

Project Outcome Report

Civil Society Feedback Session and Development of Follow up Strategies

27-29 June, 2016

Blue Pearl Hotel, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania



Between 27-29 June, 2016, UPR *Info*, together with Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) and the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) organised a workshop dubbed “*Civil Society Feedback Session and Development of Follow up Strategies*” that was held at the Blue Pearl Hotel in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The purpose of the workshop was to (i) to disseminate the recommendations in the outcome report to CSO partners; (ii) to identify thematic opportunities, over the five year period until the next UPR; (iii) to develop a strategy for lobbying the government of Tanzania to accept as many recommendations as possible; (iv) to develop a strategy to push for implementation of the recommendations; (v) to encourage the Government of Tanzania to organize a meeting with CSO groups to discuss measures to implement the recommendations arising from the review.

Main activities that were undertaken during the strategy workshop were to:

- Discuss, develop and draft a **tentative implementation plan**, meant to be shared with other NGOs and Government representatives;
- Discuss, develop and draft a tentative **action strategy for NGOs**, meant to be shared with other NGOs;
- Discuss, develop and disseminate an **Outcomes Charter**.

The workshop is part of a broader project meant to make use of the many opportunities offered by the Universal Periodic Review process. A second step is planned for November, 2016 (that is, after the formal adoption of the UPR report that will take place in Geneva in September, 2016). The said meeting in November, 2016 will bring Government representatives into the process. A third step, in 2019, will focus on the drafting of a civil society mid-term report.

This meeting that was facilitated by UPR *Info* was attended by a total of 80 participants dealing with diverse issues. These comprised of 44 participants from Dar es Salaam and 36 from Up Country. Of these 43 participants were male while 37 were female. The meeting was officially opened on the first day by Mr. Amon Mpanju, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs. Thereafter, participants were debriefed on Tanzanian’s UPR that took place at the Human Rights Council in Geneva on 9th May, 2016. Finally, participants were introduced on how to develop an implementation plan. After the said presentations, participants were divided into 9 thematic groups to discuss and write the implementation plans. The groups Child Rights; Economic and Land Rights; Freedom of Expression; General and Political Right; HRDs and Civil Society; Other Vulnerable Groups; Pastoralist and Indigenous

Rights; Social Rights; and Women Rights. The groups presented their respective implementation plans on the second day after which they were introduced to how to develop an action strategy.

Thereafter, they continued working in their respective groups to discuss and draft the same. The discussions were finalised on the third and final day when the groups made their presentations in plenary by outlining the strategies they were going to use to ensure that the UPR recommendations are implemented. The presentations were followed by discussion on the draft Outcomes Charter.

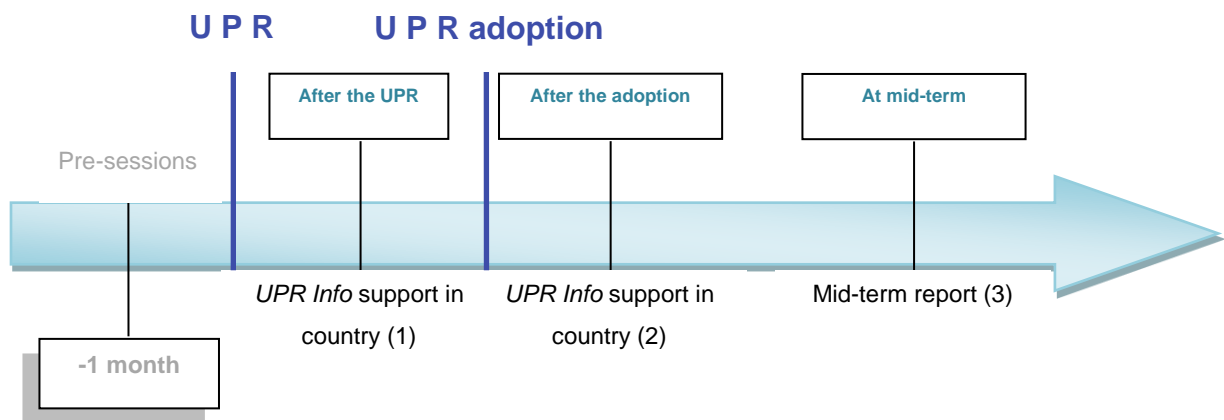
During the three-day workshop, the participants scrutinised all the UPR recommendations that were made to Tanzania. These comprised of 227 recommendations of which 129 were Accepted (56.8%); 72 were Noted (31.7%); and 25 Recommendations left Pending until the formal adoption to be held in September, 2016. To this end, the primary intended outputs and outcomes of the workshop were achieved.

