	IWGIA; Advocating the human rights of indigenous populations in Africa	The African commission's Working Group	Advocacy	N/A	2012-2014
IWGIA Russia	IWGIA; "Promotion of indigenous peoples rights in Russia	CSIPN/local CSOs	Capacity building	Give the Civil Society support for the promotion and protection of Indigenous Peoples rights	2014
IWGIA Global	IWGIA 's global work on advocacy through framework agreements with DMFA	Among others; Saami Council, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact – AIPP (Regional network), Cordillera Peoples Alliance (Philippines), Tebtebba Foundation, FAIRA (Australia), MPIDO (Kenya), African Indigenous Peoples Coordinating Committee - IPACC - (Regional network), Servicios del Pueblo Mixe (Mexico), Non-indigenous support NGOs, Rights and Democracy (Canada), Almaciga (Spain), NCIV (Holland), DOCIP (Switzerland)	Organisation and Capacity building, Advocacy, information sharing, publications, seminars, legal aid	Support indigenous peoples and their organisations in developing and implementing activities, which aim to strengthen their own capacity and to empower them to advocate and advance their own cause	2006-2016
IWGIA Nepal	Accountability in Practice: Promoting corporate social responsibility as a mean to advance indigenous peoples' rights and livelihoods in Nepal (CSR-Pulje)	Lawyers' Association for the Human Rights of Nepal's Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP)	Capacity building	Strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples' organisations and of indigenous communities to actively promote and influence selected business sectors operating in indigenous areas in Nepal to respect indigenous peoples' rights as an integral part of their CSR as well as to establish favourable conditions for dialogue with key national and international stakeholders	2015-2018

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
				on CSR standards and specific policies that can guide businesses in positively engaging with indigenous peoples.	
IWGIA Regional/Asia	Support for the organisation of regional preparatory meetings for IPs engagement in international processes	National indigenous peoples' organisations (IWGIA partners)	Capacity building /technical assistance/institutional strengthening	Indigenous peoples' knowledge on, contribution to and engagement in UN processes related to the promotion and the protection of their rights have been strengthened.	2016-2017
IWGIA Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Botswana	Support to indigenous peoples' own organisations to be able to carry out human rights and land rights advocacy at local, national and international level. Initially in Botswana, and later also in Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. The current support is focussed on Kenya and Tanzania.	National indigenous peoples' organisations (IWGIA partners)	Capacity building /technical assistance/institutional strengthening	Indigenous organisations in notably Kenya and Tanzania have become much stronger and they have actively and strongly engaged in advocacy against land grabbing/dispossession and human rights violations - and in policy and legal reform processes.	2005-20017
IWGIA Colombia	Support the indigenous and Afro-descendant organisations in Colombia which were affected by the armed conflict	National indigenous peoples' organisations (IWGIA partners)	Capacity building /technical assistance/institutional strengthening	Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples in Colombia have strengthened their capacities of legal, political and cultural ownership of their territories	2006-2010
IWGIA Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Argentina	Support to indigenous own communication programs.	National indigenous peoples' organisations (IWGIA partners)	Capacity building /technical assistance/institutional strengthening	Indigenous demands have been effectively disseminated through the training of indigenous communicators and dissemination through social networks. In Peru Servindi produces one of the most effective sources of information on the situation of indigenous peoples in Latin America	2010-2017

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
IWGIA Nepal	Support to establish indigenous peoples human rights defenders (IPHRED) network in Nepal	National indigenous peoples' organisations (IWGIA partners)	Capacity building /technical assistance/ institutional strengthening	IPHREDs have been organised in a network, received trainings and are now much better equipped in documenting cases of rights violations, and also engaging in different advocacy processes.	2013-2017
IWGIA Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines	Support to indigenous peoples' own organisations in Asia to be able to carry out human rights and land rights advocacy at local, national and international level	National indigenous peoples' organisations (IWGIA partners)	Capacity building /technical assistance/ institutional strengthening	Indigenous organizations especially in Nepal, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar and the Bangladesh have become much stronger and they have actively and strongly engaged in advocacy against land grabbing/ dispossession and human rights violations - and in policy and legal reform processes.	2005-2017
IWGIA Tanzania, Kenya, Namibia	Support to legal cases dealing with indigenous peoples' land rights in Tanzania, Kenya and Namibia	National indigenous peoples' organisations (IWGIA partners)	Legal aid	The most successful cases have been the Endorois and Ogiek cases in Kenya which were litigated before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights respectively. Both cases ruled in favour of the indigenous communities and the rulings set high standards of precedence for indigenous peoples on the entire African continent.	2010-2017
IWGIA Global	Support legal strategies for the defence of the indigenous territories	National indigenous peoples' organisations (IWGIA partners)	Legal aid	Greater capacity of indigenous organizations to face the advance of extractive industries and infrastructure projects in their territories. Indigenous organizations have been strengthened in the dialogue with States	2010-2017

