

Séminaire en ligne et gratuit

Bonnes pratiques pour la rédaction des rapports à mi-parcours de l'EPU



Lundi, 10 Mai 2021
(12:00-13:30 CEST)





Database of recommendations
<https://upr-info-database.uwazi.io/>



<https://www.upr-info.org/>



Introduction

1. Intro
2. Rapports à mi-parcours
3. Règles de Rédaction
4. Bonnes pratiques



Intro



Suivi de l'EPU au niveau national

L'État:
responsabilité
première de la
mise en

Les INDH: suivi de la
mise en œuvre,
coordination des
acteurs et mise en
œuvre.

**Action
parlementaire**
pour être mises en
œuvre.

Les OSCs: rôle de
suivi ainsi que devenir
un partenaire de mise
en œuvre.

**Les États auteurs des
recommandations, les agences
de l'ONU, les médias** doivent
suivre, soutenir et contrôler la
mise en œuvre.

Rapport à mi- parcours

Il n'y a pas un
mécanisme de suivi
officiel

Faire le point sur les progrès
accomplis à mi-chemin entre les
examens

Pourquoi faire un rapport à mi- parcours?

Redynamiser la
dynamique nationale
de l'EPU (toutes les
parties prenantes !)

Recueillir les informations
nécessaires par le biais
de larges **consultations**

Voir combien de
recommandations
sont pleinement
mises en œuvre,
partiellement mises
en œuvre, non mises
en œuvre

Qui peut soumettre?

- L'Etat examiné
- Les INDH
- Les Agences Onusiennes
- Toutes** les OSCs peuvent présenter un rapport à mi-parcours (coalitions)





Comment rendre le rapport à mi-parcours efficace?

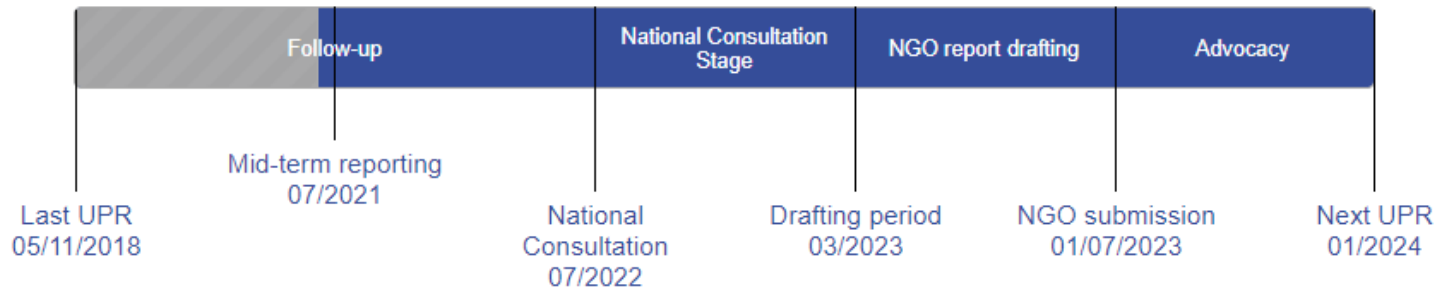


Participation multipartite → Consultations

- ❑ **Larges** : Les consultations ne devraient pas se limiter à la capitale et devraient impliquer les organisations rurales et locales.
- ❑ **Représentatives** : Les contributions devraient être recueillies auprès d'un échantillon représentatif de la société, et inclure notamment les témoignages de groupes à risque et marginalisés. Les consultations devraient porter sur la manière dont les problèmes de droits humains affectent les femmes et les filles et évaluer leur impact dans les zones urbaines et les régions rurales.
- ❑ **Significatives** : Les consultations ne devraient pas être un exercice purement formel mais avoir pour objectif d'inclure dans le rapport final à mi-parcours les informations obtenues.

Pas de date fixée préalablement,
Généralement **deux ans et demi** après l'examen

Timeline for UPR engagement in the current cycle





Où?