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1. Conceptual background

The most crucial measure of the credibility and legitimacy of the UPR mechanism is whether or not the recommendations that the State under Review receives are fully implemented. Data from UPR *Info's* publication, **Beyond promises: The impact of the UPR on the ground**¹, indicates that, in the first cycle, 48% of recommendations had triggered action by mid-term, 2.5 years after the UPR. While the Government is the main duty bearer of the implementation process, given the wide reach of UPR recommendations, national stakeholders must cooperate in a transparent manner in order to ensure that implementation is as effective and sustainable as possible. Such cooperation is the vision that guides UPR *Info's* project called **Building CSO coalitions and empowering human rights defenders through the UPR**. The CSO Strategy Workshop constitutes Step 1 of this project as shown hereunder.



To ensure an effective implementation process, preparations begin before the UPR takes place. Firstly, UPR *Info* sends information to national civil society stakeholders one year before the UPR to explain the modalities of the UPR. Secondly (and funds permitting), UPR *Info* holds an In country Pre Session in the various capitals. This is followed by Pre Session meetings in Geneva. All these assist civil society members to maximise their efforts in lobbying the Permanent Missions based in capital and Geneva respectively. During the week when CSOs are in Geneva for the Pre Session, they first

¹ UPR *Info*, *Beyond Promises: The Impact of the UPR on the ground*, 2014.

attend training seminars facilitated by UPR *Info*. This helps them to learn more about the UPR, the pre-sessions, and lobbying.

1.1. Step 1: CSO Strategy Workshop

After Tanzania's UPR session in Geneva in 9th May, 2016, UPR *Info* organised a **CSO Strategy workshop** (or the first workshop). The meeting sought to strengthen civil society, particularly by:

- Increasing CSOs' theoretical and practical knowledge of the UPR process;
- Raising awareness of the UPR recommendations that Tanzania received during its review on 9th May, 2016;
- Defining CSOs activities for the next 5 years;
- Adoption of an "Outcome Charter" underlining the key thematic issues to be promoted in the near future.

During the three-day workshop that was held at the Blue Pearl Hotel, Dar es Salaam from 27-29, June, 2016, CSOs worked together to develop an **implementation plan**, which identifies ways in which the UPR recommendations can be implemented by the government and how to measure the implementation rate. CSOs also worked on an **action strategy** which sets out CSO activities aimed at realising the implementation plan and supporting the government in the implementation process. CSOs will continue to work on these two documents with the active support of *UPR Info* in order to have them finalised. The formal adoption of the report of the Working Group of the Human Rights Council will take place in Geneva in September, 2016. These documents will be instrumental as the country deliberates on whether to Accept or Note the UPR Recommendations received during the review that was held on 9th May, 2016. Indeed, the timeframe allows CSOs and other stakeholders to meet and discuss the acceptance of these recommendations with the government prior to its final decision. UPR *Info* will co-organise a second workshop in Dar es Salaam in November, 2016 after the formal adoption that as already stated, will be held in Geneva in September, 2016.

1.2. Step 2: CSO-Government Dialogue Day

During the Adoption of the Working Group Report of Tanzania to be held in Geneva in September, 2016, the Government will have 20 minutes to present information as to whether it accepts or notes the recommendations. The government is moreover

expected to outline its implementation strategy. Given the limited amount of time that the Government has to intervene, it is important that CSOs and Government are provided with an opportunity to engage in a comprehensive dialogue after the adoption of the report. In order to address this need *UPR Info* organises a second workshop which we call “Step 2”.

Concretely, a two-day workshop will be organised in Dar es Salaam after the formal adoption of the report that will take place in Geneva in November, 2016. During the first day, CSOs will meet in order to debrief about results of the adoption – which recommendations did the government Accept vis-à-vis ones that it Noted. Drawing on this, CSOs will update the implementation plans and action strategies as well as evaluate results and obstacles encountered during UPR activities undertaken between the first (‘Step 1’) workshop and the adoption. If the government expresses a desire to engage in a technical training on the UPR, a similar event is organised in parallel to the CSO meeting, totalling one training session for CSOs and one for Government representatives.