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
				in relation to public policies that affect them.	
IWGIA Chile and Argentina	Support the Observatories of Indigenous Rights in Chile and Argentina	National indigenous peoples' organisations (IWGIA partners)	Legal aid The Observatories provided legal assistance to indigenous organizations mainly in relation to their territorial demands	Indigenous organisations have been empowered in the use of different tools, including documentation, negotiation/dialogue and litigation so they are better able to protect their rights when affected by business activities. Indigenous organizations have increased their capacity to negotiate against the activity of extractive companies in their territories. On the other hand, towns like the Wampis have begun to build their own government processes, with internal regulations governing the different aspects of their life.	2014-2016
IWGIA Nepal	Support to legal cases related to violations of indigenous peoples' rights in Nepal through a local partner (Lawyers Association for Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Nepal)	National indigenous peoples' organisations (IWGIA partners)	Legal aid	Legal litigations as an avenue for respect of indigenous peoples rights has been strengthened, and some cases have been successful setting precedence for future cases. The most successful case has been to put an end to a road expansion project potentially affecting 150.000 people, who could have lost their homes and livelihoods (2017)	2010-2017
IWGIA Regional	Legal assistance provided to indigenous peoples to bring their cases to the Inter-American Human Rights System.	National indigenous peoples' organisations (IWGIA partners)	Legal aid	Public hearings organised and friendly settlements with governments agreed.	2010-2016
IWGIA Kenya, Tanzania, Thailand and Nepal	National constitutional processes	National indigenous peoples' organisations (IWGIA partners)	Technical assistance, capacity building, advocacy	Influencing constitutional review processes in Kenya, Tanzania and Nepal to include the rights of indigenous peoples	2006-2016

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
IWGIA Kenya	Influencing land policies in Kenya	National Indigenous peoples' organizations	Technical assistance	Indigenous peoples' organizations were part of successfully pushing for the enactment of a Community Land Bill that can go a long way in safeguarding land tenure security for indigenous peoples' in Kenya.	2011-2016

Annex 4: Overview tables related to Priority area 4: CSR

Support to CSR through Danish foreign policy

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Official Dialogue	UN Global Compact	Denmark has actively supported the UN's work on promoting Corporate Social Responsibility through UNGC	Strengthening of UN Global Compact Secretariat and tools.	Strengthened Corporate Social Responsibility	2000
Official Dialogue	United Nations Human Rights Council: UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	Dialogue	Human Rights Council resolution 8/7 of 18 June 2008: Mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	Strengthened Corporate Social Responsibility	2008
Official Dialogue	UNGC self-assessment tool	DIHR, Ministry of Business and Growth, Confederation of Danish Industries and the Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU) cooperation	Development of a CSR self-assessment tool that UN Global Compact promotes as one of its tools for companies to use	Companies' increased interest in CSR	2010 (updated in 2013)
Official Dialogue	United Nations Human Rights Council: UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	Dialogue	UN Doc. A/HRC/17/31, Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework, 21 March 2011, unanimously endorsed by the United Nations Human Rights Council on 16 June 2011.	Strengthened Corporate Social Responsibility	2011
Official Dialogue	Support to UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights	Information missing	Resolution A/HRC/RES/17/4 adopted by the Human Rights Council: Human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	Implementation of the UNGP	2011 and mandate renewed in 2014
Policy initiatives through organisations DIHR	Support to UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights	DIHR WEOG member of UN Working Group from 2011-2016	Agenda setting	Implementation of the UNGP	2011-2016

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Policy initiatives through organisations DIHR	ICC Working Group on Business and Human Rights	The ICC WG on B&HR prioritized the difficult, two-fold process of both clarifying the relation between the Paris Principles-based mandates of NHRIs and their role in the field of business and at the same time pursuing increased international recognition of this role.	Agenda setting, capacity building, the 2010 ICC Edinburg Declaration and the Resolution A/HRC/17/L.17/Rev.1, the where the UN Human Rights Council welcomes, "...the important role of national human rights institutions established in accordance with the Paris Principles in relation to business and human rights, and encourages national human rights institutions to further develop their capacity to fulfil that role effectively, including with the support of the Office of the High Commissioner and in addressing all relevant actors..."	Facilitate collaboration among NHRIs in relation to strategic planning, joint capacity building and agenda-setting in the field of business and human rights, in order to assist NHRIs in promoting corporate respect and support for international human rights principles; and in strengthening human rights protection and remediation of abuses in the corporate sector in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders at the domestic, regional and international levels.	2009-2011
Policy initiatives through organisations IWGIA	IWGIA's support for IP's rights	Production of information material on Business and Human Rights. Follow-up on communication with OECD and participation in OECD meetings	Follow-up on 2013 UN Forum on Business and Human Rights and preparation of 2014 Forum through information work, communication and advocacy with different stakeholders.	Indigenous peoples are recognized as collective rights-holders in laws, policies and programs at national and international levels	2014

Support to CSR through development programming

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Private sector/ business instrument	IFU investments. IFU is an independent government-owned fund	Danish and foreign companies	Sustainability aspects are part of all investments. Sustainability handbook to partners Grievance mechanism IFU is member of UN Global Compact	Since December 2016, IFUs responsibility in relation to UNGP has been explicit in the Danish Act on development cooperation: "IFU must apply relevant international standards for sustainability and corporate responsibility based on intergovernmental agreements among other UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights"	Since 1967