Où soumettre les rapports

HCDH

Rapports à mi-parcours de l'État : uprstates@ohchr.org

Rapports à mi-parcours d'autres parties prenantes :
uprsubmissions@ohchr.org

UPR Info

info@upr-info.org



Règles de Redaction

- Pas de limitation du nombre de mots**
- pas tenus de respecter une structure définie.**

Donner la priorité aux conclusions et constatations de première main

1. Introduction: (2§)

2. Méthodologie (2-3§)

3. Évaluer les recommandations: (matrix)

4. Comment avancer: (2-3 pages)

Pas de modèle officiel

1. Introduction: (2§)

- La date de l'examen et de l'adoption ;
- Combien de recommandations ont été soutenues et notées par l'État ;
- Quel type de cadre de mise en œuvre a été adopté, par exemple un plan de mise en œuvre spécifique à l'EPU ou l'intégration des recommandations de l'EPU dans le plan d'action national pour les droits de l'homme ;
- Pour les rapports à mi-parcours des OSC, il est important d'inclure une présentation des organisations à l'origine de la soumission.

- ✓ Description de la Coalition
- ✓ Logos

N'oubliez pas : les contacts!



UPR THEMATIC GROUP CONVENERS



Ce rapport a été préparé grâce à la collaboration de diverses organisations de la société civile et parties prenantes sous la direction du Comité directeur de la Coalition des OSC du Kenya sur l'EPU.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION

Total Recommendations received by Kenya				253							
Number of Accepted Recommendations				192				76%			
Level of Implementation per thematic cluster											
	Legal and Institutional Reform		Civil and Political Rights		Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		Group Rights		Total		
	Number of Indicators	Percentage	Number of Indicators	Percentage	Number of Indicators	Percentage	Number of Indicators	Percentage	Number of Indicators	Percentage	
Fully Implemented	14	32%	09	20%	22	22%	13	34%	58	26%	
Ongoing or Partially implemented	15	34%	23	52%	28	28%	06	16%	72	32%	
Not Implemented	15	34%	12	27%	28	28%	10	26%	65	29%	
No Information	00	00%	00	00%	21	21%	09	24%	30	13%	
Total indicators	44		44		99		38		225		

2. Méthodologie (2-3§)

- Consultations effectuées (Nom des différentes parties prenantes contactées) Qui a organisé les consultations?
- Comment les données ont été collectées et évaluées (Entretiens, témoignages, examen documentaire, recherche sur le terrain)
- Des indicateurs ont-ils été élaborés ?

Ajoute de la légitimité et de la crédibilité !

Bonne pratique : collaboration État / société civile



Le Royaume-Uni, en amont de son deuxième rapport à mi-parcours, a mis en place un système de communication d'informations en ligne permettant aux parties prenantes de partager des informations sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations³⁷.

3. Évaluer les recommandations: (matrix)

- Inclure les recommandations notées
- Privilégiez les points de vue de première main, les données, les conclusions et les résultats.
- Utilisez un langage technique et des exemples concrets.
- Concentrez-vous sur les évaluations de la mise en œuvre des recommandations et commentez leur impact.
- Soulignez les difficultés, mais mentionnez également les améliorations et les bonnes pratiques éventuelles.
- Inclure la matrice des recommandations du HCDH et utiliser le système de feux tricolores.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: E23 Right to adequate housing			
109.190 Increase access to electricity, basic sanitation and running water (Maldives); Source of position: A/HRC/34/5/Add.1	Supported	E23 Right to adequate housing E26 Human Rights & drinking water and sanitation Affected persons: - general	
Theme: E51 Right to education - General			
109.193 Provide access to education to children (Pakistan); Source of position: A/HRC/34/5/Add.1	Supported	E51 Right to education - General Affected persons: - children	
109.194 Take effective steps to address the educational needs of all children, even in these difficult conditions (Singapore); Source of position: A/HRC/34/5/Add.1	Supported	E51 Right to education - General Affected persons: - children	
109.195 Step up efforts for the protection of schools with a view to ensuring that education may continue (Argentina); Source of position: A/HRC/34/5/Add.1	Supported	E51 Right to education - General Affected persons: - children	
109.191 Continue efforts to provide full access to basic medical services and education and to protect children from the worst forms of child labour (Holy See); Source of position: A/HRC/34/5/Add.1	Supported	E51 Right to education - General F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation Affected persons: - children	
109.192 Ensure equal access to education for all vulnerable people, including women, children and persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic); Source of position: A/HRC/34/5/Add.1	Supported	E51 Right to education - General F4 Persons with disabilities Affected persons: - women - children - persons with disabilities	
Theme: F12 Discrimination against women			
109.86 Continue and strengthen efforts in the fight for gender equality (Nicaragua); Source of position: A/HRC/34/5/Add.1	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women Affected persons: - women	