On day two, an interactive dialogue takes place where thematic CSO groups introduce suggestions on implementation to representatives of the various line ministries responsible for implementation of UPR recommendations. Government representatives offer their feedback to CSOs and in a spirit of transparency and cooperation a joint pathway towards implementation is carved out. During the second workshop, *UPR Info* will strive to engage additional UPR stakeholders including the European Union, Embassies and the UN Country Team (UNCT).



2. CSO Workshop on Implementation of UPR Recommendations: Tanzania

The level of participation of Human Rights Defenders in Tanzania's UPR process has been quite high. The Validation Workshop held in September, 2015 and In Country Pre Sessions held in March, 2016 were each attended by over 80 participants. This commitment was also the case in the Pre Session that was held in Geneva at the end of March, 2016 when over 20 Human Rights Defenders travelled to lobby Diplomats from the various Permanent Missions. The same was reflected in the CSO workshop on the implementation of UPR Recommendations that was held at Blue Pearl Hotel in Dar es Salaam and organised by our focal point in Tanzania namely, the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC), which worked very closely with the NHRI called the Commission on Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG). As has been tradition, the meeting was attended by total of 80 participants dealing with diverse issues. These comprised of 44 participants from Dar es Salaam and 36 from Up Country. Of these 43 participants were male while 37 were female. The participants were presenting the 9 Thematic Groups that work on diverse issues and from different parts of the country namely Child Rights; Economic and Land Rights; Freedom of Expression; General and Political Right; HRDs and Civil Society; Other Vulnerable Groups; Pastoralist and Indigenous Rights; Social Rights; and Women Rights. The meeting was however held in Dar es Salaam due to limited resources but despite this, there was excellent participation and commitment from all the participants.

The opening ceremony was delayed on **Day 1** by over 1 hour due to the late arrival of the Chief Guest. Consequently, there were brief Welcome Remarks by Mr. Onesmo Olengurumwa, the National Co-ordinator of THRDC. This was followed by an overview of the UPR mechanism that was done by UPR *Info's* Director for Africa, Mr. Gilbert Onyango. In this presentation, Mr. Onyango introduced the participants to the Universal Periodic Review process by providing a brief overview of the background, modalities and scope of the UPR and the role of UPR *Info* in promoting the implementation of the same especially in the follow up phase after the recommendations have been adopted by the Human Rights Council. He underscored the important role that NGOs play and how best to ensure that the Government of Tanzania accepts more recommendations that had been left Pending during the review.

In his Opening Remarks, Mr. Olengurumwa stated that Tanzania has participated fully in the UPR process which culminated in the appearance before the Human Rights Council in Geneva on 9th May, 2016. He underscored the importance for those that participated in the process in Geneva to give feedback to the other NGOs and also for all to continue engaging in the process especially as it moves towards the implementation phase. He like all the other presenters informed the meeting that the Government of Tanzania received a total of 227 recommendations. Out of these, 129 were Accepted (56.8%) while 72 were Noted (31.7%). 25 Recommendations were left Pending until the formal adoption to be held in September, 2016. He compared the number of Recommendations received during this second review to the 166 Recommendations that were received during the 1st Cycle in 2011 out of which the Government Accepted 107 Recommendations. He concluded by appreciating the partnership between and support from THRDC, CHRAGG, Defend Defenders, OHCHR, and UPR *Info*.

The meeting was officially opened by Mr. Amon Mpanju, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs who read the speech of his Permanent Secretary, Prof. Sifuni Mchome. He acknowledged the role of all human rights stakeholders in Tanzania including the government, CHRAGG and CSOs that prepared and submitted reports to the UN Human Rights Council. He clarified that the Government of Tanzania had left 25 recommendations Pending to allow for further consultations with the various line Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) and other stakeholders. However, he reiterated the Government's stand on some of the contentious issues including homosexuality and marital rape as 'they are against norms and Tanzanian morals' but opened the doors for further discussion on them. Going forward, he stated that the Government is committed to providing an enabling environment for the implementation of the Recommendations.