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Private sector/business instrument	Business-to-Business programme (implemented in Danida priority countries, Egypt and South Africa)	Private sector. Total of 445 partnerships involving Danish companies and companies from developing countries	Financial support to establishment of partnerships that focus on transfer of knowhow and technology from the Danish partner to the local partner CSR-related: distribution of mosquito nets and condoms to staff, establishment of locker rooms for male and female employees, HIV/AIDS information, workshops for management on CSR and so on. Lectures on ILO's Decent Work Agenda and the UN Global Compact – promotion of sound business practices.	Establishment of long-term, sustainable and commercially viable partnerships and strengthening local business development.	2006-2011
Private sector/business instrument	Danida Business Partnerships programme (implemented in Danida priority countries where the economic and political context allows for commercial operations)	Private sector. Danish companies and companies from developing countries, some also including CSOs	Financial support for partnership business cases that could focus on e.g. increase of productivity, improvement of supply chain, promotion of energy efficiency, upgrading of the workforce qualifications, innovative solutions to social and environmental challenges, etc. On CSR: partnerships are required to integrate human rights, labour rights, environment, and anti-corruption concerns into the business strategy and operations.	Create jobs; increase competitiveness; and promote CSR for the benefit of employees, their families, the local community and the society at large.	2011-2014
Private sector/business instrument	Danida CSR training fund (related to IFU)	Project companies established as part of IFU's investments	Capacity building	Ensuring that the project company complies with national regulations and aims for improvements in compliance with higher international standards	2006-on-going
Bilateral Bangladesh	Strategic Sector Cooperation	Ministry of Labour and Employment. Department for Inspection of Factories and Establishments (DIFE)	Capacity building, relations building, provision of tablets for inspection	Improve working conditions and safety in Bangladesh by supporting a more efficient system for inspection	2015-on-going
Bilateral Myanmar	Strategic Sector Cooperation	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security. Factories and General Labour Laws Inspection	Capacity building, relations building	Better occupational safety and health conditions and improved social dialogue	2015-on-going

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
		Department (FGLID), Agricultural and Farmers' Federation of Myanmar, Confederation of Trade Unions of Myanmar, Myanmar Industry, Commerce and Services Federation, and the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce			
CSO support	CSR challenge Funds Supporting initiatives in Denmark or developing countries	Danish non-commercial organisations (NGOs, business associations etc)	Financial support to applicants/partnerships. Activities include: capacity development, awareness raising and promotion of public debate etc.	To improve working and living conditions in developing countries through CSR, Fair Trade and responsibility in global value chains	2013 and 2015
DIHR Global	Human Rights & Business (DIHR)	N/A	Building the capacity of the corporate sector to respect human rights	Supporting human rights compliance and due diligence of private sector actors in development	2012
IWGIA Nepal	Accountability in Practice: Promoting corporate social responsibility as a means to advance indigenous peoples' rights and livelihoods in Nepal (CSR-pulje)	Lawyers' Association for the Human Rights of Nepal's Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP)	Organisation- and capacity building	Strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples' organisations and of indigenous communities to actively promote and influence selected business sectors operating in indigenous areas in Nepal to respect indigenous peoples' rights as an integral part of their CSR as well as to establish favourable conditions for dialogue with key national and international stakeholders on CSR standards and specific policies that can guide businesses in positively engaging with indigenous peoples.	2015

Annex 5: Overview tables related to Priority area 5: Rule of law and access to justice through justice sector reform

Support to Promotion of rule of law and access to justice through justice sector reform through Danish foreign policy

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
Official dialogue	UN general assembly 63, 64 and 70	Dialogue	Resolutions on “the rule of law at the national and international levels”	Securing rule of law on the agenda	2008, 2009, 2015
Official dialogue	Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 2010 65/213. Human rights in the administration of justice	Dialogue	Resolution on administration of justice	Securing rule of law on the agenda	2010
Official dialogue	UPR 1 st and 2 nd cycle	Developing recommendations to the countries under review through cooperation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to Geneva	18 recommendations on justice in 1st and 2nd cycle		2011-2016
Official dialogue	UPR of Tanzania 1 cycle	Developing recommendations to Tanzania’s review through cooperation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to Geneva	One (out of six) recommendations to Tanzania were related to access to justice 1. Take adequate measures to protect its population from violence committed by the security forces and establish an independent mechanism for the investigation of complaints regarding abuses carried out by law enforcement officials. One of six recommendations were accepted.	Full implementation of relevant legislation in relation to access to justice in Tanzania	2011
Official dialogue	UPR of Niger 1 cycle	Developing recommendations to Niger’s review through cooperation between Copenhagen, Danish Embassies and the permanent mission to Geneva	One (out of five) recommendations to Niger were related to access to justice: 1. Repeal past amnesty laws and bring to justice those responsible for human rights violations. Also, steps should be taken to establish an independent complaints mechanism with a mandate to investigate all allegations of human rights violations and abuses by security forces and armed	Full implementation of relevant legislation to ensure access to justice in Niger	2011