Le système des feux de signalisation

Feux de signalisation



- **Présenter l'état de mise en œuvre de manière claire** : Afin de faciliter leur consultation, il est essentiel d'éviter que les rapports à mi-parcours ne soient d'une longueur excessive et de plutôt faire en sorte que les informations clés soient facilement identifiables. Le document inclure un tableau et permettre de présenter de manière efficace les informations relatives à l'état mise en œuvre.



Base de données



- Recommendations
- Voluntary Pledges
- Statistics
- About the Database
- Contact Us

EN FR

UPR INFO Database

State under Review AND OR

✓ Trinidad and Tobago 287

State under Review - Regional Group

- GRULAC (Group of Latin American & Caribbean States) 287
- Any 287

State under Review - Organisations AND OR

- ACS (Association of Caribbean States) 287
- Commonwealth 287
- OAS (Organisation of American States) 287
- Any 287

Recommending State AND OR

- France 12
- Spain 12
- Ghana 11
- Uruguay 11
- Canada 9

▼ 58 more

Recommending State - Regional Group AND OR

- Recommendations
- Voluntary Pledges
- Statistics
- About the Database
- Contact Us

30 shown of 287 documents sorted by: Date added (Recently)* [Search tips](#)

<p>N/A</p> <p>Cycle Cycle 2 (2012 - 2016)</p> <p>Session 25 - May 2016</p> <p>State under Review Trinidad and Tobago</p> <p>Recommendation Abolish the death penalty and declare an official moratorium on all executions as a well as repealing all provisions of national legislation that may provide for the death penalty</p> <p>Recommending State Costa Rica</p> <p>Action Category 5 - Specific action</p> <p>Response Noted</p> <p>Issue Death penalty</p> <p>Date added Sep 26, 2019</p> <p>Recommendation View</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Cycle Cycle 2 (2012 - 2016)</p> <p>Session 25 - May 2016</p> <p>State under Review Trinidad and Tobago</p> <p>Recommendation Continue with the steps already taken on the right to life, liberty and security of the person and in particular to continue the moratorium on the death penalty and work towards eliminating it</p> <p>Recommending State Spain</p> <p>Action Category 2 - Continuing action</p> <p>Response Noted</p> <p>Issue Death penalty</p> <p>Date added Sep 26, 2019</p> <p>Recommendation View</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Cycle Cycle 2 (2012 - 2016)</p> <p>Session 25 - May 2016</p> <p>State under Review Trinidad and Tobago</p> <p>Recommendation Establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty that could ultimately lead to its suppression from legislation</p> <p>Recommending State Spain</p> <p>Action Category 5 - Specific action</p> <p>Response Noted</p> <p>Issue Death penalty</p> <p>Date added Sep 26, 2019</p> <p>Recommendation View</p>
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<https://upr-info-database.uwazi.io/fr/>

4. Comment avancer: (2-3 pages)

- inclure des suggestions de solutions aux lacunes de la mise en œuvre
- identifier les moyens par lesquels les parties prenantes de l'EPU peuvent soutenir la mise en œuvre :
 - Niveau national
 - Niveau international

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Questions?



Bonnes pratiques

- ☐ une base de données en ligne pour suivre en temps réel la situation des droits de l'homme en Nouvelle-Zélande

Explore by Population Group

POPULATION GROUP	GOVERNMENT ACTIONS	UPR RECOMMENDATIONS	Accepted Not Accepted
Māori	32 	28  3 	>
Children	18 	18  3 	>
People with disabilities	17 	6  1 	>
Women	14 	33  3 	>
Pacific peoples	12 	3  0 	>
People of Canterbury	11 	3  0 	>



Bonne pratique : une analyse basée sur le genre

- Une analyse basée sur le genre permet de mieux comprendre les relations (de pouvoir) sociales;
- Elle permet de comprendre comment les hommes/garçons, femmes/filles sont affectés par une situation donnée;
- Elle permet de comprendre l'impact différent sur les femmes/hommes, filles/garçons.