The speech of the Chairperson, Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, Mr. Bahame Tom Nyanduga was read by his Vice Chairperson Mr. Iddi Ramadhan Mapuri who also acknowledged the support of all the stakeholders. He called for CSOs to not only work on the Recommendations that have the support of Government, but also to jointly analyze and work on those that were Noted. He assured participants that the Government of Tanzania in collaboration with CHRAGG is committed to accepting a good number of the Recommendations. He urged all participants to objectively discuss and deliberate on the best way to assist the government to adopt more recommendations.

Mr. Assey Nabor, Director of Legal Service at CHRAGG, made a presentation on their engagement in the UPR process. He started by saying that whereas Tanzania received 166 Recommendations during the first cycle, it had managed to implement over 50% of the 107 Recommendations that it had Accepted through the enactment or amendment of legislations; formulation of policies; and the establishment of various programmes and initiatives like the development of the National Human Rights Action Plan. He appreciated that the Government of Tanzania has provided space for CHRAGG as the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), together with CSOs, to play their vital role in the process. In their report, CHRAGG's dealt with the Death Penalty; killings of person with Albinism and older women; Extra judicial killings; Condition in the detention facilities; Juvenile Justice; Rights of person with disabilities; Rights to education; Business and Human Rights; Right to property and Land Dispute; and the Right of marginalised communities.

The training session by UPR *Info* continued after the formalities and focused on debriefing the participants on the modalities and outputs of Tanzania's second UPR in May, 2016. Participants took a closer look of some of the recommendations. Whereas a large number of Human Rights Defenders had taken part in the preparation of the Reports with over 20 individual representing them in Geneva during the Pre Session, very few participants appreciated how the international human rights system works and how the same is reflected in their day to day work.

In his presentation, Mr. Hans Fridlund, Programme Manager, UPR *Info* underscored the need to concentrate on and support the implementation of the recommendations so as to ensure an effective process. This is because there is no formal or official implementation process at the governmental or UN level that takes stock of the implementation. Emphasis was further put on the complementary nature of the UPR and the importance of bearing in mind the results of other regional and international mechanisms' assessments of Tanzania's human rights record. He added that participants could for example draw on the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the ongoing national constitutional review process while developing their thematic implementation plans. He stated that one of the reasons why the UPR has been successful is because the process is not confrontational. He highlighted that in leaving 25 Recommendations pending, the Government of Tanzania had created a fruitful momentum for CSOs to engage the government to accept as many recommendations as possible ahead of the adoption in September, 2016



During the plenary session, participants said that

1. There is need to raise the levels of awareness of the UPR process through translation and simplification of the same into Swahili.
2. It seems like the Government of Tanzania has not accepted that the pastoralists and hunter gatherers are an indigenous people but accepts that there are minorities and most vulnerable groups. This is because none of the Recommendations around issue of pastoralists and hunter gatherer groups were Accepted. This may therefore require the group to consider definitions that are more acceptable to the Government.
3. Some participants did not understand the meaning and difference between the terms Accepted, Noted and Pending Recommendations.
4. There are some groups of Persons with Disabilities that were not part of the UPR process and/or whose Recommendations were missing. Indeed, only Recommendations targetting Persons Living with Albinism were widely covered. This may be attributed to the failure by the other groups to lobby enough.

One of the major challenge of the UPR process is the level of knowledge and awareness of international human rights systems by grassroots Human Rights Defenders and how to 'translate' the process from a Geneva perspective into a language or format that can be easily appreciated by these grassroots Human Rights Defenders and vice versa. This was evidenced by a comment from one of the

participants who was questioning why the government and CSO reports were clashing and demanded that the two be harmonised.

Thereafter, UPR *Info* presented the rationale behind the implementation plan and how to employ the document to track the process of implementation of UPR recommendations. A second set of slides introduced the concept of SMART indicators and proved useful as the majority of CSO representatives were not familiar with this tool. SMART indicators are pivotal to an effective implementation plan, in particular in the follow up on UPR recommendations. UPR *Info* had prior to the workshop divided the recommendations that Tanzania received into 9 implementation templates: Child Rights; Economic and Land Rights; Freedom of Expression; General and Political Right; HRDs and Civil Society; Other Vulnerable Groups; Pastoralist and Indigenous Rights; Social Rights; and Women Rights.