Modality	Initiative	Activity performed	Output	Intended outcome	Year
			opposition groups: The recommendation was noted		
Official dialogue	Resolution adopted by the General Assembly 67/1. Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels	Dialogue	Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels	Securing rule of law on the agenda	2012
Official dialogue	Agenda 2030	Denmark as lead in the SDG working group on RoL in a Trojka consisting of Denmark, Norway and Ireland. Work towards inclusion of RoL in Goal 16	SDG16 refers to access to justice with a corresponding RoL target.	Securing continued international focus on rule of law	2015

Support to Promotion of rule of law and access to justice through justice sector reform through development programming

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Regional Central America	Support to CICIG (Multi-donor)	CICIG - International Commission against impunity in Guatemala (Central America)	Organisation- and capacity building	To establish a public prosecution office for high profile and sensitive cases. Institutional strengthening. Institutional reforms and the elaboration of thematic reports.	2011
Regional Central America	Strategic institutional plan 2010-2012 – Central America (funding of the IIHD)	Interamerican Institute of Human Rights	Capacity building, multisector public policy development	Poverty and human rights: Towards the construction of the rule of law and the promotion of inclusive development through respect for the dignity and the exercise of full citizenship.	2010-2012
Regional Central America	Programme of Civil Society alliances – PASOC – Central America	Fundación Rigoberta Menchu – FRMT; Proyecto de Desarrollo Santiago – (PRODESSA); Asociación Comunitaria de Desarrollo	Capacity building, accountability	1 Citizens, particularly adolescents, youth, women and indigenous people, expand their capacities	2011

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
		Integral Nahuala (CODEIN); Asociación de Servicios y Desarrollo Socioeconómico de Chiquimula (ASEDECHI); Acción Ciudadana Centro de Asistencia Legal Anti-Corrupción (ALAC); Fundación Myrna Mack; Centro de Estudios y Documentación de la Frontera Occidental de Guatemala (CEDFOG); Foro de Organizaciones Social Especializados en Temas de Seguridad (FOSS).		ity and mechanisms for the exercise of their rights and their participation in development management at the municipal, departmental and national levels. 2 Contribute to the search for truth, justice and reparation in cases of human rights violations during the internal armed conflict.	
Regional Central America	Programa Regional de Derechos Humanos en Centroamérica	The Inter-American Court of Human Rights, The Inter-American Commission for Human Rights and several NGOs	Organisation building, individual capacity building, funding activities; and training	Support to the regional human rights system in the Americas and NGOs with focus on access to international mechanisms; human rights defenders, indigenous people's rights and trade union rights in Central America	2013 – 2015
Bilateral Afghanistan	Afghanistan Country Programme, 2014-2017	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, DFID, UNDP, public institutions and civil society organisations	Organisation- and capacity building	Improve access to justice for all, in particular women fight against corruption...improve capacity of state institutions...and respect for human rights	2014-2017
Bilateral Belarus Moldova Ukraine	Democratisation, Human Rights and Civil Society Development in Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus (Neighbourhood programme)	UNDP; Eastern Europe Foundation; various Danish and International CSOs and local partners	Organisation- and capacity building (Legal aid, support, advocacy)	UNDP; Eastern Europe Foundation; various Danish and International CSOs and local partners	2012-2016
Bilateral Bolivia Basket funding for some components; (Denmark, Belgium,	Pro-Justicia Apoyo al Acceso a la Justicia en Bolivia	Defensor del Pueblo. (ombudsman) Ministerio de Justicia/Programa Nacional de Acceso a la Justicia, FPS, Municipios seleccionados en cooperación con el Consejo de la	Organisation- and capacity building	"The exercise of the effective right of access to justice has been improved, emphasizing the protection of the less privileged citizens, and in indigenous and women, seeking the fulfillment of the guarantee of the State to	2007-2010

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Nations Development Program, SDC, AECID, USAID, GTZ)		Judicatura/Consejo de la Judicatura y el Ministerio Público Ministerio de Justicia y SENADEP. Consejo de la Judicatura/Consejo de la Magistratura e Instituto de la Judicatura		all people and collectivities, without any discrimination, for the free and effective exercise of the rights established in the Constitution, laws and international human rights treaties. "	
Bilateral Bolivia	Bolivia Country Programme	Ministry of Government The Supreme Electoral Tribunal. The Public Defence The office of the Attorney General The Judiciary Council (Ministry of the Presidency.	Organisation- and capacity building	Contribute to strengthening Executive and Judicial institutions focused on enforcing, protecting, defending and promoting human rights in the Plurinational State of Bolivia".	2014-2018
Bilateral Burkina Faso	Appui aux actions prioritaires du Ministère de la Promotion des Droits Humains	Ministère de la Promotion des Droits Humains (MPDH)	Institution-, organisation- and capacity Building	Laying the foundation for the efficient protection and sustainable promotion of Human Rights in Burkina Faso.	2006 - 2009
Bilateral Burkina Faso	Programme D'Appui à la Bonne Gouvernance au Burkina Faso	Ministère de L'Economie et des Finances, Ministère de la Promotion des Droits Humains (Centre National de Presse Norbert Zongo, Centre pour la Gouvernance Démocratique, Mouvement Burkinabè des Droits de l'Homme et des peuples,)	Institution-, organisation- and capacity Building	Improve conditions for the promotion and the protection of Human Rights.	2008 - 2013
Bilateral Burkina Faso	Droits Humains et démocratie au Burkina Faso	Ministère des Droits Humains et de la promotion Civique Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Sécurité Diakonia, organisation non gouvernementale internationale	Institution-, organisation- and capacity Building	To contribute to strengthening human rights and democracy in Burkina Faso	2014-2016