Etablir un lien entre les rapports sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations acceptées de l'EPU, des organes conventionnels et des PS, et les rapports nationaux sur les ODD.





Impact de la pandémie de Covid-19 sur les droits de l'homme

Dans votre analyse des progrès réalisés, mentionnez comment la pandémie de Covid-19 a eu un effet.



COVID-19 Response



Et Après?



Mener un plaidoyer par le rapport à mi-parcours

- **Diffuser le plus largement possible le rapport**
- **Événement de lancement du rapport à mi-parcours**
- **Conférence de presse**
- **Fiches d'information à mi-parcours** permettent de visualiser des données à l'aide de statistiques et d'infographies, ce qui facilite la consultation de ces informations.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Midterm assessment of Iran's implementation of recommendations received during the 2014 Universal Periodic Review

IMPACT IRAN



KEY AREAS OF CONCERN RAISED BY STATES

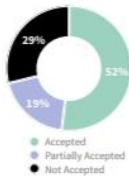
- Gender-Based Discrimination in Law
- Gender-Based Violence
- Persistent Barriers to Political and Economic Advancement of Women

TOP RECOMMENDATIONS RECEIVED BY ISSUE



WOMEN'S RIGHTS AT IRAN'S UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW IN 2014

RESPONSE



UPR BREAKDOWN

- Iran received the highest number of recommendations on issues related to women's rights (59 recommendations) and accepted the majority of them.
- Most of these recommendations addressed issues related to discrimination, barriers to economic and political participation, and gender-based violence.
- Iran has so far failed to implement the majority (15) of the 27 recommendations it accepted in full or in part, and has partially implemented 9 of them as of the mid-term period.*

EXAMPLES OF RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION	RESPONSE	SCORE*
138.27: Consider introducing specific provisions in the Islamic Penal Code about investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence (Portugal)	ACCEPTED	NOT IMPLEMENTED
138.247: Continue efforts for greater representation of women in the political process and their participation in public life (Malaysia)	ACCEPTED	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED
138.198: Strengthen the means and measures to combat violence against women. (Mali)	ACCEPTED	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED
138.112: Continue working so that Iranian women have the right to transmit their nationality to their children (Guatemala)	PARTIALLY ACCEPTED	NOT IMPLEMENTED
138.91: Take measures to ensure equal access of women to higher education and professional life, including by repealing the restrictions on female students and by lifting bans on women in certain professions (Germany)	PARTIALLY ACCEPTED	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED
138.218: Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years old and ensure marriage with the legal requirement of free consent of spouses through amendments to the Civil Code and the Family Protection Law (Poland)	NOT ACCEPTED	NOT IMPLEMENTED
138.189: Amend the Civil Code in order to bring to 18 years old the legal marriage age for both boys and girls, and repeal the amendment to the Law on the Protection of Children and Adolescents with No Guardian, which allows for marriage between adoptive parents and their adopted child (Italy)	NOT ACCEPTED	NOT IMPLEMENTED

*THIS SCORE IS BASED ON AN IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED BY IMPACT IRAN AS OF MAY 2017 BUT IS PENDING FINAL REVIEW.

GENDER-BASED DISCRIMINATION IN LAW: Member States issued at least 20 recommendations to Iran to reform its laws to address discrimination against girls and women in law. These recommendations were based on concerns that the law explicitly discriminates against women in areas such as:

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE: Pursuant to the Islamic Penal Code, women are entitled to less compensation than men for compensatory damages (i.e. *doyo* or "blood money") resulting from criminal (or tortious) acts that cause bodily harm. Under the code, the age of criminal responsibility for girls is 9 lunar years, while for boys it is 15. A woman's testimony is equal to half the legal weight or value of a man's testimony.