In order to ensure time efficiency all groups were encouraged to cluster identical recommendations. This way, one response was provided to all recommendations. Participants were further encouraged to leave out recommendations calling for ratification of instruments as it was more meaningful to address complex recommendations during the workshop. Group Rapporteurs are due to submit these to UPR Info in 2 weeks following the workshop. As a result, each group was able to work on a very encouraging number of recommendations and great progress was made on the implementation plan and action strategy during day two and day three. One potential disadvantage with clustering recommendations this way is that nuances might get lost. Some of the Recommendations were however not clear.

By utilising the implementation plan provided by UPR *Info* (see Annex), the groups defined the goals to be achieved, the action that they expected the Government to take in order to implement the recommendation, the indicators or data to track progress of implementation, and the Government bodies responsible for implementing the recommendations. In order to underscore that the UPR is not an isolated mechanism, the implementation plan asks participants to identify similar recommendations made in other national and international mechanisms and to integrate these other mechanisms in their UPR strategies.

The participants continued with the discussion and group work on the implementation plan on the morning of **Day 2**. This was followed by a plenary session where each of the 9 groups presented on what they had worked on. In their presentations, the groups introduced the goal to be achieved; the action that they expected the Government to take in order to implement the recommendation; the indicators or data to track progress

of implementation; and the Government body responsible for implementing the recommendations. Each group received feedback on their presentations. Participants were reminded to carefully craft the activities and develop SMART indicators and the need to undertake more research on the recommendations while finalising the matrix. They were urged to carefully consider how to coordinate within the thematic groups and outside them on cross-cutting issues. Finally, the participants were urged to view the UPR not as a one-off event, but as a continuous and cyclical process.

Thereafter, the groups were introduced to the action strategy by UPR *Info* and how it is linked with the implementation plan. Thereafter, CSOs continued working in their groups, now focused on outlining their respective action strategy for the coming 4,5 years leading up to the next UPR of Tanzania. For every recommendation, the groups identified the action or activities that CSOs could undertake to ensure implementation, the resources needed to accomplish the action, the potential partners that could be involved, the timeframe needed to carry out the activities, potential risks and risk mitigation measures.

The group discussions continued during the morning of **Day 3**. Thereafter, the participants came back to plenary to share their work. On account of time, the groups only shared and presented on only 2 Recommendations that they had worked on. At the end of this session, UPR *Info* shared the “Group Organisational Worksheet” to prompt CSOs to continue working together. The Worksheet asked the groups to identify a coordinator; the next meeting date; and the recommendations that could not be addressed during the workshop. The groups thus made plans to continue working together and also underlined the importance of including more NGOs in the process, notably those that were not present during this strategy workshop.

After long deliberations, the Outcomes Charter was adopted with CSOs agreeing that they will pursue the following

1. Strengthen the independence and autonomy of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) through increased Government funding;
2. Link and coordinate all UPR stakeholders including CSOs, CHRAGG and the government of Tanzania to ensure a joint implementation process of UPR recommendations and systematic follow-up;
3. End discrimination against all minorities including key populations;
4. End discrimination against persons with albinism and persons living with disabilities;
5. Consider improving the welfare and freedoms for asylum seekers and refugees;

6. Create awareness and understanding amongst the public on freedom of expression through advocacy campaigns;
7. Enact laws on freedom of expression in compliance with international human rights standards;
8. To put in place laws and policies that increase women's access, ownership and control to land and property including inheritance and succession;
9. Promote initiatives that prevent gender based violence;
10. To ensure swift investigation and trial of cases of gender based violence;
11. Promote ratification of ILO Convention No. 169
12. Promote a legal framework providing legal certainty in the area of property, particularly land tenure and protection against forced evictions, and recognize the rights of indigenous peoples, pastoralists, hunters and gatherers and small-scale farmers;
13. Advocate for an amendment of the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 with the aim of increasing the minimum marital age for girls to 18 years and enforce the provision with regards to the age of marriage for boys, as well as prevent child, early and forced marriage;
14. Champion meaningful public participation of children in issues that impact them.