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Bilateral Cambodia	Human Rights and Good Governance Programme, Cambodia (2011 – 2012) – justice component	The Reform Secretariat within the CLJR; The DIHR, civil society organisations and Women’s Media Centre (WMC) of Cambodia; Cambodian Defenders’ Project (CDP)	Institution-, organisation- and capacity Building	Contribute to improved access to, and delivery of, justice and legal aid. Defending human rights and supporting rights holders’ capacity to claim and access their rights	2011-2012
Bilateral Cambodia	Human Rights and Good Governance Programme, Cambodia	The Reform Secretariat within the CLJR, The DIHR, civil society organisations and Women’s Media Centre (WMC) of Cambodia, Cambodian Defenders’ Project (CDP)	Institution-, organisation- and capacity Building	Contribute to improved access to, and delivery of, justice and legal aid. Defending human rights and supporting rights holders’ capacity to claim and access their rights. Strengthen public institutions, reform processes and public awareness in creating mechanisms for transparency and accountability and combat corruption.	2011-2016
Bilateral China	Legalization of the petition system in China and Enhancement of the Chinese government’s anti-corruption efforts	State Bureau of Letters and Calls (SBLC) and the Ministry of Supervision (MOS)	Organisation- and capacity building	Promoting and contributing to the establishment of a rule of law based system that ensure that citizens’ rights are respected by the authorities when they deal with petitions and citizens’ complaints and 2) Promoting and contributing to effective anti-corruption measures based on the rule of law	2015
Bilateral Georgia	Promotion of judicial reform, human and minority rights in Georgia	Ministry of Justice, Ministry for Penitentiary, Probation and Legal Assistance, General Prosecutor’s Office, High School of Justice,	Institution-, organisation- and capacity Building, training	To assist the Georgian authorities in improving the capacity of the institutions involved in the justice system and in implementing the latest reforms adopted in the field of the judiciary in line with European standards.	2010-2013

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
		High Council of Justice, Public Defender. State Minister for Reintegration Issues. Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance State Inter-agency Commission, Council on National Minorities			
Bilateral Ghana	Good Governance and Human Rights programme In Ghana (GGHRP II)	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Judicial Services of Ghana	Organisation- and capacity building	CHRAJ and the Judiciary are better able to provide access to justice, promote good governance and protect human rights at all levels of society, in particular at regional and district levels.	2009-2013
Bilateral Ghana	Good Governance and Human Rights Programme in Ghana (GGHRP II)	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice	Funding of activities, capacity building, incl. training and skills development	CHRAJ and the Judiciary are better able to provide access to justice, promote good governance and protect human rights at all levels of society, in particular at regional and district levels.	2009-2013
Bilateral Ghana	Right to Services and Good Governance Programme RSGGP, Ghana	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Judicial Service	Organisation- and capacity building, incl. training	To increase the institutional capacity of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice and the Judicial Service to protect and promote human rights, strengthen good governance, and enhance access to justice for the poor.	2014-2018
Bilateral Honduras	Strategy for Strengthening Honduran Civil Society in the Context of Poor and Inclusive Public Policies – ACI ERP (Central America)	TROCAIRE	Organisation- and capacity building, public audits	Strengthening of local organizations working with Human Rights, excluded social groups, social justice and the integration of Human Rights into public policy	2011-2012
Bilateral	Promotion, Defence and Effectiveness of Human Rights in Honduras (Central America)	National Platform of Human Rights	Organisation building and capacity building	1. Organization and strengthening of coordination 2. Training and Awareness	2013-2016

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Honduras				3. Défense and Protection of Human Rights 4. Documentation and Research and Dissemination of Information 5. Political Advocacy and Lobbying	
Bilateral Indonesia	Human Rights, Democratization, Good Governance, and Anti Corruption Programme Indonesia – component 2	The Asia Foundation, Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation,	Organisation- and capacity building	Increased capacity of Indonesian and regional law enforcement agencies to combat trans-national crime, particularly terrorism through law enforcement training to the Indonesian National Police, regional law enforcement agencies and other sectors of the Indonesian criminal justice community.	2010-2013
Bilateral Kenya	Kenya Governance Support Programme	Police Oversight Authority Parliament Special Tribunal (if established) Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission	Strengthening the institutional framework and capacity for the investigation of the instigators and perpetrators of 2007 post-election violence	Reduced impunity for elected representatives, officials and public institutions.	2010-2015
Bilateral Kosovo	Support to rule of law and access to justice (implemented by the UNDP)	Kosovo Judicial Council, Ministry of Justice, Kosovo Judicial Institute, Kosovo Judges and Prosecutors Association, Supreme Court of Kosovo, Legal Aid Commission, CSOs	Kosovo Probation Centre, Support to ADR mechanisms. Organisation- and capacity building	Increase capacities of the justice sector institutions by strengthening the capacities of the Kosovo Probation Services. Increase access to justice for vulnerable women and men through speedy redressal of cases in a non-conflict manner through alternative dispute resolution (ADR)	2010-2013
Bilateral Mali (multi-donor -	Programme Thématique d'Appui à la Gouvernance au Mali	Ministère de la Justice, (Association de juristes maliens (DEMO SO))	Organisation- and capacity building, Legal Aid	Enhance Rule of Law. Enhance the credibility, efficiency and accessibility of public justice.	2009 - 2013

