

National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up

Briefing for UPR delegations, 32nd UPR WG

January 2019



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Why a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF)?

- **Growth** in human rights mechanisms (int'l and regional), reporting requirements, and number of human rights recommendations addressed to States
- **Timely and quality reporting** demand sustainable technical expertise
- Quality reporting requires **effective follow-up and implementation** of recommendations by many Ministries and at the local level

Ad-hoc arrangements **are not viable** anymore!

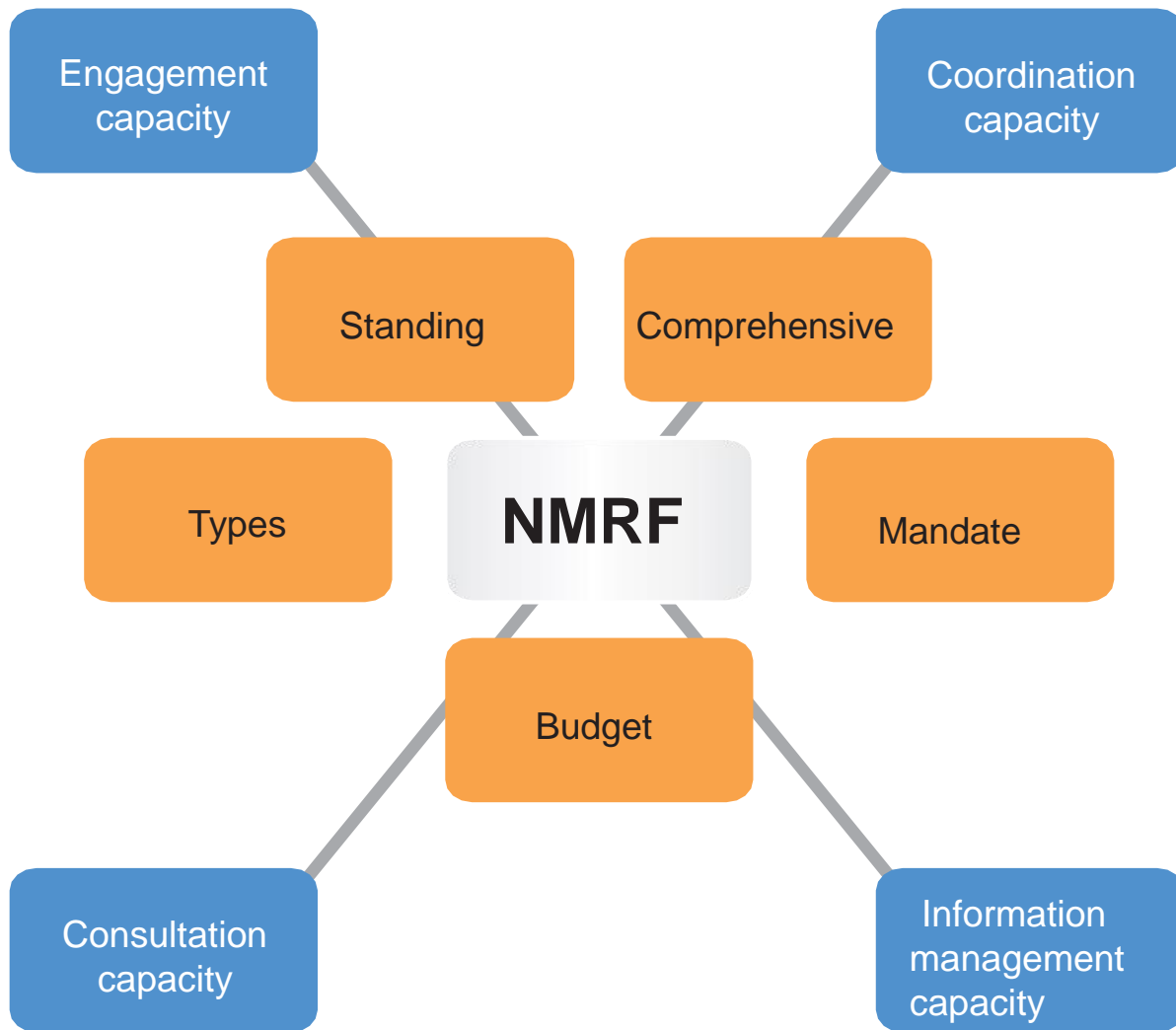


What is a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF)?

A standing permanent Government structure with a mandate to:

- **Coordinate and prepare reports to and engage with** the international and regional human rights mechanisms (including treaty bodies, the universal periodic review and special procedures)
- **Coordinate and track national follow-up and implementation** of recommendations/ decisions emanating from these mechanisms





What are the main types of NMRFs?

Based within
a ministry

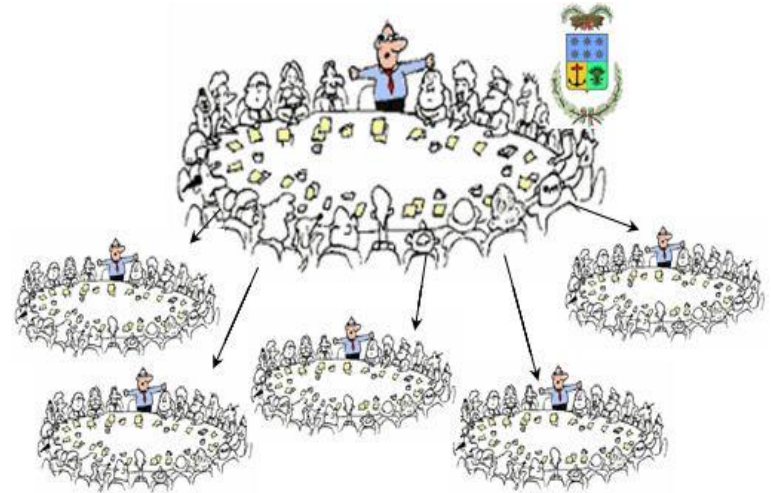
Inter-
ministerial

Separate
institution

Four key capacities

An effective NMRF should have the following **four key capacities**:

- Engagement capacity
- Coordination capacity
- Consultation capacity
- Information management capacity



Engagement capacity

With international and regional human rights bodies

This may include:

- A permanent Executive Secretariat
- Ministerial focal points
- Guidelines, procedures or checklists to organise aspects of its work



Coordination capacity

Coordinate information gathering and data collection from government entities and actors

This may include:

- Mandate and leverage
- Actor mapping and email lists
- Regular coordination meetings;
- Templates for collecting information

Consultation capacity

With the country's NHRI(s) and civil society

This may include:

- A dedicated focal point for liaising with other stakeholders
- Mailing lists
- Regular and accessible consultations with different stakeholders
- Reach out activities to involve a range of actors
- Participation of stakeholders in selected meetings (observer).



Information management capacity

- Track recommendations and decisions by the international and regional human rights mechanisms
- Cluster (including against SDGs)
- Identify Government ministries and/or agencies responsible for implementation
- Develop plans to implement recommendations
- Gather and manage information on implementation, including for reporting purposes

Plans to implement recommendations

- Coordinated by the NMRF
- Cluster and prioritize recommendations
- Indicate actions and responsible for implementation and indicators to measure implementation
- Open-ended time frame (new recommendations integrated and obsolete removed)
- Tracking implementation facilitates reporting
- Links to SDGs build synergies between the different follow-up and reporting processes for SDGs and human rights
- National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD)
 - Online version of the plan