2.1 Workshop outcomes and outputs

2.1.1 Outcomes

- Strengthened awareness of the recommendations that Tanzania received during its 2nd UPR;
- Increased CSO knowledge on the UPR and how to follow up on the implementation of recommendations;
- Improved cooperation between different stakeholders namely government, CHRAGG, CSOs and the UN agencies;
- Agreed on 14 CSO priority objectives;
- 80 participants dealing with diverse issues. These comprised of 44 participants from Dar es Salaam and 36 from Up Country. Of these 43 participants were male while 37 were female

2.1.2 Outputs

- 9 draft Implementation Plans;
- 9 draft Action Strategies;
- 9 Group Organisation Sheets
- 1 Outcome Charter.

2.2 Lessons learned

- A large percentage of the participants were from the grassroots organisations. The advantage with this is that the process is not considered a capital only process but there is a realisation that the UPR (and human rights as a whole) also goes to and affects people in the villages as well
- However, the representation from grassroots CSO presented a challenge and an opportunity with regard to translating the international process to the local process
- Our local partners did not adhere fully to our stated objectives for the workshop as they insisted that there must be a feedback session as opposed to an exclusive strategy workshop as was initially envisaged by UPR *Info*. This may be due to limited capacity on the part of some of the participants or secondly, due to the fact that they had already raised some resources for a similar workshop
- The official opening ceremony took too long and ate into the time meant for the actual substance of the meeting
- The capacity of the existing CSOs is still very low which may necessitate some capacity building.
- Due to limited financial resources, the workshop ended up being in Dar es Salaam and non-residential. This affected the quality of participation as most of the

- participants did not keep time thus affecting the commencement time
- The meeting was held during the Holy Month of Ramadhan which meant that we had to conclude the days' sessions early
 - Some of the CSOs lacked knowledge of the national processes even though they on some of the Recommendations.
 - There is a general challenge with the drafting of national laws and policies as some of them contradict each other.
 - Holding the workshop in Dar es Salaam presented a challenge in that it was difficult to start the meeting on time.
 - The implementation plan and action strategy matrices are useful tools for CSOs in planning their continued UPR engagement.
 - Rapporteurs are key to advancing the group exercises.
 - The assistance of the local partners in interacting with the groups during the group exercises, and in providing feedback on the implementation plan and action strategy, allows the discussion and feedback session to be more detailed.
 - UPR *Info* relied significantly on the support of THRDC and CHRAGG who acted as our focal point in Tanzania. We will continue working with them going forward.
 - The practice of clustering recommendations and encouraging groups to work on recommendations not calling for “ratification” during the workshop proved useful as participants could address more complex recommendations in the implementation plan and actions strategy. This process will facilitate their work after the workshop. In order for this to work in a satisfactory manner, it is essential to underscore that all elements of all recommendations must be addressed in the final versions of the documents.
 - The Office of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator; the European Union and other Embassies expressed interest in working with UPR *Info* and the local partners including THRDC and CHRAGG in pushing for implementation of the recommendations.
 - There were instances where the same Recommendations worded differently would be Accepted in once instance and Noted in another thus presenting a unique challenge.
 - There weren't enough printed copies of the implementation plan and action strategies

2.3 Improvement from last workshop

- The session on 'What is the UPR' was given before the 'Debriefing session'. This enabled participants to better understand and engage with the process.
- The practice of allowing participants to merge thematic groups made the work easier and faster.
- Even though it is challenging to accomplish (due to inadequate internet access or demanding costs for posting hard copies) it would be beneficial if participants received the full implementation plan and full action strategy covering all recommendations prior to the training in order to familiarise themselves with the content.



3. Annex

3.1 Agenda

**THE NATIONAL DIALOGUE TO DISCUSS THE 2ND CYCLE UPR
RECOMMENDATIONS AND STRATEGIZING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION AND
FOLLOW UP, HELD FROM
27TH TO 29TH JUNE, 2016 AT BLUE PEARL HOTEL, UBUNGO PLAZA
DAY ONE: 27TH JUNE, 2016**