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
PNUD, UNODC, Ca- nada, Pays-Bas, Belgique, Au- triche, Italie, Luxembourg, Oxfam Novib (et éventuelle- ment d'autres PTF pour le Fond Commun pour la Société Civile)				Promote Human Rights through education and citizenship train- ing, legal guidance and assistance to vulnerable groups.	
Bilateral Mozambique	Support to the Justice Sector in Mozam- bique	Information missing	Institution-, organisation- and capacity building, Legal aid, training	Increased access to justice by in- dividuals within a stronger and more efficient system that pro- tects collective and individual rights and addresses the needs of the most vulnerable groups in Mozambique	2008- 2013
Bilateral Nepal – (multi- donor facility; Canada, Fin- land, UK & Swiss)	Justice and Human Rights in Nepal	International Commission of Ju- rists	Training/Organisation and Capacity building	The development objective of the project is to contribute to the restoration of the rule of law in Nepal. The specific objectives are: To enhance the capacity of the Nepali legal community in the application of human rights standards and international hu- manitarian law, • To increase the respect for the rule of law by increasing the space for lawyers and judges to carry out their work free from interference and fear, • To strengthen the role of the judiciary as an essential pillar of	2006- 2008

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
				<p>democracy (monitoring and support),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase understanding of the Maoists internal procedures of accountability, • To increase international, regional and national awareness and action on human rights and rule of law situation in Nepal. 	
Bilateral Nepal	Capacity Development of Human Rights Defenders	Human Rights Home	Capacity building	To enhance the capacity to Human Rights Defenders in Nepal with a view to ensuring a strong national input to the peace process with respect to Human Rights.	2007-2008
Bilateral Nepal	Human Rights and Good Governance Programme, Nepal - Phase III. Comp. 2 HR & A2J	The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC), Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDAC), Holistic Development Service Centre (SAMAGRA) Community Self Reliance Centre (CSRC), and possibly the planned High Level Scientific Land Reform Commission Centre for Legal Research & Resource Development (CeLRRd). Advocacy Forum (AF), possibly Truth and Reconciliation Commission and/or Disappearances Commission	Organisation and Capacity building, Training, Education, Advocacy, Legal aid,	Impunity and human rights addressed and access to justice for poor and marginalised women and men enhanced – Output: Local disputes effectively and equitably mediated through ADR mechanisms in accordance with international human rights standards. Increased access to legal services for poor and marginalised women and men, Effective advocacy and legal action undertaken to address impunity and promote transitional justice.	2009-2013
Bilateral Nepal	Peace, Rights and Governance Programme, Nepal	Supreme Court and MoLJCAPA supported by UNDP, Governance Facility	Institution-, organisation- and capacity building, including skills based capacity building, legal aid	<p>Access to justice strengthened;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The capacity of the national justice sector to realise people's rights and constitutional guarantees improved 	2014-2018

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved national legal aid system with revised policy, legal framework and more effective legal aid centres <p>Increased number of poor and marginalised women and men have increased access to legal aid and community-based mediation services in accordance with international human rights standards</p>	
Bilateral Niger	Programme d'Appui à la Bonne Gouvernance au Niger	Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme et de la Protection de l'Enfant, Ministère de l'Interieur, de la Sécurité et de la Décentralisation	Organisation and Capacity Building, Poverty Reduction	Contribute to the reduction of poverty by strengthening the defence of Human Rights and by promoting quality governance in the implementation of decentralisation.	2008 - 2012
Bilateral Tanzania	Support to Good Governance, Human Rights and Democratisation in Tanzania (Comp. 2)	Government of Tanzania	Institution, Organisation and Capacity building,	<p>The objective of this component is to improve the human rights situation and contribute to strengthening of the legal system. Focus is both on review of legislation, construction of court houses and education of legal officers, and at the availability of legal services to poor and vulnerable groups. Or/and: Attained social justice, equality and rule of law through quality and accessible legal services (support to Legal Sector Reform Programme)</p> <p>b) Enhanced role and capacity of legal aid/literacy and human rights NGOs c) Women and children's rights are recognised,</p>	2008-2010