PERSONAL STATUS AND FAMILY LAWS: Under Iran's Civil Code, women do not have equal rights to men in marriage, divorce, child custody or inheritance. For example, husbands have an incontestable right in law to divorce their spouse. Married women cannot obtain a passport or travel without the permission of their husbands. Moreover, a husband can prevent his spouse from pursuing an occupation which he believes to be against family values or harmful to his or her reputation. The legal age of marriage for girls is 13 (while for boys it is 15) and fathers can apply for permission from courts to arrange for their daughters to be married at an even younger age. According to the Global Gender Gap Report of 2015, 21 percent of females in Iran aged 15 to 19 years old were married.

OTHER LAWS: Recently passed legislation further curtails women's access to health and family planning services and employment, or renders women increasingly vulnerable to gender-based violence. For example, the *Plan to Reduce the Working Hours of Women with Special Conditions*, which passed into law on 29 September 2016, reduces the working hours of female employees with certain family obligations—including female-headed households, those with children under the age of seven years, and women with children or spouses with disabilities or incurable and chronic diseases—from 44 hours to 36 hours a week, without reducing their salaries. Though the law is intended to protect these women, it effectively creates barriers to women's participation in the workforce because no comprehensive anti-discrimination protections banning gender discrimination in the workplace exist.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE: Member States emphasized concerns over gender-based violence, providing 11 recommendations on the topic. Despite some measures taken by authorities targeted at improving the situation for victims of domestic violence (such as establishing 31 safe houses and 22 social rehabilitation centers for victims of violence), there is no comprehensive and effective law that protects women from such violence. For example, no protections are in place to criminalize or prohibit early or forced marriage, marital rape, or domestic violence. Moreover, current Iranian law allows for punitive loopholes in cases of "honor killings." A domestic violence draft bill has been pending review and a vote in Parliament since 2012.

PERSISTENT BARRIERS TO POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN: Member States issued at least 12 recommendations aimed at improving women's participation in the political and socio-economic life of the country. Policies adopted by various organs of the state that limit women's political, economic and social participation range from population promotion measures intended to increase the number of children per family, to gender-based quotas in university admissions and restrictions on enrollment in certain academic fields considered to be more appropriate for men (i.e. medicine, math and engineering). Additionally, some government offices and municipalities have limited certain types of employment to men only.

While women occupy over half of all university student slots, their participation in the labor force is only 17 percent. The 2015 Global Gender Gap report ranks Iran among the last five countries (141 out of 145) for gender equality, including equality in economic participation. Women's participation in the labor market in Iran is significantly lower than average when compared to other upper-middle income countries, and lower than the average for all women in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (which has very low female participation compared to other regions).

Since President Rouhani's election, authorities have made small efforts to remove some of these barriers, including removing some gender-based quotas connected to access to higher education. On 31 July 2016, the Rouhani administration issued an executive order freezing the civil service exam and all hires of new government employees until measures are in place to guarantee equal opportunities for women. In August 2017 Rouhani appointed three women as part of his cabinet, though no female ministers have been appointed, despite demands raised by 175 MPs. Moreover, the administration has not yet met its goal of increasing the percentage of female managers in the executive branch to 30 percent, in accordance with the country's Sixth Development Plan. Women currently occupy only 5.8% (17 out of 290) of parliamentary seats in the new parliament elected in February 2016, the highest percentage since the 1979 revolution.

World Economic Forum Gender Gap Index in Iran 2016



CASES OF NOTE

ALIEH MOTLABZADEH: In November 2016, Intelligence forces allegedly arrested women's rights activist, Alieh Motlabzadeh, and interrogated at least 20 others, for participating in a workshop in Georgia. Motlabzadeh has been released on bail and was awaiting further court proceedings as of this writing.

On 19 November 2016, the Iranian Wrestling Federation barred three female athletes from participating in a world wrestling competition, for allegedly failing to uphold "Islamic values."



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Seats held by women in Parliament

Résumé

- ❑ L'examen à mi-parcours peut servir d'outil pour préserver un engagement entre les différentes parties prenantes tout au long du cycle.
- ❑ C'est un bon outil pour faciliter la préparation des rapports de l'EPU pour le prochain cycle.
- ❑ Permet la création de coalitions et de synergies entre la société civile et le gouvernement
- ❑ Le rapport devrait être une tâche simple, concise et facile à comprendre.



Questions?



Contact:

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stakeholders@upr-info.org

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