EVENT	TIME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Arrival and Registration Introduction and objectives of the dialogue	08:00-08:30 am 8:30-8:45 am	Secretariat CHRAGG/THRDC
Opening Remarks	8:45-9:00 am	Hon. Sifuni Mchome – Permanent Secretary MoCLA
Remarks from CHRAGG Remarks from CSO Remarks from UN Tanzania Session One: Overview of UPR mechanisms	9:00-9:05 am 9:05-9:10 am 9:10-9:15 am 9:15-10:00	CHRAGG THRDC UN Tanzania UPR info
Discussion	10:00-10:15	Moderated by AGC
COFFEE BREAK	10:15-10:45 am	ALL
Session Two Tanzania-2 nd Cycle UPR review (State and Stakeholders engagement)	10:45-10:55 am 10:55-11:05 am 11:05-11:15 am	AGC CSO - THRDC CHRAGG
Session Three Analyzing the status of the 2 nd Cycle UPR Review recommendations (Familiarizing the participants with the Accepted, Noted and Differed recommendations)	11:15-11:45am	AGC/THRDC/CHRA GG
Discussion of the Sessions Two and Three	11:45am-12:00pm	Moderated by UPR info
Session Four The next opportunities in the UPR framework <i>Objective: To explain what are the modalities of the UPR for the next four years, to introduce the workshop activities in more detail.</i>	12:00-12.30pm	
Session Five 1. Introduction to writing the implementation plan (Familiarizing the participants with how to lobby for acceptance of the Noted and Differed recommendations)	12:30-1:00pm	UPR info

2. Introduction to SMART indicators		
Discussion	1:00-1:15pm	Moderated by CHRAGG
LUNCH	1:15-2:15pm	ALL
Group Work Groups work to prepare the implementation plans (participants will divide into Thematic Groups)	2:15-4:30pm	UPR info
Discussion	4:30-4:45pm	ALL
Coffee and end of day One	4:45-5:00pm	ALL

DAY TWO: 28TH JUNE, 2016

EVENT	TIME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Recap of day one	08:30-08:45 am	THRDC
Group Work Thematic groups continue working on their implementation plans	08:45-10:00am	ALL
TEA BREAK	10:00-10:30 am	ALL
Group presentations on implementation plants and feedback	10:30am-12:30 pm	Group Rapporteurs
Introduction to writing the action strategy	12:30-1:00 pm	UPR Info
LUNCH	1:00-2:00pm	ALL
Group Work Groups work to prepare the implementation plans (Participants will divide into thematic groups)	2:30-4:30 pm	ALL
Coffee and end of day Two	4:30-5:00pm	ALL

DAY THREE: 29TH JUNE, 2016

EVENT	TIME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Recap of day Two	08:30-08:45am	CHRAGG
Group work Groups continue to prepare the action strategies (participants will divide into thematic groups)	08:45-10:00am	UPR Info
TEA BREAK	10:00-10:30am	ALL
Group work continue	10:30am-12:30pm	ALL
LUNCH	12:30-1:30pm	ALL
Session Nine Group presentations on action strategies and feedback	1:30-3:00pm	Group Rapporteurs
Conclusion and adoption of the Outcome Charter	3:00-3:45pm	ALL
Closing	3:45-4:00pm	Chairman- CHRAGG
Coffee and end of workshop	4:00-4:30pm	ALL

3.2 CSO implementation matrix

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: Human Rights defenders

Rec #	Recommendation(s)	RS	Response	Was the same recommendations made by other mechanisms?		Goal to be achieved	Expected action from government	Indicators/data to track progress of implementation	Government body responsible for recommendation
				National	International				
134.16	Give continuity to the strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms to further promote and protect human rights in the country	Nepal	Accepted						
134.18	Strengthen the independence and autonomy of the National Commission on Human Rights, granting it with resources so that it can act effectively	Chile	Accepted						
134.19	Continue its efforts in strengthening the capacities of the Commission of Human Rights by providing it with financial and human resources and expand those efforts through cooperation with the regional organisations and the United Nations Institutions	Libya	Accepted						

3.3 CSO implementation matrix

ACTION STRATEGY: Human Rights Defenders and Civil Society

Rec #	Recommendation(s)	NGO action / activities to ensure implementation	Resources needed to accomplish this action	Potential Partners	Timeframe	Risks	Risk response/mitigation
134.16	Give continuity to the strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms to further promote and protect human rights in the country						
134.18	Strengthen the independence and autonomy of the National Commission on Human Rights, granting it with resources so that it can act effectively						
134.19	Continue its efforts in strengthening the capacities of the Commission of Human Rights by providing it with financial and human resources and expand those efforts through cooperation with the regional organisations and the United Nations Institutions						



Promoting and strengthening
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