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
				observed and respected in Tanzania	
Bilateral Tanzania	The Tanzanian Governance support programme (250 million)	MoCAJ (legal sector institutions) And Legal Services Facility	Organisation and Capacity building, information sharing, technical assistance and advocacy	Improved institutional and technical capacity of legal aid and paralegal service providers in Tanzania Pro-poor regulation and monitoring of legal aid and paralegal services enhanced Increased availability and coverage of legal aid and paralegal services in Tanzania A basket fund with the Legal Services Facility as immediate beneficiary set up and functioning	2011-2015
Bilateral Uganda	Democracy, Justice and Peace Programme Uganda (Com. 2)	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Judiciary, the Justice, Law and Order Sector Secretariat (JLOS). Legal Aid Basket Fund , the Amnesty Commission (AC) and as an independent institution the Ugandan Human Rights Commission (UHRC).	Organisation and Capacity building, incl. technical assistance to build management and planning capacities of the JLOS institutions. Construct and rehabilitate court buildings	Access to justice significantly enhanced.	2006-2010
Bilateral Uganda	Democratic Governance Facility. Sub-component on access to justice (another sub-component is in Human Rights)	Basket funding modality with support to numerous CSOs and state partners (basket with Austria, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the European Union)	Grants to state and non-state actors. Institution-, organisation- and capacity building,	For DGF as a whole: Strengthen democratisation, protect human rights, improve access to justice and enhance accountability in Uganda. For A2J component: The aim of this sub-component is to enhance access to justice by contributing to a better national and thematic coverage of legal aid services and by supporting agen-	2011-2017

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
				cies in overcoming systemic hindrances in the provision of legal aid.	
Bilateral Vietnam	Justice Partnership Programme, Vietnam	Supreme People's Procuracy Supreme People's Court Ministry of Justice	Institution, Organisation and Capacity building/technical assistance	Overall objectives: 1) Justice sector state institutions strengthened in their efforts to implement judicial reforms 2) Empowerment of a self-managing Vietnam Bar Federation and lawyers supported 3) Capacity of Non-Government Organizations to contribute to awareness of rights, access to justice and judicial reforms enhanced	2010-2015
Bilateral Zambia	Support to Good Governance Zambia – Phase II	Police, Legal Aid Board (LAB), Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Judiciary, Prisons	Institution, Organisation and Capacity building /technical assistance	Overall: “improved access to justice for all, including the poor and vulnerable, women and children – through improved mandatory performance of justice agencies and institutions in collaboration with non-state actors”.	2009-2012
Bilateral Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Transitional Programme Phase II: 2010 - 2012	ZLHR, CSU, LRF.	Capacity building and technical support	Fulfilment of all fundamental human rights and freedoms and access to justice for all. Outputs: Access to justice including legal defence in human rights cases achieved through support to 2-3 strategic partners e.g. ZLHR, CSU, LRF. 3.2.2.	2010-2012

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
Bilateral Guatemala	Programme of accompaniment to the Transitional Justice – PAJUST – Guatemala (Central America)	Ministry of Peace (SEPAZ); Ministry of Culture and Sports (MICUDE); Public Prosecutor's Office (MP); Foundation of Forensic Anthropology of Guatemala (FAFG); International Institute for Learning on Social Reconciliation (IIARS)	Institution, Organisation and Capacity building,	Support the development of State and Society capacities for the exercise of rights of truth, justice and reparation to victims of armed confrontation. Promote the recovery of the historical and political memory of the country; The location of clandestine cemeteries, missing persons and reference elements, and specific information to clarify violations of human rights; The strengthening of the justice system and the eradication of impunity. It will also promote non-repetition measures, through the development of state and social capacities for the exercise of human rights, conflict prevention and social reconciliation.	2010-2012
Bilateral Bangladesh	Human Rights and Good Governance Programme Phase III, Bangladesh	NGOs in Bangladesh	Organisation and Capacity building, Raise awareness on the rights and obligations of Bangladeshis. Enhance access to justice for the vulnerable groups in society	Civil society and guardian institutions strengthened to advocate, monitor and demand for the respect for human rights of marginalized groups	2011-2016
CSO support China	Support for Dui Hua Foundation	Dui Hua Foundation – China (ref. 3.5)	Capacity building (prisons)/information sharing	Increased access to justice for prisoners	2014-2017
CSO support Honduras	Platform of Human Rights. Honduras (Central America)	DanChurchAid	Organisation and Capacity building	1 To clarify the facts related to the coup d'état, to demand justice for the Honduran population affected by the coup d'état, and to take the necessary measures to avoid repeating events of this type in the future	2011

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
				<p>2 Promote respect for and defence of human rights in Honduras by strengthening the organization and management capacity of the Alliance for Human Rights</p> <p>3 Contribute to the defence of the human rights of peasants and villagers of the Aguan Valley, who are victims of serious human rights violations and are defenceless through the operation of an observatory</p>	
Bilateral Nepal	Governance Facility	Basket funding modality with support to numerous CSOs and state partners (basket with Switzerland and UK)	Grants to state and non-state actors	To achieve rule of law and legitimate institutions in Nepal, fostering and protecting human rights and promoting democratic governance, which creates the condition for equitable growth and poverty reduction.	2011-2017
Bilateral Nicaragua	Program for the Promotion of Transparency in Nicaragua Central America 2011-2012	Transparency International	Capacity building, M&E, regional platform building, accountability	To influence civil society by achieving greater levels of transparency as an essential element for the realization of citizens' rights and the consolidation of democracy in Central America and the Dominican Republic	2011-2012
DIHR Afghanistan	Civil Society and Human Rights in Afghanistan phases 2 – 4.	Civil Society Human Rights Network. Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission.	<p>Establishment of a civil society nationwide network of about 88 rights based organisations</p> <p>Awareness raising through media, public statements, publications, meetings, human rights training and lobbying.</p> <p>Mobilisation of popular support and pressures for the passing of a law on access to information.</p>	To strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights in Afghanistan through increasing the understanding of human rights concepts among civil society organisations and through public human rights awareness raising.	2006 - 2015

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
			Projects implementation to combat violence against women, raise awareness of the rights of women and of children and of refugees.		
DIHR Belarus	Utilizing the UN system in promoting increased awareness on Human Rights in Belarus (implemented by DIHR) 5 Phases programme	Belarus Helsinki Committee, Human Rights Centre “Viasna”.	Cooperation on human rights analyses among key Belarus NGOs and their individual networks. Increase the knowledge in the UN system about the human rights situation in Belarus. Dissemination of information on the human rights situation in Belarus and strengthening awareness about UN conventions and HR standards inside Belarus Capacity development of partners Awareness raising on human rights Human rights dialogue with the state	To involve key Belarus Human Rights NGOs in submitting alternative reports to the UN treaty body system and the UPR as well as using the possibilities for individual complaints within the UN human rights protection system. It is also to improve knowledge on how to use and utilize the UN system. To achieve the acceptance by the Belarusian authorities of the key Belarusian human rights NGOs – BHC and “Viasna” – as constructive dialogue partners on human rights. To establish a more positive and constructive environment for working with and discussing human rights in Belarus.	2006 - 2016
DIHR Cambodia	Legal and Judicial Reform (LJR) in Cambodia 12 consecutive yearly projects	Permanent Coordination Body and the Project Management Unit, which from 2009 were replaced by the General Secretariat of the Council for Legal and Judicial reform	Capacity building in form of strategy plan, action plans, implementing structures, progress and performance monitoring systems Much of the legislation required by the LJR has been drafted, passed and adopted:	To provide expert advice for the government of Cambodia on developing a strategy, action plan, and ongoing process facilitation of the implementation of the Legal and Judicial Reform.	2000 - 2012
DIHR China	Human Rights in China – A DIHR partnership Programme (29.993.045 million)	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of International Law (CASS) China Prosecutors Society (CPS)	Capacity building,	Increased realisation of civil and social rights in China; Increased access to criminal justice and compliance with fair trial guarantees	2014- 2016

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
		Beijing Shangquan Law Firm (BSLF) Migrant Workers Home (MWH) Transition Institute (TI) Xiamen Green Cross Association (XMGCA) Nankai University Research Centre for Human Rights (NUC)			
DIHR Global	Support to justice globally – especially in West Africa	The legal aid organisation DEMESO; The National Police Burkina Faso; The Ministry for Human Rights and Civic Promotion; Association of Women Lawyers; The National Police Niger; The Ministry of Justice and Human rights; The National Police; The National Guard; The Human Rights Network 'CODDHD'; The Human Rights Resource Centre; ROTAB project on mining industries; Zambia and Zimbabwe: The Local Courts Directorate and the Judiciary; Legal Services Unit, the Legal Aid Board, the Judiciary and PRISCCA; Judiciary; Legal Aid Board and Prisons Care and Counselling Association; Judiciary and House of Chiefs	Institution, Organisation and Capacity building,	Strengthening access to justice and rule of law in DIHR partner countries within the areas of Justice system reform, primarily Justice	2006-2016
DIHR Honduras	Rule of Law programme	High Commission for Justice Sector Table for Security and Justice Inter-institutional working group with Centre for Legal Information and Studies of the National Congress, the Ministry of Interior and	Mapping of the entire legal framework, national policies and implementing institutions resulting in a report providing a complete overview of the legislation applicable in Honduras Pilot revision of selected laws Systematization of methodology and know how knowledge by applying the revision methodology on a number of law	Revision and reform of the entire legal framework of Honduras in relation to: 1) Harmonisation of the laws with the Constitution and international treaties, 2) Harmonisation of laws with the established legal system 3) Transparent legislation	2004 - 2009

Modality	Intervention	Partner	Activity performed	Objective	Year
		Justice, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Human Rights Commission and DIHR	areas simultaneously and involving mechanisms for sustainability of the process.	Legal coherence between laws	
DIHR Zimbabwe	Capacity Building of Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission	Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission	<p>Advising on organisational structure, roles and functions of ZHRC</p> <p>Provided technical input on institutional building relating to NHRIs functions and mandate to the ZHRC including the establishing of internal structures, systems and procedures;</p> <p>Provided technical assistance to the ZHRC to enable it to fulfil its mandate of advising the Government of Zimbabwe on harmonizing new and existing legislation, particularly that which has an effect on the work and mandate of the Commission, with the Constitution and international best practices;</p> <p>Provided technical assistance to ZHRC management and staff in development and articulation of ZHRC's goals, strategic focusses and interventions within all mandate areas including complaints handling, prison inspection, monitoring, education, promotion and research.</p> <p>Advising on strategic and policy decisions</p> <p>Provided advice to the ZHRC commissioners on how to meet the requirements of GANHRI in order to obtain A accreditation.</p>	Enhancing and consolidating the capacity of Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission to continuously fulfil its constitutional mandate	2013 – 2017